

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 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

◎ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? ( / 11 문제)  
 ◎ **빠어 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 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

You have to pay close attention to someone's normal pattern in order to notice a deviation from it when he or she lies. Sometimes the variation is as (A) (subtle / subtly) as a pause. Other times it is obvious and abrupt. I recently saw a news interview with an acquaintance (B) (who / whom) I was certain was going to lie about a few particularly sensitive issues, and lie she did. During most of her interview she was calm and direct, but when she started lying, her manner changed dramatically: she threw her head back, laughed in 'disbelief,' and shook her head back and forth. It is true that the questions (C) (dealt / dealing) with very personal issues, but I have found that in general, no matter how touchy the question, if a person is telling the truth his or her manner will not change significantly or abruptly.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① subtle ..... who ..... dealt
  - ② subtle ..... who ..... dealing
  - ③ subtle ..... whom ..... dealt
  - ④ subtly ..... who ..... dealt
  - ⑤ subtly ..... whom ..... dealing

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 **틀린** 것은?

Fieldwork is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. It is the way we explore and learn about the vast ① detailed intricacy of human culture and individual behavior. And it is, importantly, the way ② in which most cultural anthropologists earn and maintain their professional standing. Some of the early personal accounts of anthropologists in the field make fieldwork ③ sound exciting, adventuresome, certainly exotic, sometimes easy. Malinowski, the classic anthropological fieldworker, describes the early stages of fieldwork as 'strange, sometimes unpleasant, sometimes intensely interesting adventure which soon ④ adopts quite a natural course.' He goes on to describe his daily routine of strolling through the village ⑤ observed the intimate details of family life, and as he tells it, such observations seem possible and accessible.

[25 - 28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ . If I assign fifty students a five-page essay on the subject of why the Roman Empire fell, most of them are likely to say it was a combination of economic and social causes ultimately leading to a weakening of the frontiers. This would be a fine answer, but after reading forty-five papers all saying the same thing, I'm ready for a change. If you can take a different angle from the rest of the class in a paper, you're more likely to impress your professors. But here's the tricky part — being different is risky, and it only works if you back up your argument very well. If you choose to argue that Rome fell solely because Christianity weakened the fighting spirit of the Romans, you will need persuasive reasoning and arguments against any potential objections.

- ① Variety is the spice of life
- ② The essence of writing is in its brevity
- ③ Don't fix what is not broken
- ④ The pen is mightier than the sword
- ⑤ Rome was not built in a day

26. Consumers of different age groups obviously have very different needs and wants. Although people who belong to the same age group differ in many other ways, they do tend to share a set of values and common cultural experiences that they carry throughout life. In some cases, marketers initially develop a product to attract one age group and then try to \_\_\_\_\_ . That is what the high-octane energy drink Reddox does. The company aggressively introduced it in bars, nightclubs, and gyms to the product's core audience of young people. Over time, it became popular in other contexts, and the company began to sponsor the PGA European Tour to expand its reach to older golfers. It also hands out free cans to commuters, cab drivers, and car rental agencies to promote the drink as a way to stay alert on the road. [3점]

- ① raise its retail price
- ② broaden its appeal later on
- ③ upgrade it for other age groups
- ④ increase demand by limiting supply
- ⑤ create a positive image via the mass media

27. \_\_\_\_\_ is aggravated by the overabundance of information at our disposal. While this is obvious enough in some realms — for example, consider how much information is potentially relevant for estimating the value of Microsoft stock — even when the information set seems less cluttered, information overload, a state of confusion and decision avoidance, can still occur. In one experiment, shoppers in a supermarket were presented with free samples of jams and jellies. In the first treatment, a small selection was available for tasting; in the second, a large selection was available. While everyone likes the idea of abundant choice, and indeed the table with the greater selection attracted larger crowds, it was the table with fewer samples that led to the most sales. The likely reason is that the large selection led to information overload, the feeling that the decision was too complicated for immediate action.

- ① Difficulty in assessing information
- ② The shortage of trustworthy informants
- ③ Mental fatigue caused by misleading information
- ④ Indeterminacy arising from indirect information
- ⑤ The complexity of altering consumer behavior

28. The essence of science is to uncover patterns and regularities in nature by finding algorithmic compressions of observations. But the raw data of observation rarely exhibit explicit regularities. Instead we find that nature's order is hidden from us, it is written in code. To make progress in science we need to crack the cosmic code, to dig beneath the raw data and uncover the hidden order. I often liken fundamental science to doing a crossword puzzle. Experiment and observation provide us with clues, but the clues are cryptic, and require some considerable ingenuity to solve. With each new solution, \_\_\_\_\_. As with a crossword, so

with the physical universe, we find that the solutions to independent clues link together in a consistent and supportive way to form a coherent unity, so that the more clues we solve, the easier we find it to fill in the missing features. [3점]

\* cryptic: 비밀스러운

- ① the depth of scientific experiments keeps us in awe
- ② we glimpse a bit more of the overall pattern of nature
- ③ the code-breaking process becomes increasingly mysterious
- ④ the regularity of nature is revealed in its entirety to the observer
- ⑤ we crack the cosmic codes one by one, replacing an old solution with the new one

[29] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. Like an artist who pursues both enduring excellence and shocking creativity, great companies foster a (A) between continuity and change. On the one hand, they adhere to the principles that produced success in the first place, yet on the other hand, they continually evolve, modifying their approach with creative improvements and intelligent adaptation. But the point here is not as simple as “some companies failed because they did not change.” Companies that change constantly but without any consistent rationale will (B) just as surely as those that change not at all. There is nothing inherently wrong with adhering to specific practices and strategies. But you should comprehend the underlying why behind those practices, and thereby see when to keep them and when to change them.

- | (A)          |       | (B)      |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① tension    | ..... | collapse |
| ② tension    | ..... | prosper  |
| ③ balance    | ..... | flourish |
| ④ divergence | ..... | succeed  |
| ⑤ divergence | ..... | perish   |

33. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 **않**은 것은?(**답어에 밑줄 쳐주세요**)

Life is full of hazards. Disease, enemies and starvation are always menacing primitive man. Experience teaches him that medicinal herbs, valor, the most strenuous labor, often come to naught, yet normally he wants to ① survive and enjoy the good things of existence. Faced with this problem, he takes to any method that seems ② adapted to his ends. Often his ways appear incredibly ③ crude to us moderns until we remember how our next-door neighbor acts in like emergencies. When medical science pronounces him ④ curable, he will not resign himself to fate but runs to the nearest quack who holds out hope of recovery. His urge for self-preservation will not down, nor will that of the illiterate peoples of the world, and in that overpowering will to live is anchored the belief in supernaturalism, which is absolutely ⑤ universal among known peoples, past and present.

\* quack: 돌팔이의사

[41] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. The green revolution was a mixed blessing. Over time farmers came to rely heavily on broadly adapted, high-yield crops to the exclusion of varieties adapted to local conditions. Monocropping vast fields with the same genetically uniform seeds helps boost yield and meet immediate hunger needs. Yet high-yield varieties are also genetically weaker crops that require expensive chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides. The same holds true for high-yield livestock breeds, which often require expensive feed and medicinal care to survive in foreign climates. The drive to increase production is pushing out local varieties, diluting livestock's genetic diversity in the process. As a result, the world's food supply has become largely dependent on a shrinking list of breeds designed for maximum yield. In short, in our focus on increasing the amount of food we produce today, we have accidentally put ourselves at risk for food shortages in the future.

- ① Pros and Cons of Using Chemical Fertilizers
- ② Is Genetic Diversity a Blessing in Disguise?
- ③ Who Will Conquer Famine, Farmers or Scientists?
- ④ Livestock Diseases: A Never-ending Struggle
- ⑤ Farming Uniform Breeds: A Double-edged Sword

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One reason why the definitions of words have changed over time is simply because of their misuse. There are a growing number of examples where the incorrect meaning of relatively commonplace language has become more widespread than the original intention or definition.

(A) Now, imagine that an angry customer sent you a letter about the service he received in one of your stores. If your reply is that you 'perused his letter,' he is likely to get even more angry than he was before.

(B) The word 'peruse' is one of them. Most people think that to 'peruse' something means to 'scan or skim it quickly, without paying much attention.' In fact, this is the exact opposite of what 'peruse' really means: 'to study or read something carefully, in detail.'

(C) But the word has been misused so often by so many people, that this second sense of it — the exact opposite of what it actually means — has finally been accepted as a secondary definition and as far as most people know, it is the only definition.

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

[50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The McDonald's restaurants that are located across the United States — and, increasingly, the world — have a significance that goes far beyond the convenience of quick hamburgers, milk shakes, and salads. As sociologist George Ritzer says, our everyday lives are being 'McDonaldized.' The McDonaldization of society does not refer just to the robotlike assembly of food. This term refers to the standardization of everyday life, a process that is transforming our lives. Want to do some shopping? Shopping malls offer one-stop shopping in controlled environments. Planning a trip? Travel agencies offer 'package' tours. They will transport middle-class Americans to ten European capitals in fourteen days. All visitors experience the same hotels, restaurants, and other scheduled sites. Efficiency brings dependability. You can expect your burger and fries to taste the same whether you buy them in Los Angeles or Beijing. Although efficiency also lowers prices, it does come at a cost. Predictability washes away spontaneity, changing the quality of our lives. It produces a sameness, a bland version of what used to be unique experiences. In my own travels, for example, had I taken packaged tours I never would have had the eye-opening experiences that have added so much to my appreciation of human diversity. For good or bad, our lives are being McDonaldized, and the predictability of packaged settings seems to be our social destiny. Our coming prepackaged society will be \_\_\_\_\_, of course. But it also means that we will be trapped in the 'iron cage' of bureaucracy - just as Weber warned it would happen.

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique                      ② diverse                      ③ efficient
- ④ spontaneous              ⑤ unpredictable

**※ 확인사항**

- ◎ 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습
- 확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △, 불확신하거나 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.