

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

Because children take stories so seriously and believe in them as if they were real life, the author must evaluate with utmost care whether a sad ending is truly justified. Good children's stories are considerate of the reader as well as of the facts of life and the world. They may show how life and the world are, how problems are solved, or they may teach, comfort, inspire, or entertain. But none of these goals is successfully achieved when the reader is left discouraged when he finishes reading. To a child, unhappiness creates a problem. It is as if the action of the story had not been completed: The child can be confused or even frustrated. A children's story should allow the child to leave the story with confidence that the characters will continue successfully in their lives after the end of the story.

- ① 불행은 나이에 따라 다른 의미와 영향을 갖는다.
- ② 어린이를 위한 이야기는 행복한 결론이 바람직하다.
- ③ 이야기는 세상과 삶의 내용을 정확하게 담아야 한다.
- ④ 이야기는 어린이들에게 긍정적 기능들을 제공해준다.
- ⑤ 어린이들은 이야기를 읽은 후에 독서 토론이 중요하다.

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? 2)

Imagine you are standing in a Kansas field of ripened corn, staring up into a blue summer sky. Imagine the acre around you extending upward, in a transparent air-filled tunnel soaring all the way to space. That long tunnel holds carbon in the form of carbon dioxide — widely implicated in global climate change. But the corn standing all around you holds four hundred times as much carbon as there is in the man-made carbon dioxide in the entire column. Yearly, we manage, through agriculture, far more carbon than is causing our greenhouse dilemma. Take advantage of that. The leftover corn from our fields can be gathered up, floated down the Mississippi, and dropped into the ocean, sequestering its contained carbon. It's not a permanent solution, but it would buy us and our descendants time to find better answers. And it is inexpensive; cost matters.

*sequester
격리시키다

- ① a crop plant most efficient at absorbing carbon
- ② a provisional solution to the greenhouse problem
- ③ the global climate change caused by carbon dioxide
- ④ a number of uses and benefits of corn in agriculture
- ⑤ the role of an air-filled tunnel in the greenhouse effect

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

Sometimes it seems that the more we don't want to do something, the more we feel compelled to do it. Professional athletes are especially aware of this frustrating lack of control. If a baseball player is in a slump, for example, he is likely to obsess about his inability to hit the ball. Every time he comes up to bat, he worries about whether he'll get a hit—and the more he worries, the less likely he is to get one. Or a pro golfer who's had bad luck on a particular hole during a tournament often gets spooked when she has to play that hole again. She remembers all the mistakes she made the last time—and then labors under what feels like an irresistible compulsion to repeat them. Athletes from all different types of sports describe the same phenomenon: “The harder I try to avoid a mistake, the more inevitable that mistake starts to feel.”

- ① A Similarity between Baseball and Golf
- ② A Universal Phenomenon in Human Societies
- ③ Psychological Aspects of Professional Sports
- ④ A Paradox in Humans: Avoiding Is Approaching
- ⑤ A Jinx: What You Must Break to Be Successful

26. 다음 밑줄 친 they(their)가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? 4)

Psychodrama, founded by the psychiatrist Jacob L. Moreno, is primarily humanistic and is an action approach to group therapy. People explore ① their problems through role playing, enacting situations using various dramatic ways of gaining insight, discovering their own creativity, and developing behavioral skills. Psychodrama pertains to reworking our lives as if ② they were dramatic situations and we were the playwrights. Those who participate in a psychodrama do not merely talk about their problems; ③ they bring their past, present, and future concerns to life by enacting scenarios. Rather than telling people about their problems, ④ they show others in the psychodrama group how significant life events are affecting them in the present moment. Participants use a number of action-oriented methods when expressing ⑤ their feelings and thoughts about a particular problem, and these action methods are important tools for bringing about healing.

27. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점] 5)

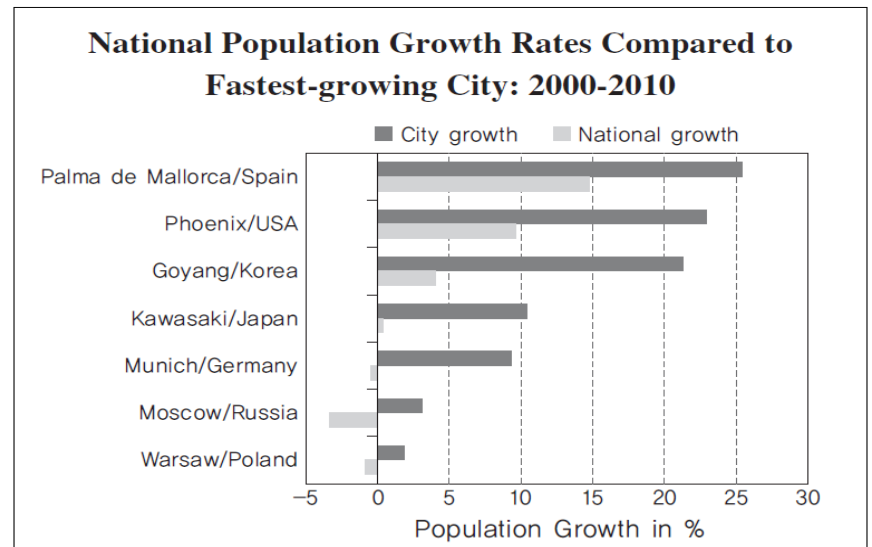
In the nineteenth century, the notion of "correct" English ① **became** something of an obsession for many literary critics, philosophers, and educationalists. The result of this anxiety was the invention of an ideal form of the English language, not only covering aspects of grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, but also importantly ② **linked** to ways of acting, belief, and systems of value. Such an ideal was needed to support Britain's self-image as a great industrial and imperial power, and ③ **to measure** various kinds of linguistic deviance. The fact that this ideal English was an invention did not appear to worry those who used it to condemn the linguistic "errors" made by the vast majority of the British population. It must ④ **have seemed** strange to a person from Northumberland or Somerset for example, regions with dialects evolved over a thousand years and completely immersed in local history and local geography, ⑤ **was** told that the way they spoke was wrong — according to the arbitrary rules invented by certain intellectuals and scholars!

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

In countries with strong private radio industries, such as the United States and Canada, music's associations with youth have produced major tensions between broadcasters and record companies. Record companies have always wanted radio stations to play new releases, to expose them to (A) [**potential / unlikely**] buyers, and have long embraced the excitement which Top 40 formats, chart countdowns, and listener request lines brought to the presentation of music. Radio stations, in contrast, have turned increasingly away from (B) [**well-known / contemporary**] pop and rock, in an effort to reach those listeners most desired by advertisers. By the 1970s, for example, most radio programmers throughout North America had eliminated listener request lines, on the grounds that those likely to call were probably not (C) [**irrespective / representative**] of their desired audiences. Figuring out the musical tastes of desirable listeners—employed, financially stable adults in their thirties or forties—has been a major challenge for the radio industry.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| ① potential | well-known | irrespective |
| ② potential | contemporary | representative |
| ③ potential | well-known | representative |
| ④ unlikely | contemporary | representative |
| ⑤ unlikely | well-known | irrespective |

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 7)



The above graph shows the population growth rates of seven countries compared to the rate of their seven fastest-growing cities from 2000 to 2010. ① The populations of all cities increased between 2000 and 2010, but only more than half of the countries saw increase in populations. ② During the period, the population growth rate of Palma de Mallorca was more than twice as high as that of Kawasaki but it was about 4 percent more than that of Goyang. ③ The biggest gap between the city growth rate and the national growth rate was found in Palma de Mallorca and Spain. ④ The combined national growth rates of Korea and Russia were less than the combined city growth rates of Moscow and Warsaw. ⑤ Poland was the second slowest in population growth of the seven nations and its city registered the lowest growth rate among the cities during the period.

30. William Ellsworth Hoy에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 8)

William Ellsworth Hoy, also known as "Dummy" Hoy, was the first deaf baseball player to make the major leagues. On June 19, 1889, as a center fielder with the Washington Senators, Hoy set a major-league record by throwing out three base runners at home plate in one game. However, he is more famous for another moving story. Because of his deafness, he couldn't understand whether the delivery just pitched was a strike or a ball. To help "Dummy" Hoy overcome his disadvantage, his coaches and teammates developed an advanced system of hand gestures. Soon, umpires agreed to make exaggerated gestures to be sure that Hoy knew their calls. Although not recognized in baseball's Hall of Fame, his legacy has been a major part of each and every baseball game played to this day.

- ① 메이저 리그에 진출한 최초의 청각장애 야구선수였다.
- ② 3명의 주자를 홈으로의 송구로 아웃시켰던 경기가 있었다.
- ③ 들을 수 없어서 스트라이크인지 볼인지 알 수 없었다.
- ④ 그를 위해 심판들은 과장된 몸짓을 하기로 합의했다.
- ⑤ 많은 유산을 상속받아 야구발전을 위해 기부했다.

[31~35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. 9)

All human actions are both immanent and transitive, except in the case of a fully immanent action (to think or to love). For example, when somebody works, there are two results: an 'objective' result, such as the product or service (transitive aspect), and a 'subjective' result, such as an increase in ability or self-fulfillment of the agent, as well as the moral good of the act (immanent aspect). For Aristotle, this latter — the immanent aspect — is the more relevant. It is _____, not for any further reason. Aristotle affirms that, 'we call that which is in itself worthy of pursuit more complete than that which is worthy of pursuit for the sake of something else.' In other words, Aristotle attributes more relevance to the intrinsic or immanent aspect of action because it is this aspect whose end is the very fulfillment or perfection of the agent.

- ① chased for an objective result
- ② worth pursuit for another thing
- ③ the one sought for its own sake
- ④ intrinsic in that it is heading outside
- ⑤ valueless because of its incompleteness

32. 10)

The story of the golden crown, Archimedes' Eureka, does not appear in the known works of Archimedes. Moreover, the practicality of the method it describes has been called into question, due to the accuracy required in measuring the water displacement. Archimedes may have instead sought a solution that applied the principle known as Archimedes' principle. This principle states that a body immersed in a fluid experiences a buoyant force equal to the weight of the fluid it displaces. Using this principle, it would have been possible to compare the density of the golden crown to that of solid gold by balancing the crown on a scale with a gold sample, then immersing the apparatus in water. If the crown was less dense than gold, it would displace more water due to its larger volume, and thus experience a greater buoyant force than the sample. This difference in buoyancy would _____. [3점]

- ① make the apparatus move upward
- ② cause the scale to tilt accordingly
- ③ not be noticed by careful examination
- ④ be as large as the difference in weight
- ⑤ in turn be reduced by the same density

33. 11)

It is beyond dispute that the greenhouse effect is, indeed, a real and potentially deadly threat, and that global warming is going to cause immeasurable problems. But let us not get ahead of ourselves. The Earth's climate has always been unstable, and sea levels have been rising and falling since the very dawn of time. It could be said that like everything else on this unstable planet, _____, and it is important that we remain mindful of this. After all, the ice age was surely not triggered by our lack of polluting at that time or perhaps, insufficient burning of fossil fuels. A continually fluctuating global climate is a natural condition of the planet, and though we obviously contribute in a major way to global warming, the enormity of climate change suggests that greater forces are at work, and that it may not be entirely down to us. [3점]

- ① uncertainty is one of our climate's key characteristics
- ② what we humans do render the global climate unstable
- ③ the result of our action cannot be measured or predicted
- ④ nothing is decided except the global climate change pattern
- ⑤ the scale of our influence on the climate changes in intensity

34. 12)

Those schooled in dialectical theory are reluctant to indulge in positive images of the proper society, of its members, even of those who would accomplish it. Past traces deter them; in retrospect, all social utopias since Plato's merge in a dismal resemblance to what they were devised against. The leap into the future, clean over the conditions of the present, lands in the past. In other words: ends and means _____. Dialectics will have no truck with the maxim that the former justify the latter, no matter how close it seems to come to the doctrine of the ruse of reason or, for that matter, the subordination of individual spontaneity to party discipline. The belief that the blind play of means could be summarily displaced by the sovereignty of rational ends was bourgeois utopianism. [3점]

*dialectics: 변증법, **truck: 관련

- ① seem to undermine each other to get ahead
- ② couldn't be separated more from their beginning
- ③ are likely to develop independently of each other
- ④ respectively belong to different time backgrounds
- ⑤ cannot be formulated in isolation from each other

35. 13)

When people now hear the term mental illness, they act as if they were unaware of _____. That is why people believe that finding brain lesions in some mental patients (for example, schizophrenics) would prove, or has already proved, that mental illnesses exist and are "like other illnesses." This is an error. If mental illnesses are diseases of the central nervous system (for example, paresis), then they are diseases of the brain, not the mind; and if they are the names of (mis)conducts (for example, using illegal drugs), then they are behaviors, not diseases. A screwdriver may be a drink or an implement. No amount of research on orange-juice-and-vodka can establish that it is a hitherto unrecognized form of a carpenter's tool. [3점]

*lesion: 병소

- ① what the exact meaning of the compound word brain disease is
- ② the major problems that most people think cause the mental illness
- ③ the belief that the meaning of the word illness can't be misinterpreted
- ④ the fact that the meanings attached to the word can't be discriminated
- ⑤ the distinction between the literal and metaphoric uses of the word illness

[36~37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36. 14)

What is the Higgs field? It's difficult to visualize, so many people resort to ____ (A) _____. It has been described as a kind of cosmic molasses, dragging on particles as they move through it. But we'll use a field of snow. A skier meets little resistance, and glides easily across the snow field. A woman shuffles by on snowshoes, and is slowed by the snow. And a man in heavy boots plods along, slowed at every step, while a bird flies over, untouched. The Higgs field is like our field of snow. But instead of countless snowflakes, the field is made up of Higgs bosons. Particles that interact with the Higgs field have mass. Like the skier, electrons barely interact with the field. They have very little mass. Like the snowshoer, the quarks that make up protons and neutrons interact more strongly with the field. They have a bit more mass. W and Z bosons plod through the Higgs field like people in heavy boots. They have thousands of times more mass. Photons and gluons don't interact with the field at all. They are ____ (B) _____.

* molasses: 당밀(설탕 정제 후 남은 끈적끈적한 액체)

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|-------------|
| ① metaphor | massless |
| ② metaphor | massive |
| ③ experiment | massless |
| ④ contrast | massive |
| ⑤ contrast | lightweight |

37. 15)

It is common to think of relations as though they always held between two terms, but in fact this is not always the case. Some relations demand three terms, some four, and so on. Take, ____ (A) ____, the relation 'between'. So long as only two terms come in, the relation 'between' is impossible: three terms are the smallest number that render it possible. York is between London and Edinburgh; but if London and Edinburgh were the only places in the world, there could be nothing which was between one place and another. Similarly 'jealousy' requires three people: there can be no such relation that does not involve three at least. Such a proposition as 'A wishes B to promote C's marriage with D' involves a relation of four terms; ____ (B) ____, A and B and C and D all come in, and the relation involved cannot be expressed otherwise than in a form involving all four.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-----------------|
| ① in consequence | in brief |
| ② for instance | in addition |
| ③ in other words | in this manner |
| ④ for instance | that is to say |
| ⑤ in other words | on the contrary |

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] 16)

Medical history uncovers an obvious pattern in the discovery and application of drug treatments. Initially, there is great excitement about a new drug's discovery.

(A) Then, more research and clinical experience lead to more serious questions about the drug's real safety and efficacy, until there is general acknowledgment that the drug doesn't work as well as previously assumed, and there is recognition of an increasingly long list of serious side effects over time.

(B) However, these problems are not really problems because a new drug emerges, with short-term research that suggests it is a better drug after all. That is, until new research confirms that it is neither as effective nor as safe as previously thought.

(C) Research has seemingly proven its safety and efficacy and leads to widespread appreciation for the drug's ability to provide relief. Over time, there are minor concerns about the drug's side effects, until more research and clinical practice uncover more serious concerns about its side effects.

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

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? 17)

Furthermore, the imitator will be aware when his imitation is successful and may produce a similar success display.

We tend to think of imitation as a solo action. (①) However, in many contexts—and normally in mother-infant interactions—achieving successful imitation is more of a cooperative job. (②) The person being imitated (the model) becomes the “demonstrator,” and facilitates the imitator’s efforts by smiling and encouraging. (③) Even in contexts where no such assistance is necessary, where one party just effortlessly falls in with what the other is doing, the model will usually be aware of being successfully imitated and will display this back to the imitator. (④) This “acknowledgment of success” display might consist of a smile or a meeting of gazes, and performance of the action might become more enthusiastic. (⑤) So the model’s “you are successfully imitating me” display will typically be met by the imitator’s “I am successfully imitating you” display, making the success display mutual.

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 18)

Companies that are more supportive of family life, by providing more flexible schedules when needed and various life-enrichment programs to decrease stress levels, have experienced immediate positive results: The rate at which goods are produced or work is completed has dramatically increased. When employees are more emotionally fulfilled, they are naturally more motivated, creative, and cooperative. It is not stress, but the way we cope with stress, that determines our level of productivity. By making sure we get our emotional needs met, we are better prepared to meet the stressful challenges of work. If we are getting the emotional support we need, the stress of the workplace stimulates greater creativity and energy, so companies produce goods more efficiently. Stress only results in low production when our emotional needs are not being met.



When the emotional needs of employees are ____ (A) by their companies, they are better prepared to deal with stress, becoming more ____ (B) ____.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① created | motivated |
| ② created | productive |
| ③ satisfied | self-serving |
| ④ satisfied | productive |
| ⑤ overlooked | self-serving |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

As I look around the room where I am now sitting I see various External reality objects. That is, through the lenses in my eyes, through the structure of the retina, through assorted electrical impulses received in my brain, etc, I experience sensations of colour and shape which I interpret as being caused by objects outside myself. These objects form part of what I call the ‘real world’ or the ‘external reality’. That such a reality exists, _____ from my observation of it, is an assumption. The only reality that I know is the sensations of which I am conscious, so I make an assumption when I introduce the concept that there are real external objects that cause these sensations. Logically there is no need for me to do this; my conscious mind could be all that there is. Many philosophers and schools of philosophy have, indeed, tried to take this point very seriously either by denying the existence of an external reality, or by claiming that, since the concept cannot be properly defined, proved to exist, or proved not to exist, then it is useless and should not be discussed. Such views, which as philosophic theories are referred to by words such as ‘idealism’ or ‘positivism’, are logically tenable, but are surely unacceptable on aesthetic grounds. It is much easier for me to understand my observations if they refer to a real world, which exist even when not observed, than if the observations are in fact everything. Thus, we all have an intuitive feeling that ‘out there’ a real world exists and that its existence does not depend upon us. We can observe it, interact with it, even change it, but we cannot make it go away by not looking at it. Although we can give no proof, we do not really doubt that ‘full many a flower is born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air’.

*tenable: 지지될 수 있는

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 19)

- ① What We Can't See Can't Be Considered the Real World
- ② Different Schools, Different Theories on External Reality
- ③ The Reasons We Can't Truly Experience External Reality
- ④ External Reality: What We Assume through Our Observations
- ⑤ Observations: The Process of Watching Someone or Something

42. 위 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점] 20)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① derived | ② different |
| ③ released | ④ subtracted |
| ⑤ independent | |

상변 영어 영역 (B형)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When I was seeing people as a counselor and spiritual teacher, I would visit a woman twice a week whose body was riddled with cancer. (a) **She** was a schoolteacher in her mid-forties and had been given no more than a few months to live by her doctors. Sometimes a few words were spoken during those visits, but mostly we would sit together in silence, and as we did, she had her first glimpses of the stillness within herself that she never knew existed during her busy life as a schoolteacher.

(B)

I asked: "Do you realize that you will have to let go of the ring at some point, perhaps quite soon? How much more time do (b) **you** need before you will be ready to let go of it? Will you become less when you let go of it? Has *who you are* become diminished by the loss?" There were a few minutes of silence after the last question. When she started speaking again, there was a smile on her face, and she seemed at peace. "The last question made me realize something important. First I went to my mind for an answer and my mind said, 'Yes, of course you have been diminished.' Then I asked myself the question again, 'Has *who I am* become diminished?' This time I tried to feel rather than think the answer. And suddenly I could feel my *I Am-ness*. (c) **I** have never felt that before.

(C)

One day, however, I arrived to find her in a state of great distress and anger. "What happened?" I asked. Her diamond ring, of great monetary as well as sentimental value, had disappeared, and she said she was sure it had been stolen by the woman who came to look after her for a few hours every day. She said she didn't understand how anybody could be so callous and heartless as to do this to her. She asked me whether she should confront (d) **her** or whether it would be better to call the police immediately. I said I couldn't tell her what to do, but asked her to find out how important a ring or anything else was at this point in her life.

(D)

"You don't understand," she said. "This was my grandmother's ring. I used to wear it every day until I got ill and my hands became too swollen. It's more than just a ring to me. How can I not upset?" The quickness of her response and the anger and defensiveness in her voice were indications that she had not yet become present enough to look within and to disentangle her reaction from the event and observe them both. Her anger and defensiveness were signs that the ego was still speaking through (e) **her**. I said, "I am going to ask you a few questions, but instead of answering them now, see if you can find the answers within you. I will pause briefly after each question. When an answer comes, it may not necessarily come in the form of words." She said she was ready to listen.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? 21)

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

44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 셋과 **다른** 것은? 22)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 위 글의 counselor인 I에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? 23)

- ① 살날이 얼마 안 남은 암에 걸린 여성을 방문했다.
- ② 그 여성에게 반지에 관한 여러 가지 질문을 했다.
- ③ 여성이 많이 화가 나있는 것을 발견하고 이유를 물었다.
- ④ 경찰에 알리기보다 의심되는 여성과 대화하길 권했다.
- ⑤ 그녀가 화가 나는 것이 그녀 자아의 활동임을 알았다.

상변 영어 영역 (B형)

정답

- 1) 2
- 2) 2
- 3) 4
- 4) 2
- 5) 5 (→ to be)
- 6) 2
- 7) 3
- 8) 5
- 9) 3
- 10) 2
- 11) 1
- 12) 5
- 13) 5
- 14) 1
- 15) 4
- 16) 4
- 17) 5
- 18) 4
- 19) 4
- 20) 5
- 21) 3
- 22) 4
- 23) 4

수능에서 좋은 결과 얻으시길 바랍니다.

파이팅!

- 상변선생 -