

# 수능출제 누적적중률 1위

## 수능E변 수능적중예상

### 실전모의평가 문제지 1회

#### 1. 수능과 가장 흡사한 실전 모의고사입니다.

직접연계 8문항과 간접소재연계와 EBS듣기변형연계의 기준을 최대한 수능과 동일하게 유지하였습니다.

#### 2. 작년에는 빈칸3점, 순서3점, 어법3점 - 3점짜리 3문항이 동일하게 출제되었고 도표가 100% 동일했으며, 듣기도 3문항 (LED구매, 치즈농장이야기, 메모리카드가 없어서 촬영을 못하는 이유) 총 7문항이 동일하게 출제되었습니다.

#### 2. 작년에 EBS연계교재 849 연계문항 중에서 3회 모의고사에 직접연계 8문항씩 총 24문항, EBS 적중예상문항 50제 총 74지문에서 7문제가 출제가 되었습니다.

#### 3. 수능과 가장 흡사한 수능E변 제작 매뉴얼을 첨부합니다.

\* 듣기는 EBS수능특강 듣기와 수능완성 실전편에서 전체내용은 유지한 채, 단어 몇 개를 바꿔 변형합니다.

올해에도 지문 내용을 동일하게 유지한 채 표현을 변형하여, 외국인 음성녹음을 하였습니다.

\* 도표는 항상 EBS연계교재 내의 도표를 이용하여 변형 출제합니다. 최대한 변수가 많은 도표를 선정하였습니다.

\* 빈칸은 4문제 중에 2문제는 EBS연계 지문 내에서 출제합니다. 하지만 작년에는 그 틀이 깨졌습니다.

31번 빈칸만 EBS 직접연계였는데, 수능E변에도 빈칸 문제로 포함되어 있었습니다.

\* 어법문제는 항상 EBS 연계지문 내에서 변형 출제합니다.

올해는 수능E변 어법 40제 교재로 어법 문항을 더 심도있게 분석하였습니다.

\* EBS 장문독해에서 항상 일부분 발췌하여 수능에 반영합니다. 특히 대상 찾기 지문이 유력합니다.

9월 평가원에 나온 어법문항이 바로 독해연습 7강에 있는 장문독해입니다.

\* 18년부터, 27번 문항은 소재 간접연계로 EBS연계교재의 소재는 이용하였으나, 다시 새로운 비연계 지문으로 새롭게 풀어보아야 하며, 요약문제 39번은 항상 비연계입니다.

\* 어휘선택 문항도 EBS 직접 연계되어 나오며, 반대말로 선지가 구성됩니다.

\* 문장삽입은 2문제 모두 비연계 지문일 가능성이 큼니다.

\* 문장 순서정하기는 2문항이 나오는데, 1문항이 연계될 가능성이 있습니다. 예전에는 2문항 모두 직접연계였습니다.



수능E변 EBS연계변형 듣기 들으러 가기

<http://수능영어복스.com>

<http://shinyon.dothome.co.kr>



제 3 교시

영어 영역

1

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 2회도 고난도 수능을 예상하여 제작하였습니다.

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

- ① I'm sorry, but I want to stay in the car.
- ② Okay. I'll lend you my spare battery today.
- ③ Right. It could explode in this hot temperature.
- ④ Sure. You can charge your cell phone in the car.
- ⑤ Don't worry. I made a reservation for the resort.

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

- ① No. I don't think it's hot and humid.
- ② Well, I don't want to leave the room.
- ③ Good idea. Let's go get some flowers.
- ④ Don't worry. Tomorrow morning it will be dry.
- ⑤ Yes, the room is decorated with a variety of flowers.

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

- ① 양로원 기금 모금 행사의 지연에 대해 사과하려고
- ② 학교 행사의 성공적인 마무리를 자축하려고
- ③ 봉사활동 증명서 수령 방법에 대해 설명하려고
- ④ 자선 바자회 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 자선 바자회 판매자로 참여하는 방법을 안내하려고

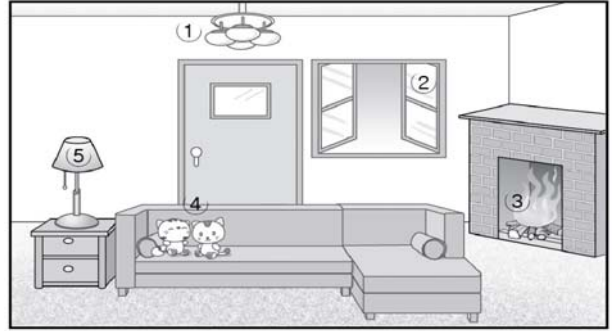
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 누구와 여행하느냐가 여행의 성공을 좌우한다.
- ② 혼자 여행하는 것은 자기 성찰에 많은 도움이 된다.
- ③ 여행 후 기행문을 작성하는 것은 유익하다.
- ④ 여행 계획 수립 시 전문가의 의견을 참고하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 여행지를 선택할 때는 풍경을 최우선으로 고려해야 한다.

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

- ① 교사 - 학부모
- ② 의류 수선원 - 고객
- ③ 옷가게 주인 - 직원
- ④ 의상 디자이너 - 모델
- ⑤ 헬스 트레이너 - 운동선수

6. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. (완성될 무대장치 모습과 일치하지 않는 것은?)



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

- ① to look after Jenny at home
- ② to pick Jenny up from the hospital
- ③ to register Jenny for a cheese making class
- ④ to call Jenny's kindergarten teacher
- ⑤ to recommend a new doctor for Jenny

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 이사를 가고 싶어 하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 직장이 너무 멀어서
- ② 편의 시설이 부족해서
- ③ 아이들의 교육을 위해서
- ④ 이웃과 사이가 안 좋아서
- ⑤ 혼잡한 도시 생활에 지쳐서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 입장료를 고르시오.

- ① \$200
- ② \$220
- ③ \$240
- ④ \$260
- ⑤ \$300

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 인도 여행에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기간
- ② 안전 여부
- ③ 방문 도시
- ④ 가장 인상 깊었던 경험
- ⑤ 총 경비

11. Caribbean Sea Swim에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 모든 참가비는 지역 자선단체에 기부될 것이다.
- ② 올림픽 수영 선수들도 참가할 것이다.
- ③ 모든 참가자들은 행사 기념 티셔츠를 받는다.
- ④ 경품에는 하와이 항공권과 호텔 숙박권이 포함된다.
- ⑤ 참가 인원에는 제한이 없다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 등록할 프로그램을 고르시오.

James Ballet Studio Program

	Course	Day	Time	Class Size
① A	Beginner	Mon & Wed	7 A.M.	8 persons
② B	Beginner	Mon & Wed	10 A.M.	5 persons
③ C	Beginner	Tue & Fri	7 P.M.	5 persons
④ D	Intermediate	Mon & Wed	10 A.M.	5 persons
⑤ E	Intermediate	Tue & Fri	7 P.M.	8 persons

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

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① You don't need to check the record for me.
- ② I want to buy three tickets with this credit card.
- ③ Here's the reservation message on my phone.
- ④ Let me show you how to get to the ticket booth.
- ⑤ They issued my tickets as soon as I arrived here.

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

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Thanks. I'm glad that you liked the lyrics.
- ② You're right. I'd better major in music instead.
- ③ I doubt it. I think foreign language learning is important.
- ④ Well, I don't think so. I think learning online is good for me.
- ⑤ Sounds good. Maybe I'll sign up for a Korean course, too.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Amy가 Daniel에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Alice : \_\_\_\_\_

- ① We ought to take more photos for good memories.
- ② How about applying for the professional photo contest?
- ③ Would you teach me how to post my pictures on the blog?
- ④ Let's go to the newly-opened shopping mall tomorrow.
- ⑤ Can you help me order and pay for the camera on this web site?

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how to write a good fairy tale
- ② universal themes of fairy tales
- ③ The reason fairy tales are essential to children
- ④ fairy tales and critical thinking abilities
- ⑤ Morality acquisition through fairy tales

17. 동화로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① Pinocchio
- ② The Bad Mother and the Dragon
- ③ Jack and the Beanstalk
- ④ Cinderella
- ⑤ The Little Mermaid

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Although we have appreciated your attention and affection to our children, in recent months it has become apparent to us that you have taken care of more patients than can be reasonably controlled. On our last four visits we have had to wait about ninety minutes before being seen, and the hospital visits themselves were very rushed and hurried. We have decided to have Susan seen by a new doctor here in town; based on our conversations with Doctor David, we believe he is able to provide a higher level of service to his patients. Please forward all medical records and charts relating to my daughter, Susan, to her new pediatrician, Dr. David. Dr. David's address is 68 Evergreen Parkway, Rolling Meadow Hospital, Rolling Meadow. Thank you for having taken care of my daughter.

- ① 좋은 병원을 추천해주기 위해
- ② 의료 기록과 차트 전송을 요청하기 위해
- ③ 새로 이전한 병원 주소를 알려주기 위해
- ④ 아이의 질병 치료에 대한 해법을 구하기 위해
- ⑤ 친절한 의료서비스에 대해 감사를 표하기 위해

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Spiggy의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Spiggy watched closely to see how the Royals handled the tiny cups. They inserted their forefingers inside the little handles, raised the saucers and drank. But Spiggy could not get his forefinger, swollen by years of manual work, to fit inside the handle of his cup. He looked at their hands and compared them to his own. Feeling shy for a moment, he hid his hands in his pockets. He felt like a wild beast, whereas they had a shine on their bodies, sort of like they were covered in glass: almost protected-like. Spiggy's body was an illustrated map: Accidents at work, fights, and poverty had left visible reminders of how Spiggy had lived. He grabbed the cup with his right hand and drank. He grumbled to himself, replacing the little cup on the saucer.

- ① pleased and satisfied      ② sorry and regretful
- ③ ashamed and unhappy      ④ embarrassed and horrible
- ⑤ refreshed and renewed<sup>019</sup>.

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Frustration, according to nearly an entire generation of childrearing experts, is bad for children. It leads to stress, insecurity, and lower self-esteem, not to mention injures on the vocal chords from too much screaming. Believing this biased story, parents have worked hard to protect their children from this supposedly terrible misfortunes. In the process, many parents have given their children too much too soon and have required too little too late. As a result, children have become increasingly spoiled, demanding, and ungrateful, and parents have become increasingly frustrated. I have good news! Those child-rearing experts were wrong! Frustration isn't necessarily bad for children. In fact, a certain amount of it is absolutely essential to healthy character formation and emotional growth.

- ① 자녀가 좌절감을 맛보게 하라.
- ② 자녀에게 책임감을 길러 주어라.
- ③ 자녀의 자존감을 건드리지 마라.
- ④ 자녀를 위해 자신을 희생하지 마라.
- ⑤ 자녀에게 올바른 가치관을 심어 주어라.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Alia Crum designed a poster that described how hotel housekeeping qualified as exercise. Lifting mattresses to make beds, picking towels off the floor, and pushing heavily loaded carts — these all require strength and stamina. The poster even included the calories burned while the housekeepers were doing each activity. At four of the seven hotels, Crum communicated this information to the housekeepers. She also hung copies of the poster on the bulletin boards in the housekeepers' lounges. Crum told them that they were clearly meeting or exceeding the surgeon general's recommendations for physical exercise and should expect to see the health benefits of being active. The housekeepers at the other three hotels were a control group. Four weeks later, Crum checked in with the housekeepers. Those who had been informed that their work was exercise had lost weight and body fat. Their blood pressure was lower. They even liked their jobs more. They had not made any changes in their behavior outside work. The only thing that had changed was their perception of themselves as exercisers. In contrast, housekeepers in the control group showed none of these improvements.

\*surgeon general 공중 보건국장

- ① The communication of employees in organization is important.
② There must be the assignment of the task according to individual character.
③ The firm should take care of the health of employees
④ There must be the incentives corresponding to the improved performances.
⑤ The change of perception can lead to the one of action

22. 다음 글의 주제로 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 undo 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 friend 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 introduce 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 12 additional hours is not likely to happen 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 delete unlikely antecedent events.

\*counterfactual thought 이미 일어난 일에 대한 반대적 가정

- ① 사람들은 가정할 때 있을 수 없는 일들을 가정하지는 않는다.
② 부정적인 결과들이 발생하지 않도록 사전에 준비하자
③ 인생은 간단한 변화를 통해서 큰 것을 이룰 수 있다.
④ 성적을 올리려면, 일의 우선순위를 잘 세워야 한다.
⑤ 사건의 결과와 원인은 항상 분석하는 습관을 가져야 한다.

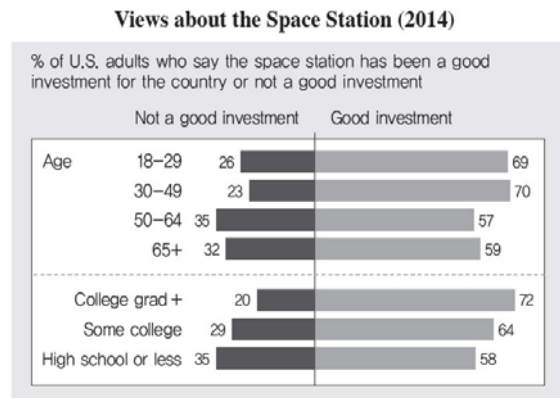
23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

High interest rates raise the cost of capital to corporations and make it more difficult for them to earn a satisfactory return on invested capital. If they try to pass along higher costs by deciding higher prices, they contribute to inflation. If earnings are constrained by high interest rates, all shares are less likely to be raised (and, indeed, may be reduced), and a major reason for buying stocks is made less motivating. If the high rates become indicative of serious inflation in specific market, many investors will flee shares and seek alternate investments. In the 1970s, this was reflected in a rush to hard assets such as real estate, gold, silver, and even collectibles. Investors then discovered new invariable truths, such as "real estate always goes up" or "gold is the only real store of value."

\* dividend: 배당금

- ① Tips on sensible investment in the time of recession
② Impacts of high interest rates on inflation and investment
③ The corelation between inflation and unemployment
④ Using interest rates as a means of boosting economy
⑤ Effects of shares on stock prices and trading volumes

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. adults who said the space station was a good investment or not a good investment for the country in 2014. ① In all age groups, the percentage of people who said the space station was a good investment was higher than that of those who said otherwise. ② The percentage of people who said the space station was a good investment was the highest in the 30-49 age group. ③ Among the four age groups, the greatest difference between the percentages of people who said the space station was a good investment and those who disagreed was shown in the 30-49 age group. ④ Meanwhile, people with higher levels of education represented a higher percentage of those who said the space station was a not good investment. ⑤ Less than 60 percent of people with no college education said the space station was a good investment.

25. 다음 글을 읽고 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The pecan tree, much used and highly prized by Indian tribes, has long root structures and needs a good water supply to grow to its full height of up to one hundred feet. It's a slowgrowing tree, however, and it will be only about fifteen to twenty feet tall after ten years. The tree fruits abundantly in the Southern U.S., and although this tree is not known for doing well in the Northern U.S., there are varieties of pecan trees that produce a fine, filtered shade in northern locations. When planted from seed, the trees bear their first pecan crops in four to seven years, the crops becoming more abundant for several years thereafter. Pecans drop to the ground when ripe, so it isn't even necessary to use ladders for the harvest. The leaves of the pecan tree are enormous, often twelve to eighteen inches long, and they turn bright gold in the fall.

\*filtered shade 햇빛이 스며드는 그늘

- ① 뿌리 구조가 길지만, 다 자라려면 물 공급이 필요하다.
- ② 성장이 느리지만, 미국 북부지역에서는 잘 자란다.
- ③ 종자를 심고 4년에서 7년이 지나야 첫 작물이 생산된다.
- ④ 피칸은 땅에 떨어져서 수확을 한다.
- ⑤ 피칸 나무 잎은 크고, 가을에는 금빛으로 변한다.

26. 2017 Edible Book Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2017 Edible Book Festival  
Please join us for the 2nd Annual Edible Book Festival!  
Create an "edible book" inspired by a book, but made out of edible ingredients!  
The edible books are displayed (along with the book that inspired the entry), photographed, judged, and then EATEN by the participants.



**Details**  
When: Saturday, June 18, 2017  
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
Where: Lake Forest Park

**Age Groups**  
Grades Kindergarten-6 / Grades 7-12 / Adults  
Grades Kindergarten-6 & 7-12 will be judged for "best edible book artist."

**Adult Categories**  
1. Most Appetizing Award  
2. Best Visual Presentation Award  
3. Special Judges' Award  
4. People's Choice Award

**Register**  
Register your entry (including name, age group, and edible book entry title) online at www.shorelinearts.net by June 15. Or get to the event by 9:00 a.m. to check in and display your Edible Book!

\*grades kindergarten-6 유치원부터 6학년

- ① 출품작은 심사 후에 참가자들이 시식을 한다.
- ② 2017년 6월 18일에 7시간 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 유치원생도 참여가 가능하다.
- ④ 성인들은 최고의 예술가로 심사받을 자격이 있다.
- ⑤ 당일 행사 장소에서도 참가등록을 할 수가 있다.

27. German Immersion Outdoor Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**German Immersion Outdoor Camp**

June 29 - July 4, 2017

For everyone planning for summer 2017, and especially looking into summer activities for their children, here is a great camp for kids. Organized by the German American School Association(GASA), this year's camp will be at the Irvine Ranch Outdoor Education Center in Orange, California.

**Features:**

- For 6 days and 5 nights the children will be immersed in a complete German language environment. They will visit a gold and coal mine under the guidance of a geologist, experience special activities such as zip lining and archery, or just swim and slide down a water slide!
- Activities such as crafting, baking, fishing and nature hikes will all be conducted in German. So if you don't plan on going to visit family in Germany, Austria or Switzerland this year, have your children participate in a German Immersion Outdoor Camp instead, and let them make friends over cozy campfires.



- ① 5박 6일 동안 독일어만을 사용해 진행된다.
- ② 지질학자의 안내를 받아 광산을 방문한다.
- ③ 자전거타기, 카누와 같은 활동도 포함된다.
- ④ 독일과 스위스를 대신하는 독일어캠프이다.
- ⑤ 캘리포니아 주에서 열린다.

28. 다음 밑줄 친 보기 중에서 어법상 어색한 것을 고르던?

Science has a language of its own ① **that** has nothing to do with the scientist's native tongue. It is the language of logic ② **in which** reasoned arguments are developed from well-presented evidence and lead to sound and consistent conclusions. That language is the same regardless of the origin and preferred tongue of the person who writes it and good scientific writing ③ **depends** primarily on expressing the science precisely and clearly. Subsequent editing by a native speaker to tidy up English expressions and comply with modern vernacular ④ **being** relatively easy and the article will be a good one. If the expression of the science is poor, no amount of correction of the English can turn ⑤ **it** into a satisfactory paper. In other words, a limited fluency in English is not a valid reason for putting off writing an article to announce a good piece of research.

\*vernacular 일상적 표현

29. 밑줄 친 단어 중 문맥에 맞지 않는 낱말을 고르시오.

Offers of advice and practical assistance are the most ① **concrete** expressions of being helpful. Ironically, such offers may thus be unwelcome for some recipients, as the experience can reinforce feelings of dependency and inadequacy, particularly in individualistic cultures that place ② **high** value on achievement through personal effort. Many people seem to be comforted by knowing that support is available to them but are less happy about being the actual recipients of support. ④ ③ '**Less-sophisticated**' support messages that pay little attention to the needs and feelings of the recipient but are strongly related to the needs of the giver to put their view across are likely to leave both parties feeling ④ **satisfied** with each other. So giving advice is something to be approached with ⑤ **caution** unless that advice has been sought; even then, how that advice is given should be carefully considered.

\* recipient (어떤 것을) 받는 사람, 수령인

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Peter was working for a company called RQ and he was in charge of promoting the company's social investment in South Africa. At President Mandela's request, RQ started constructing a primary school in one of the high-density areas of the Eastern Cape. As the project got going, ① **Peter** received an invitation to meet Mr. Mandela and brief him on the progress. The days before the appointment were long as ② **he** was anxious at the prospect of meeting and sharing a meal with Mr. Mandela. Finally, the big day came. On the day, Peter dressed his best and asked one of the company drivers, Dumi, to take ③ **him** to Mr. Mandela's home. To Peter's amazement, his host was waiting for him in the car park. ④ **He** felt both extremely excited and humbled that Mr. Mandela was waiting outside for him. Mr. Mandela warmly greeted the driver and Peter. ⑤ **He** then gestured that they enter the house. However, in the traditional way of corporate behaviour, the driver withdrew quietly and remained in the car.

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

Thinking sometimes is described as the process that makes symbolic representations of our external environment. It ordinarily is thought of as occurring in the brain and it is about a world existing outside the brain. At other times thinking is engaged in something else that we might characterize as imagination. It reorganizes the symbolic stuff (images, concepts, ideas, and words) in the internal landscapes of the mind. These imaginative reorderings eventually may enable us to predict new situations in our environment and thus make adaptive responses. They can lead us to create scientific conceptions of the universe, to compose symphonies, to write novels, or to make no particular response at all. Having a mind means that an organism forms \_\_\_\_\_ which can become images, be manipulated in a process called thought, and eventually influence behavior by helping predict the future, plan accordingly, and choose the next action.

- ① neural representations
- ② external stimuli
- ③ hypothetical scrutiny
- ④ cognitive revolution
- ⑤ prior knowledge

32.

Understanding facial expressions requires much more than knowing the emotional content of a particular face. While many of our expressions are spontaneous and thus symptomatic of our emotional state, perhaps many more are posed or intentionally shown to others for some purpose. This difference reflects our need to learn the many display rules that literally shape the face we choose to show in social situations. We learn at a young age what kind of behavior is appropriate or inappropriate, and this includes facial expressions. Although these rules are unwritten, they are well understood. Perhaps the best example of this is smiling. Think of how many times you deliberately smile in a single day. Most of us will smile nearly every time we think it is the polite or courteous thing to do (for example, when greeting someone). Many people smile just to be friendly. Clearly, a smile may \_\_\_\_\_ more often than it will express how we actually feel.

- ① solve the complex conflicting relationship between people
- ② show the innate nature of smiling people
- ③ reflect our desire to do what we think is appropriate
- ④ become a means to cure the mental trauma
- ⑤ open a new relationship with unfamiliar people

33.

The process of sensing and understanding what our world is starts when certain types of stimuli affect specialized sensory receptors. Whether the stimulus is light, sound waves, smell, a chemical molecule, or pressure, your sensory receptors must change this data into the only language which your nervous system understands, that is, the language of nerve impulses. Once this change happens, specialized neurons break down and analyze the specific characteristics of the stimuli. At the next stage, these numerous stimulus "pieces" are reconstructed into another neural condition that is then compared with previously accumulated information, such as our knowledge of what particular objects look, sound, or feel like. This comparison of a new stimulus with our inner storehouse of knowledge enables us to recognize the stimulus and give it meaning. We then \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① perceive how objects look in the visual field
- ② consciously experience a perception
- ③ often suffer pain from data overload
- ④ gather external information for the brain
- ⑤ concentrate on a specific stimulus unconsciously

34.

Studying the reception of culture means looking at how people use and figure out culture - especially cultural products like books and TV shows. In a study, the sitcom 'Something in the Family' was shown to viewers with a wide range of different views on race. The sitcom centers on a character named Bunker, an intolerant racist who often does not get along with his more progressive family members. The study found that viewers who didn't share Bunker's views thought the show was very funny in the way it made fun of Bunker's absurd racism - in fact, this was the producers' intent. On the other hand, though, viewers who were themselves racists thought he was the hero of the show and that the producers intended to make fun of his foolish family! This demonstrates why it's a mistake to assume that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① producers' intention could be altered by actors' views
- ② a certain cultural product will have the equal effect on everyone
- ③ actors' views can lead the audience to change their ethnic views
- ④ TV viewers share their interpretation of a cultural product with their family
- ⑤ TV shows will have a greater influence on society than other cultural products

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most consumer magazines depend on subscriptions and advertising. Subscriptions account for almost 90 percent of total magazine circulation. Single-copy, or newsstand, sales account for the rest. ① However, single-copy sales are important: they bring in more revenue per magazine, because subscription prices are typically at least 50 percent less than the price of buying single issues. ② Further, potential readers explore a new magazine by buying a single issue; all those insert cards with subscription offers are included in magazines to encourage you to subscribe. ③ Through the network of publishers, the trade of magazine is getting easier and easier so that entire marketing cost can be reduced. Some magazines are distributed only by subscription. ④ Professional or trade magazines are specialized magazines and are often published by professional associations. ⑤ They usually feature highly targeted advertising. For example, the Columbia Journalism Review is marketed toward professional journalists and its few advertisements are news organizations, book publishers, and others. A few magazines, like Consumer Reports, strive for objectivity and therefore contain no advertising.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

We are often surprised at the purposefulness and precision of some animals' behaviour when directed to the preservation of themselves and their species.

(A) A closer study of this phenomenon, however, has revealed its rigid and innate nature: although they are useful and show purpose, such actions are not accompanied by insight on the part of the animal, and are performed in an automatic manner.

(B) This kind of behaviour came to be called instinctive. Instinct enables the animal to adjust to a given type of environment with great precision. Owing to the inflexible and stereotyped nature of instinctive behaviour, any unexpected change in the environment may make such behaviour ineffective.

(C) Nest construction, food storage for winter, the long journeys accomplished by some species of fish and bird, the placing of eggs by insects to ensure for them adequate nutrition, are examples of the type of behaviour which has always led man to ascribe some kind of reason or wisdom to these animals.

\*ascribe ~ to ... ~을 ...에게 속한 것으로 생각하다

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

37.

The belief that a woman's greatest fulfillment and ultimate achievement will be in her role as a mother is socialized into girls very early in life.

(A) The power of this mandate brings guilt in women who work outside the home, especially if they associate their employment with psychological, social or personal gain. Employed women who must work purely for economic benefits are not immune and may also find a heightened sense of guilt.

(B) Although this means forgoing any other activities that she may feel are personally worthwhile, a woman willingly submits herself first to her child-rearing responsibilities.

(C) Referred to as the "motherhood mandate," this view assumes that it is the woman's obligation to dedicate her life unselfishly to the raising of her children and to be constantly on call for her child's needs.

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

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

38.

This is not to say, however, that it is always readily perceived or interpreted correctly by others.

Naturally, people eat many different kinds of meals and choose them with the intention of communicating the right message to the right audience. ① One would not reheat half-eaten leftovers when trying to impress a potential lover, just as one would not spend a fortune on extravagant ingredients for a hurried everyday meal eaten in solitude. ② Every meal has, in a sense, its own coded message. ③ What may be intended as cozy informality to someone preparing a meal might be interpreted as laziness by an invited guest. ④ Equally, a meal of roast beef offered to a vegetarian might be construed as a calculated insult. As with all language, there can be miscommunication. ⑤ Despite this, an outsider observing or commenting on an eating event can usually decode the intended message without too much difficulty.

\*construe 해석하다 \*\*decode 해독하다

39.

It is, thus, to be expected that altruistic behaviors must necessarily derive from an inner need state.

Although altruistic acts are done primarily for the purpose of benefiting others, these acts also satisfy some needs of the individual. ① This characteristic has given rise to the 'epicurean paradox', which questions the existence of altruism. ② The question is posed thus: if an act benefiting others also benefits the actor himself, then how can it be termed as 'altruistic'? ③ In dealing with this question, we need to recognize a common assumption held by psychologists that all behavior - whether directed towards benefiting oneself or another - is caused by some needs or inner drives without which human behavior would simply not happen. ④ These behaviors are done primarily to fulfill the individual's objective or intention of benefiting others. ⑤ In the process of meeting this objective, the behaviors do gratify some needs of the individual, but in terms of the benefit toward others of behaviors, altruism, which is the source of these behaviors, cannot be ignored

\* epicurean 쾌락주의

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

We humans look different from a tree. Without a doubt, we perceive the world differently than a tree does. But deep down, at the heart of life, the trees and we are essentially identical on a molecular level. There are tens of billions of known kinds of organic molecules, yet only about fifty of them are activated for the essential activities of life. The same patterns are employed over and over again. And at the very heart of life on Earth - the proteins that direct cell chemistry, and the nucleic acids that carry the hereditary instructions - we find these molecules to be essentially identical in all the plants and animals. We both use nucleic acids for heredity; we both use proteins as enzymes to control the chemistry of our cells. Most significantly, we both use precisely the same layout for translating nucleic acid information into protein information, as do virtually all the other creatures on the planet. In short, a near tree and I are made of the same stuff. If you go back far enough, we have the same genesis.

\*nucleic acid: 핵산

The molecular \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ of life means all creatures on Earth are descended from a \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ origin of life in the early history of our planet.

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| (A)           | (B)      |
| ① instability | distinct |
| ② mutation    | single   |
| ③ oneness     | varied   |
| ④ integrity   | complex  |
| ⑤ unity       | common   |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Let's imagine an apple. Is it fruit? There are many ways to determine if it's an apple, but philosophers use a specific way of reasoning. It is deduction. It starts with two premises: "If it is an apple, then it is a fruit (Since all apples are fruit)" and "This is an apple." Given the nature of these premises, the statement "This is an apple" leads inevitably to the conclusion "It is a fruit." Another example would be: "If it is raining, the cat will meow (Since all cats meow in the rain). It is raining, therefore the cat will meow."

Arguments of this kind are considered by philosophers to be valid arguments, because their conclusion follows inevitably from their premises. However, the fact that an argument is valid does not mean that its conclusions are true. For instance, the argument "If it is a cat, then it is tomatoes-flavored; this is a cat, therefore it is tomatoes-flavored" is valid, because it follows a valid form. But most people would agree that the conclusion is false. And a closer look shows that there is a problem, from an empirical perspective, with the first sentence "If it is a cat, then it is tomatoes-flavored." because cats, in our world at least, are not tomatoes-flavored. In other words, because the \_\_\_\_\_ is untrue, even though the argument itself is valid, the conclusion is also untrue. Other worlds can be imagined in which cats are in fact tomatoes-flavored, and in those worlds, the argument is valid and also the conclusion is true.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Everyday objects Used in Philosophy
- ② How Philosophy Extends our Horizons
- ③ Deduction : Logical Process with Limits
- ④ Truth : Why it is Absolute, Not Relative
- ⑤ Why Deduction is Favored by thinkers

42. 위 글의 빈 칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Premise                      ② form                              ③ category
- ④ motivation                  ⑤ sequence

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A) That Friday morning in August put Amy to the test. The phone call from Macon, to offices of H.B. Company was from a nervous customer in desperate need of help. This customer, it seemed, was running out of the glue it needed for a specialized manufacturing operation. This particular glue, it turned out, wasn't one of the products it bought from Amy's company, but the caller was desperate.

(B) At the airport, (a) she encountered another hurdle. The air freight company that was linked to Macon had a flight schedule to leave in 30 minutes, but her employer didn't have an account with it. The bill was going to be pretty close to \$500. Amy

raced her pickup to the main terminal of the airport, found a handy automatic teller machine, and withdrew the money needed from (b) her personal savings. By 2 P.M., the related glue was in Macon, the manufacturer's production system was not just running uninterrupted, but was operating better than ever. The new adhesive outdid the one they'd been buying from the other supplier.

(C) So why had Amy gone through so much on a hot August morning for a customer who wasn't even using a H.B. Product? In (c) her words, "Whenever the phone rings, it's your customer. And you should do what you can do to help them until you can find someone who can help them better. On that particular day, There was no one in a better position to help them than I was." And that occasional customer? Today it's a multimillion dollar H.B. customer.

(D) The prospects were gloomier than the customer knew: this particular morning, Amy's boss was not connected, and the local salesman was on vacation. It is Time to take a message, right? Not in Amy's view. (d) She called the company's regional service center in Greensboro, and described the problem. A technician there determined which of the related glues among H.B's 7,000 adhesive formulations would probably do the job. Then (e) she added that the only stock on hand was in headquarter warehouse. Not at all daunted, Amy walked out of the office, drove her own pickup to the warehouse, loaded up 500 pounds of product, and headed for the airport.

\*adhesive 접착제

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

- ① (B)-(C)-(D)                  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. 위 글의 Amy에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 접착제를 필요로 하는 고객으로부터 전화를 받았다.
- ② 공항의 현금 자동입출금기에서 자신의 예금을 인출했다.
- ③ 그녀가 도움을 준 회사는 H.B.의 큰 고객이 되었다.
- ④ 지역의 서비스 센터가 휴일이라서, 문의할 수가 없었다.
- ⑤ 직접 제품을 자신의 픽업트럭에 싣고 운전을 했다.