

직전

영어 영역(B형)

성명

수험 번호

1번부터 22번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 20번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 21번부터 22번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다.

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

- ① I'll buy vitamins right now.
- ② Let's turn it off to save energy.
- ③ Good. I'll start walking from now on.
- ④ No. I do walking regularly for my health.
- ⑤ We should eat more vegetables and meats.

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

- ① What impressed you about him?
- ② Right. I'll start work right now.
- ③ He was so happy about the ticket.
- ④ I'm so sorry. I made a mistake again.
- ⑤ I cannot understand what you are saying.

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

- ① Many hands make light work.
- ② Why don't we do it together?
- ③ Yes, I like english very much.
- ④ It's a relief that it's not serious.
- ⑤ The doctor said I have a bad cold.

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

- ① 서비스 규정 변경에 대해 공지하려고
- ② 할인 행사에 대한 변경을 요청하려고
- ③ 보안 서비스 강화 일정에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 회사 내부 구조조정에 대한 계획을 알리려고
- ⑤ 회사 이름을 도용한 사기에 대해 주의를 시키려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오

- ① 영어에 대한 흥미를 유도해야 한다.
- ② 말하기와 듣기를 먼저 가르쳐야 한다.
- ③ 성실함이 좋은 성적을 내는데 필요하다.
- ④ 기본적인 문법 지식을 먼저 알려줘야 한다.
- ⑤ 영문학과가 아니라고 영어를 못하는 것은 아니다.

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 흡이 먹거리에 끼치는 요인들
- ② 유동성 토양의 여러 가지 문제점
- ③ 풍화 작용이 건축물에 끼치는 영향
- ④ 황사로 인해 생기는 질병들의 공통점
- ⑤ 좋은 품질의 토양을 사용해야 하는 이유

7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수출 사업의 한계
- ② 국제 구호의 장단점
- ③ 무분별한 투자의 단점
- ④ 수입 중심 경제의 문제점
- ⑤ 자본주의 시장의 고유한 특징

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

- ① 교수 — 행정 직원
- ② 교장 — 선생
- ③ 행정 직원 — 학생
- ④ 선생 — 학생
- ⑤ 학생 — 학생

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



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

- ① 영화표 구입하기
- ② 저녁 식사 대접하기
- ③ 레스토랑에서 줄 서기
- ④ 팝콘과 청량음료 사기
- ⑤ 남은 자리가 있나 확인하기

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11. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 빨래 널기
- ② 집 청소하기
- ③ 과제 예습하기
- ④ 영어 공부하기
- ⑤ 할아버지 방문하기

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 약속에 늦은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 교통이 혼잡해서
- ② 버스를 잘못 타서
- ③ 택시 운전기사랑 싸워서
- ④ 버스 엔진이 고장이 나서
- ⑤ 약속 장소를 제대로 찾지 못해서

13. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선풍기의 장점으로 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오

- ① 에너지 절약
- ② 온실 효과 방지
- ③ 이사 시 용이함
- ④ 조작 시 간단함
- ⑤ 저렴한 구매비용

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.[3점]

- ① \$150 ② \$180 ③ \$200 ④ \$220 ⑤ \$240

15. Western Rose Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 올해 두 번째로 열린다.
- ② 4월 1일에서 13일까지 진행된다.
- ③ 처음 행사가 열린 곳과 동일한 장소에서 열린다.
- ④ 향수 및 음료를 소지하고 들어갈 수 없다.
- ⑤ 개인 당 입장료는 \$30이다.

16. Jellyfish에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 민물에 사는 종도 있다.
- ② 3m 까지 자라는 종도 있다.
- ③ 기본적인 감각기관도 존재하지 않는다.
- ④ 수명은 몇 시간에서 수개월까지 이른다.
- ⑤ 심지어 다른 해파리조차 사냥한다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구매할 'All in One Math' 종류를 고르시오.

All in One Math					
	Series	Color	Page	Difficulty	Discount
①	Limits&Functions	Red	450pg	Easy	O
②	Calculus	Blue	400pg	Normal	X
③	Geometry	Green	320pg	Hard	X
④	Integral	Brown	410pg	Hard	O
⑤	Statistics	Purple	400pg	Normal	O

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'd love to, but I don't have enough money.
- ② Could you buy the special ticket for me, please?
- ③ No, you can play with your students from now on.
- ④ Yes, a teacher must be with the students at all times.
- ⑤ Find some designated parking lot for your parents will be great.

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

Man: _____

- ① I think it's too expensive to pay.
- ② Thank you so much for paying it.
- ③ You need to pay it by credit card.
- ④ The pay for delayed book is \$5 per week.
- ⑤ It's forty cents a day and you're seven days overdue.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, James가 Monica에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

James: _____

- ① Can you recommend me for higher position?
- ② I'll ask my father if he needs a part-time worker.
- ③ I think you should find clean workplace for your health.
- ④ We have to introduce impressive articles to get a nice job.
- ⑤ Why don't you study harder to enter the college of medicine?

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the effective tips for preventing sunburn
- ② the positive factors of the cosmetic surgery
- ③ the appropriate ways to care for burned skin
- ④ the dangerous side effects of after-sun care products
- ⑤ the relationship between natural organisms and sunburn

22. 애프터 선 케어의 화장품의 대안으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① 오이 ② 감자 ③ 당근 ④ 알로에 베라 ⑤ 찬 우유

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 23번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

New ideas are usually presented just that way—as new. Different. Unlike what’s gone before. Bad news! This doesn’t give the listener or learner any grounding, context, or reason to believe they can tune in. We all need to feel some ownership of turf before we venture forth to a world that is unknown. “Turf” in this case means knowing that past information and experience, one’s background, is valuable and useful in a new situation. New data creates major resistance since one doesn’t know how to listen to it, to relate to or even imagine it. Thus, the safest way to discuss new information is to begin with what is known. To start with the familiar and then to add the new as variations from the old. To establish and remind one of what is, then show how it leads to what could be.

- ① 여행을 통해서 새로운 정보들을 배워야 한다.
- ② 배경 지식들을 이용해 발명품들을 개발해야 한다.
- ③ 과거 지식들을 통해 세상에 대해 더 탐구해야 한다.
- ④ 새 정보를 이야기 할 때 기존 것들을 통해 시작해야 한다.
- ⑤ 옛 정보들을 선택적으로 취해야만 새 정보들을 얻을 수 있다.

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The clocks of the body and the consciousness measure time in completely different manners. The body clock determines time automatically. Sixteen hours after awakening we grow tired, whether we like it or not. Its gauge is fixed. Inner time, in contrast, depends on the focus of our consciousness at a given moment. Our ability to gauge time is an extremely complex function of the brain, more learned than innate. How long does an hour last? The question seems trivial, yet it is anything but. The answer requires us to bring in past experiences as a yardstick: An hour spent waiting for a streetcar seems like an eternity, an hour in a doctor’s waiting room is just barely acceptable, and an hour’s stopover at an airport before a transcontinental flight is a quick connection. We rely on our memories of hours spent at streetcar stops, at doctors’ offices, and at airports in the past.

- ① the function of our brain when recognizing the scenery
- ② the dissimilarity of previous experiences from future ones
- ③ the benefits derived from intentional time scale structures
- ④ the limitation of the measuring system of two types of timers
- ⑤ the difference of the time-calculating system between two clocks

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do personalities change significantly over the life span? If you think so, it may be a result of your tendency to overestimate changes in personality. In one study that supports such a finding, a group of college students rated themselves on several personality traits. Twenty-five years later, they rated themselves again, not only as they saw their current personalities, but also as they thought they had been during college. Only the original college rating and the current rating were similar; there was little similarity between how people remembered themselves as having been in college and either their current ratings or their original ratings as college students. These results support the idea that there is an underlying consistency to personality, which people often underestimate.

- ① Consistency: Be Careful of Its Authenticity!
- ② The Mind-The Key for Original Personality
- ③ The Wide Gap Between Thinking and Time
- ④ Actuality to Overcome Our Past Stereotypes
- ⑤ Characters: The Inalterable Aspects of Human

26. 밑줄 친 대상 중 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Wombats are four-legged muscular mammals, native to Australia. ① They are shy, timid, and difficult to observe in the wild. ② They are sometimes active during the day but are considered nocturnal. They live in burrows and are rapid, powerful diggers. They dig with their front feet, thrusting the soil out with the hind feet, and use their strong incisors to cut such obstructions as roots. Wombats have a backward pouch, whose advantage is that when digging, ③ they don’t gather dirt in their pouch over their young. ④ They have suffered serious reduction in numbers and range. People are their chief enemy. Their colonies have been exterminated near settled areas because of damage to crops. ⑤ They also have been destroyed in the campaign against rabbits, as these introduced pests often shelter in wombat burrows.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법 상 틀린 것은? [3점]

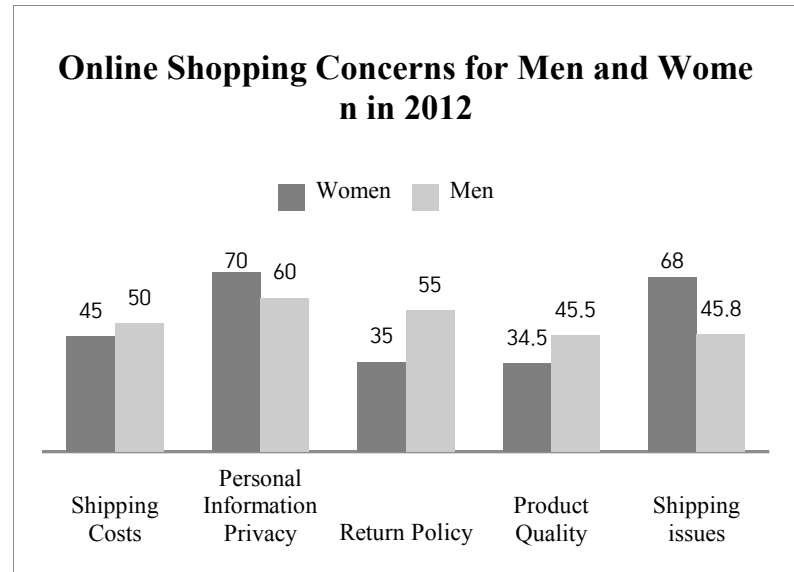
Breaking into PCs ① used by a competitor's personnel is an example of an illegal intelligence gathering activity. In spite of this, the frequency ② which such activity occurs seems to be increasing. A variant of this practice is trying to read the screen on a person's laptop computer during an airplane flight. Aware of the practice, a media consultant who travels frequently loads an interesting file ③ if he finds that another person is trying to read his laptop's screen. The message ④ reads, "If you can read this, you ought to be ashamed of yourself." ⑤ Commenting about the message's effectiveness, the person said, "It works every time. It is a nice, polite two-by four between the eyes."

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

People tend to generate counterfactual thoughts when they have experienced negative outcomes. When such an outcome is preceded by unusual events, people are especially likely to (A) undo / confirm the event mentally through counterfactual reasoning. For example, if you have done badly on a test and the reason you failed to study was that you had to take your roommate to the hospital, you might be more likely to think "if only" than if you simply ran out of time. When constructing their "if only" thoughts, people typically do not (B) introduce/ withdraw unlikely antecedent events, called "uphill changes." Thus, for example, in thinking through how you might have studied more, the idea that the day could have been extended by 10 additional hours is not likely to occur to you. On the other hand, you might think, "If only I had studied earlier" or "If only I hadn't had to take my roommate to the hospital." These changes are termed "downhill changes" because they (C) restore / delete unlikely antecedent events.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| ① | undo | ..... | withdraw | ..... | restore |
| ② | undo | ..... | introduce | ..... | delete |
| ③ | undo | ..... | introduce | ..... | restore |
| ④ | confirm | ..... | withdraw | ..... | delete |
| ⑤ | confirm | ..... | introduce | ..... | restore |

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The Graph shows the percentage of online shopping concerns for men and women in 2012. ① The personal information privacy is the top concern for both men and women: more than 60% of men and women find it concerning. ② Over a quarter of women concerned shipping costs. ③ The percentage of men who concern shipping issues is slightly higher than that of product quality. ④ The gap of percentage between the women and men is highest in the shipping issues category, whereas the lowest gap can be found in the shipping costs category. ⑤ The percentage of women concerning about the return policy is lower than 40% percent.

30. 다음 글의 'Peruvian giant centipede'와 관련된 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Peruvian giant centipede can be found in various places of South America, where it preys on a great variety of animals, including other sizable amphibians, mammals and reptiles. These arthropods have surged in popularity among collectors of exotic pets. They are known to be very aggressive and nervous. The Peruvian giant centipede is among the largest species of centipedes, regularly reaching 26 cm in length, and sometimes 30 cm or more. Its head is covered by a flat shield and features a pair of antennae, and also features a pair of modified legs terminating in sharp claws called forcipules, which are the centipede's primary weapons for killing prey and self-defense. The forcipules are used to penetrate the victims' bodies for venom injection. The centipede has simple eyes with poor vision, seeing only shadows of light, so it relies highly on touch and its chemoreceptors.

*chemoreceptor-화학 수용체

- ① 남아메리카 여러 지역에서 발견된다.
- ② 수집가들에 의해 애완동물로도 사육된다.
- ③ 주로 26cm정도 자라며, 30cm 이상 자랄 수도 있다.
- ④ forcipules라는 변형된 다리로 사냥감에게 독을 주입한다.
- ⑤ 시력이 매우 약해 명암도 화학 수용체로 판단한다.

[31 ~ 35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. _____ is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective — or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.

- ① Speaking creatively with other professionals
- ② Not being able to disconnect one's old recordings
- ③ Being able to look at situations using different frames
- ④ Relocating pressures by growing new ways to change
- ⑤ Reversing the world's paradigm with your experiences

32. Honored with an appointment to some post of responsibility, most people respond with humble protests of surprise and even unworthiness. The speech accepting an appointment is, however, no time for modesty — feigned or genuine. The last thing you want to convey to your listeners is that they have elected, chosen, or appointed someone _____. Of course, your stance should not go to the other extreme of empty boastfulness, but it should embody and broadcast self-assurance. Your remarks should show your listeners that they have chosen wisely. In fact, it may be helpful to think of this kind of acceptance speech as a form of the speech of congratulation. You are not congratulating yourself, but your listeners for having placed their confidence in you.

- ① appropriate for a man of his position
- ② able to take the challenge and assess its risks
- ③ improper to accept other's praises and criticisms
- ④ who can choose the incompetent leader in the end
- ⑤ inadequate to the task and undeserving of the position

33. The creative impulses, unlike those that are possessive, are directed to ends in which one man's gain is not another man's loss. The man who makes a scientific discovery or writes a poem is enriching others at the same time as himself. Any increase in knowledge or good-will is a _____. Those who feel the joy of life are a happiness to others as well as to themselves. Force cannot create such things, though it can destroy them; no principle of distributive justice applies to them, since the gain of each is the gain of all. For these reasons, the creative part of a man's activity ought to be as free as possible from all public control, in order that it may remain spontaneous and full of vigor. The only function of the state should be to do everything possible toward providing opportunities. [3점]

- ① gain to the one who increases it's value and rarity
- ② stimulating element of an important research program
- ③ power that can release people from governmental restrictions
- ④ 'gift for everyone', which is especially helpful to the early adaptor
- ⑤ benefit to all who are affected by it, not only to the actual possessor

34. Change is the paradox of ecosystems—both central to their continued existence and, at too extreme a level, their biggest threat. Aldo Leopold's visionary works reminds us: In the beginning, the pyramid of life was low; the food changes short and simple. Evolution has added layer after layer, link after link. Science has given us at least one certainty: When a change occurs in one part of the 'biotic pyramid', many other parts must adjust themselves to it. Evolution is a long series of self-induced changes, the net result of which is to elaborate and diversify the biota. Evolutionary changes, however, are usually slow and local. Man's invention of tools has enabled him to make changes of unprecedented violence and rapidity. Manmade changes in the pyramid were of a different order from evolutionary changes. Moreover, the organism recovers, but at a low level of complexity and habitability. The combined evidence of history and ecology seems to support one general deduction: the less violent the man-made changes, the _____. [3점]

*biota-생물 종

- ① more likely to valve the stream of progress promptly
- ② easier they are to habituate to the variable natural systems
- ③ more prominent that bio-pyramids are integral to the instability
- ④ greater the probability of successful readjustment of the pyramid
- ⑤ larger number of species can maintain their invariable equilibrium

35. In philosophy, an argument is a reasoned presentation of ideas, where you marshal evidence in favor of the truth of a conclusion. Arguments, in their essence, aren't something that you direct at people as you would a gun that you're aiming at a target. You don't primarily argue with someone or at someone; you present an argument for a conclusion, which you often intend as a means to persuade someone else, but sometimes employ as a means of discovering for yourself where the truth lies. So, in philosophy, arguments aren't the sorts of things that you win or lose. _____ . Even if you engage in an argument with another person in the colloquial sense over a substantive issue — and you truly want to convince your interlocutor of the persuasiveness of your viewpoint — you'd better be able to construct a good argument in the philosophical sense as well. The aim of argument, or of discussion, should not be victory, but progress. [3점]

*marshal-열거하다 *colloquial-일상 어투로

- ① Their results are such an extension of their reality
- ② Consequences are followed by the essential advancement
- ③ Their factuality is as important a being as their outcome
- ④ They're not like leagues or athletic contests of the mind
- ⑤ Real debates don't say goodbye to the glory or the failure

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

36. The notion of computation is the cornerstone of the discipline known as cognitive science which sees the brain as a computer. It is important to stress that this is not merely a useful metaphor or analogy; cognitive scientists do not see the mind as 'like' a computer, they see it ___(A)___ as being a computer. Many people are uneasy with this notion, often raising objections that computers need to be told what to do (by a program) whereas the mind learns for itself, or that computers work by slavishly applying algorithms to a problem whereas humans work by 'intuition'. This is presumably because they have in mind the type of computer that sits on their desk at home. But hard disks and microprocessors are just one way of building a computer; another way is to do what nature does and build a brain. An analogy might help here. When we describe the brain as a computer we are referring to the conceptual process of computation just as when we describe the heart as a pump we are referring to its ___(B)___ property of moving fluid from one place to another by a particular sequence of actions. To argue that the brain is not a computer because it doesn't resemble current artificial computers is like arguing that the heart cannot be a pump because it doesn't resemble the thing you use to inflate your bicycle tires. [3점]

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| ① literally | ..... | abstract |
| ② literally | ..... | tangible |
| ③ figuratively | ..... | concrete |
| ④ figuratively | ..... | obscure |
| ⑤ precisely | ..... | intellectual |

37. The purpose of research in science is to bring a higher level of confidence and certainty to our understanding than is possible by belief, faith, or reason alone. Science ___(A)___ requires a highly critical attitude. The scientist must be a skeptic who has to be shown, a doubter who must be convinced, a cynic who believes that people may wittingly or unwittingly deceive or misunderstand one another. Research must be designed so that it is tight and its conclusions compelling. ___(B)___, if an investigation is flawed such that the results are open to plausible alternative interpretations, the findings cannot be admitted as evidence. It is the researcher's responsibility to eliminate or rule out all plausible alternative explanations and to recognize and point out when others have failed to be entirely convincing (rather than generously to overlook logical weaknesses because "they probably don't matter").

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------------|
| ① | therefore | ..... | Conversely |
| ② | therefore | ..... | As a result |
| ③ | nonetheless | ..... | Thus |
| ④ | nonetheless | ..... | On the contrary |
| ⑤ | accordingly | ..... | For instance |

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

Courage is an ethical reality, but it is rooted in the whole breadth of human existence and ultimately in the structure of being itself. It must be considered ontologically in order to be understood ethically. *ontologically-존재론적으로

- (A) But this definition contradicts the previous statement that courage is only a part of virtue. "Thus," Socrates concludes, "we have failed to discover what courage really is." This failure is quite serious within the frame of Socratic thinking.
- (B) This becomes manifest in one of earliest philosophical discussions of courage, in Plato's dialogue *Laches*. In the course of dialogue several preliminary definitions are rejected. Then Nikias, the well-known general, tries again.
- (C) As a military leader he should know what courage is and he should be able to define it. But his definition, like the others, proves to be inadequate. If courage is the knowledge of "what is to be dreaded and what dared," then the question tends to become universal.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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?

Graves excavated in civilizations, by contrast, vary widely in size, mode of burial, and the number and variety of grave goods.

Archaeologists know that different social classes existed in ancient civilizations through evidence of laws and other written documents, as well as archaeological features including dwelling size and location. Social stratification is also revealed by burial customs. (①) Graves excavated at early Neolithic sites are simple holes dug in the ground, containing few grave goods. (②) Grave goods consist of objects like utensils and personal possessions, symbolically placed in the grave for the deceased person's use in the afterlife. (③) Early Neolithic grave sites reveal little variation, indicating essentially classless societies. (④) This reflects a stratified society, divided into social classes. (⑤) The graves of important people contain various artifacts made from precious materials and the remains of servants who were evidently killed to serve their master in the afterlife.

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

As a student, you will most often be asked to read different types of materials including written text and visuals. You might think that visuals like photographs, bar and line graphs, and diagrams are easier to read than written text, but this assumption is not accurate. In fact, you often have to pay more attention to visual images, not only because they are sometimes subtler than written text but also because you are not accustomed to reading them critically. While the process of understanding visuals may seem different from that of reading and understanding textual information, you are essentially doing the same kind of work. When you read a text, you translate letters, words, and sentences into concepts and ideas; when you read a visual image, you do the same kind of translation.



Unlike the idea that we can read images (A) , we (B) visual images just like what we do with text messages.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | incorrectly | ..... | classify |
| ② | incorrectly | ..... | translate |
| ③ | effortlessly | ..... | interpret |
| ④ | effortlessly | ..... | visualize |
| ⑤ | strenuously | ..... | analyze |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Until the modern era, where we describe them in quantum mechanics, the laws never changed. The laws lets us predict where the positions of the atoms will be at a later time, if we know the positions of all the atoms at a given moment. Behind the quantum mechanics is the idea that the laws of nature are timeless; they act on the system, so to speak, from outside the system and they evolve from the past to the present to the future. If you know the state any time, you can predict the state at any other time. So this is the framework for doing physics and it's been very successful.

The problem that I've identified—that I think is at the root of a lot of the spinning of our wheels and confusion of contemporary physics—is that you can't just take this method of doing science and scale it up to the universe as a whole. When you do, you run into questions that you can't answer. You end up with fallacies; you end up saying silly things. One reason is that, on a cosmological scale, the questions that we want to understand are not just what are the laws, but why are these the laws rather than other laws? Where do the laws come from? What makes the laws what they are? And if the laws are insertions to the method, the method will never explain the laws because they're _____.

Also, given the state of the universe of the system at one time, we use the laws to predict the state at a later time. But what was the cause of the state that we started with that initial time? Well, it was something in the past so we have to evolve from further into the past. And what was the reason for that past state? Well, that was something further and further in the past. So we end up at the Big Bang. Any question of detail that we want to ask about the universe ends up being pushed back using the laws to the initial conditions of the Big Bang.

*quantum mechanics-양자역학

41. 위 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the predictable results of experiments
- ② the predictable decline of the science
- ③ the questionable measures of the physiology
- ④ the premise and failures of the current physics
- ⑤ the recent contradictions found in classical mechanics

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① input
- ② results
- ③ reflections
- ④ stimulus
- ⑤ obstacles

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Today Tom Boyer is a productivity consultant who works with major corporations such as Siemens, Motorola, and Polaroid. But in his teens and early twenties, Tom was a dedicated clarinet player. Because he was willing to pay the price of 2 hours of practice every day—even during family vacations—he consistently won every state competition in Ohio.

(B)

When Tom walked into his next lesson with Robert Marcellus, the principal clarinet in the Cleveland Orchestra at the time, he looked at him and said, "How do I have a chance of getting this?" Marcellus look at him and said, "Something that hard... if you can play it ten times in a row without a mistake in the practice room, you have a chance of getting it out on stage." Then he said, "Play it." When Tom played it through correctly, he held up one finger and said, "One. Play it again." Then he held up two fingers. "Two. Play it again."

(C)

Then Tom missed. Marcellus put his forefinger and thumb together, forming a zero. "Start over. Play it again... One. Play it again...Two. Play it again." It went for 45 minutes before Tom managed to get through a 30 second solo 10 times without making a mistake. All his teacher was doing was holding out fingers-one, two, three...When Tom got to 10 times in a row without a mistake, his teacher looked at him with a little smile on his face and said "Now tell me what you learned." Tom went on to play the solo perfectly in the competition, and later, after 6 years in the Cleveland Institute of Music, Tom landed a spot in the Cleveland Orchestra for 2 years.

(D)

One year his unsuspecting high school orchestra conductor put the overture to "Semi-ramide" by Rossini on the state competition program because he thought that no one else would have a clarinet player that could play the clarinet solo at Tom's level. What he didn't know is that though it's only about a 20 to 30 second solo, it is unbelievably hard on every imaginable level—perhaps the hardest clarinet solo ever written.

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. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 알맞은 것은?

- ① True Teacher Can Find Your Potentials
 ② Deceiving yourself, Denying your worth
 ③ Cats Show Their Paws, But Tigers Do Not
 ④ Ten Times Perfectly: Obstacles of The Progress
 ⑤ Practice for Excellence: The Fundamental of Success

45. 밑글의 Tom Boyer에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 10대와 20대 초에는 클라리넷 연주가였다.
 ② Robert Marcellus에게 훈련을 받았다.
 ③ 대회에서 독무대 연주를 완벽하게 해냈다
 ④ 20초에서 30초 동안의 독무대 연주 대회에 참가했다
 ⑤ 대학교 재학 때 지휘자에 의해 대회 참가를 권고 받았다.

※ 확인 사항

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