

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let's face a difficult and painful truth: most of us don't know how to live an authentic, effective, healthy, and fulfilling life. This fact is obvious, but we resist seeing it and facing it. We don't want to see our limitations. We don't want to face our shortcomings because that means we'll have to do something about them. We'll have to work at getting and learning new information. We'll have to ask for help. We are not skillful when it comes to knowing how to live a balanced and satisfying life. Our unreasonable expectations create a false pride that prohibits us from letting others know that we do not have the answers — that we need help. Some of us try to become wantless. When our false pride is in charge, ignorance becomes something of which to be ashamed. Being ignorant doesn't fit with our self-image, so we deny it. We become more concerned with "saving face rather than saving our behinds."

*authentic: 진정성이 있는

- ① 균형 있고 만족스러운 삶을 위해 매사에 책임감을 가져야 한다.
- ② 자신의 무지에 대해서 부끄러워할 줄 알아야 한다.
- ③ 다른 사람에게 지나친 기대를 품으면 안 된다.
- ④ 역경 속에서도 자존심과 자신감을 유지해야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 약점을 인정하고 그에 대처해야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors). Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons. The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. Remember: uncertainties always exist in measured quantities. Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.

*calibrate: (계기 등에) 눈금을 매기다 **census: 인구 조사

- ① 대상이 크건 작건 간에, 측정의 부정확성은 불가피하다.
- ② 매우 큰 수를 측정할 때는 협력 작업이 필수적이다.
- ③ 측정의 오류는 도구가 아닌 사람에게서 오는 것이다.
- ④ 측정 전에 측정 도구의 상태를 반드시 점검해야 한다.
- ⑤ 예상 수치와 실제 측정 사이의 차이는 언제나 존재한다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Foods are refined to such an extent that their value is lost, even if they become more pleasing to the taste buds and the eye. In the process of preparing food we tend to lose many of the vitamins. An example is the boiling of vegetables, most of which tend to use their value if over-boiled. The polishing of rice and the refining of sugar are other examples where the preference for a nicer look leads to the destruction of their essential value as foods. As is known to everybody, there are certain trace elements in our body which are required to keep us in good health. Any lowering of their small amounts in the system will give rise to many disorders; for example, the lack of iron in the blood will give rise to anaemia and weakness. Sodium deficiency leads to many disorders.

*anaemia: 빈혈 **sodium: 나트륨

- ① the process of nutrient absorption
- ② benefits of vegetarian diets
- ③ causes of bodily disorders
- ④ effective food processing methods
- ⑤ nutrients loss in food processing

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most traditional rice growing communities organise their society and festivals around the annual cycle of rice growing. Farmers who are growing rice for profit rather than for lifestyle are less inclined to spend resources such as time, money and rice to celebrate traditional religious beliefs. Traditional farmers see rice as a gift from the gods and the very support of life. Commercialisation breaks down this traditional culture bit by bit. Eventually, farmers adopt the same attitude as many farmers in industrialised nations who see producing food simply as a means to make money, lacking any religious significance. They come to see a successful rice crop as being the result of spending money on fertilizers, pesticides, machinery or irrigation — manipulating and controlling the ecosystem rather than working within its confines.

*irrigation: 관개

- ① Rice As a Staple Food: Why?
- ② Want More Crop Yield? Diversify!
- ③ Can Traditional and Modern Lifestyles Co-exist?
- ④ Rise of Profit-Oriented Agriculture
- ⑤ Cash Crop: Advantages and Disadvantages

28. Treetop Adventure에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Treetop Adventure

Admission	
Ages: 12—18	\$42 (2.5 hours)
Ages: 19 & above	\$49 (2.5 hours)

No tiptoeing in these treetops! Soar, zip, climb, crawl and swing through the most unique and thrilling eco-adventure course of its kind in Georgia. Treetop Adventure features zip lines and Tarzan swings at heights of up to 55 feet off the forest floor!

Treetop Adventure is a self-guided activity. Once you are equipped, we will teach you how to operate your equipment and you will swing through each course as many times as you want, for 2.5 hours.

Requirements:

- Casual clothing must be worn.
- Closed-toe shoes are required.
- Long hair must be pulled up.
- No necklaces, hoop earrings or loose jewelry is allowed.
- Everything from pockets must be removed, especially cell phones.

Treetop Course Rules:

- Only 1 person may be on a ladder or crossing at one time.
- Only 1 person can descend a zip line at one time.

- ① 17세와 18세 참가자의 이용 시간이 동일하다.
- ② 활동 중에도 계속 가이드가 동반된다.
- ③ 한 코스를 횡수에 관계없이 이용할 수 있다.
- ④ 발가락 부분이 덮여 있는 신발을 신어야 한다.
- ⑤ 집라인은 한 번에 한 사람만 내려올 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In 1832, after his death in a duel at the age of 20, the French mathematician Galois was found to ① have left a body of mathematical writings that were examined and pronounced to be valueless despite the fact that he had frantically worked on them ② almost to his final moments. The mathematical propositions were novel, certainly, but were judged to have no basis in mathematical knowledge and ③ to lead nowhere. It was only after the passage of several years ④ which mathematics advanced enough for the relevance and effectiveness of Galois's work to become apparent that their creativity was recognized. Other creative scientists such as Galileo have also suffered extreme social disapproval because they introduced what was in effect a new paradigm ⑤ whose relevance and effectiveness were beyond the ability of a particular age to appreciate. In Galileo's case this was the now commonplace idea that the earth revolves around the sun.

*duel: 결투 **proposition: 명제

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dr. North once had a patient with a dog phobia so severe that she refused to address it; indeed, she stopped seeing the doctor. Several years later she called ① him; she now had a son and was scared that ② he would inherit her phobia. Dr. North explained that inheritance would come from learning, not from genetics. To avoid her son learning her phobia, the woman came to realize that she couldn't avoid dogs in ③ his presence. So, when a dog came up to her while she was pushing her stroller, she didn't run away. In the end, ④ he never developed her phobia, and she, because of her repeated exposure for ⑤ his sake, ended up curing her own phobia.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Whereas touch, sight, and hearing are mediated by the cerebral cortex, the part of the brain responsible for reasoning and intellect, the olfactory nerves pass impulses directly to the limbic system, the prefrontal part of the brain where emotions are formed and memories are stored. The limbic system is the primitive part of the human brain that remains from the period of evolutionary history when, like the animals, we too depended on our sense of smell for survival. The close relationship between the olfactory nerves and the brain's limbic system explains why aromas can produce such startling, powerful responses that _____. Such responses are usually immediate and sudden, springing from the depths of the human psyche.

*cerebral cortex: 대뇌 피질 **olfactory: 후각의

- ① are short-lived ② will paralyze the body
- ③ may resist logic ④ are appetite stimulating
- ⑤ cannot be repeated

32. The authority of adults is inextricably linked to the status enjoyed by the experience of the past. Historically their authority was, in no small part, based upon their capacity to transmit the legacy of human knowledge and cultural achievements. The ambiguous status of adulthood has fostered a mood where their knowledge, and the authority of academic subjects, is frequently called into question by educational experts. One unfortunate outcome of this process has been the growth of pedagogical beliefs and practices that self-consciously question the status of subject-based knowledge, leading to _____. Many policymakers and curriculum engineers often dismiss academic subject-based knowledge as 'narrow' and call for the 'broadening out' of the curriculum. [3점]

- ① fewer requests for audio-visual equipment for use in class
- ② the public's overwhelming reliance on private education
- ③ the downsizing of academic learning in the school curriculum
- ④ a recognition of increasing illiteracy as a social problem
- ⑤ the improvement of the scholastic performance of students

37. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Hollywood has always been a global business based in Los Angeles. After World War I, Hollywood established a worldwide distribution network that has only grown more complete during the past century. ① And other countries' attempts to place limits on the circulation of Hollywood films through quotas or financial regulation have rarely been effective. ② From very early on, Hollywood made films to appeal to a global audience, and its talent magnet has consistently brought the world's best actors, directors, and writers to Los Angeles. ③ Hollywood alone was considered a cultural icon set apart from the rest of Los Angeles, emphasizing leisure, luxury, and a growing 'party scene.' ④ Since the 1910s, the US government has devoted significant resources to helping Hollywood succeed as a global industry, and Hollywood is sometimes seen as a mechanism for Americanizing the world. ⑤ But the studio system has always been both a receptacle for and a distributor of global culture, equally Hollywoodizing America and the rest of the world.

*quota: 할당(제) **receptacle: 저장소

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people.

A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. (①) An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. (②) A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. (③) Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies. (④) The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. (⑤) We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

*appendage: (몸체의) 부속지(肢)(다리·꼬리 따위)

**mammary gland: 젖샘

39.

Too often, teachers forget the vital second stage.

Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. (①) Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. (②) This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence. (③) They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process. (④) This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place. (⑤) Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and move to cooperative discovery before asking students to independently apply their learning.

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In the late 1800s, Horatio Alger was one of the country's most talked-about authors. The rags-to-riches achievements of his fictional boy heroes and their amazing successes in overcoming severe odds motivated thousands of boys of that period. Although Alger's characters have disappeared from U.S. literature, they remain alive and well in the psyche of Americans. They believe that most Americans have an average or better-than-average chance of getting ahead — obviously a statistical impossibility. Functionalists would stress that this belief is functional for society. On the one hand, it encourages people to compete for higher positions, or, as the song says, "to reach for the highest star." On the other hand, it places blame for failure squarely on the individual. The Horatio Alger myth helps to stabilize society: Since the fault is viewed as the individual's, not society's, current social arrangements can be regarded as satisfactory.



By (A) the possibility of self-made men, Horatio Alger reduced the issue of success or failure to an individual level, thereby contributing to the (B) of the social system.

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|---|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | underestimating | | reform |
| ② | underestimating | | defense |
| ③ | overestimating | | defense |
| ④ | overestimating | | reform |
| ⑤ | denying | | defense |