

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Arachnophobia, or fear of spiders, ① seems to be a universal human dread, especially in children. The biologist Tim Flannery asks, “Why do so many of us react so strongly, and with such primal fear, to spiders? The world is full of far more dangerous creatures ② that appear to barely worry most people.” Flannery guesses that a Darwinian story connects human arachnophobia to our African prehistory. Homo sapiens emerged in Africa. Africa is the place ③ where the human mind acquired many of its useful instincts. If humans evolved in an environment with poisonous spiders, a phobia could have been advantageous for human survival and could be expected to gain greater frequency in the larger human population. The six-eyed sand spider of western and southern Africa actually fits that guess very well. It is a crab-like spider that hides in the sand and ④ leap out to capture prey; its poison is extremely harmful to children. One can see how a fear of spiders would have been highly ⑤ advantageous in this context.

* arachnophobia: 거미 공포증
** primal: 원시적인, 태고의

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Checklists are powerful tools, ① proven to increase the accuracy of behavior and to reduce errors. They are especially important in situations with multiple, complex requirements, and even more so where there are interruptions. With multiple people involved in a task, it is essential that the lines of responsibility be clearly ② interpreted. It is always better to have two people do checklists together as a team: one to read the instruction, the other to execute it. If, instead, a single person executes the checklist and then, later, a second person checks the items, the results are not as ③ deficient. The person following the checklist, feeling confident that any errors would be caught, might do the steps too ④ quickly. But the same bias affects the checker. Confident in the ability of the first person, the checker often does a quick, less than ⑤ thorough job.

[31~33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A new, bold experiment called Start-Up Chile is designed in Chile. The Chilean government is literally importing early-stage entrepreneurs from around the world who are starting new ventures with the goal of infecting the local community with an entrepreneurial spirit. Start-Up Chile offers start-up companies the chance to come to Chile for six months to start their company. Each venture that is selected to participate is given \$40,000 to pay for their local expenses as well as space in the Start-Up Chile collaborative workspace. The participants share what they are doing and are encouraged to hire local talent to help with their venture. The goal is to inspire people in Chile to consider starting their own companies by exposing them to role models from around the world. Start-Up Chile literally wants to _____, making people less fearful of failure and more open to opportunities.

* entrepreneur: 기업가, 사업가

- ① change their manners
- ② construct a global town
- ③ make them all employed
- ④ import a leading company
- ⑤ innovate conditions for ventures

32. We have a strange belief in the power of signals. If a visitor from a planet without cars were to visit Earth, he might be truly puzzled by the strange daubs of paint on the street. Do you remember the children’s game Red Light, Green Light? The person acting as the stoplight would stand with his back to the other players and announce, “Green light.” The players would move forward. Then he would say, “Red light” and spin around. If you didn’t stop before he saw you, you were “out.” What makes the game work is that _____ . Nor do adults in real life, which is even more complicated, because we have things like yellow lights — do I stop or do I go? A line on the street or a light in the air may keep cities from getting sued, but it does nothing to prevent a driver from misbehaving, perhaps even killing someone.

* daub: (아무렇게나 발라 놓은 페인트 따위의) 칠, 얼룩

- ① all already know its meanings
- ② children do not always stop in time
- ③ you do not move to avoid being “out”
- ④ they have made a settlement of the rules
- ⑤ he do not turn round until the “Green Light”

33. As adults, many of us have difficulty acknowledging our anger, even when it is fully justified. We may _____ because we learned when we were very young that we were unacceptable when we had such feelings. As children we might have shouted at our parents: "I hate you! I never want to see you again!" Then we may have heard an upset parent reply: "How dare you say such a thing — after all I've done for you! I don't ever want to hear that from you again!" We soon take these messages to mean, "Don't be angry! Never be angry with those you love! Keep control of yourself!" And we do just that, keeping many of our feelings to ourselves, stuffing them in the pit of our stomach and pretending we do not experience them. It is not surprising that so many people suffer from migraine headaches, peptic ulcers, hypertension, and heart disease.

* migraine headache: 편두통

** peptic ulcer: (위·십이지장의) 소화성 궤양

- ① look back our childhood to be relieved
- ② tremble with rage and soon forget of it
- ③ get disturbed and in turn express our fury
- ④ swallow our anger and ignore other feelings
- ⑤ try to get examinations to remove its origins

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Set a time frame for the goal. For example, *I want to read the next chapter within two weeks*. Time limits help to maintain focus and momentum. Setting a time limit that is too brief may lead to more anxiety or a poor job since you rush to complete the goal. _____ (A) _____, time limits that are too far away may not offer the sense of urgency that helps us to complete goals. Broadly speaking, we know that worriers can do one of two things. _____ (B) _____, they either put things off for as long as possible, or they dive in without thinking. Both these styles are influenced by how worriers react to uncertain situations. If you recognize the first of these traits in yourself, then it might be worth giving yourself tighter deadlines; if you recognize the second you may need to give yourself more time.

* momentum: 추진력, 가속도

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| ① On the other hand | Nevertheless |
| ② In other words | Namely |
| ③ In the same way | Nevertheless |
| ④ On the other hand | Namely |
| ⑤ In other words | Likewise |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Today, if we ask someone, "What should be expressed in art?" that person will likely explain in detail — as I would, incidentally — that art should somehow express feeling. ① For the last two hundred years or so, much of (most!) Western art has been characterized by something of a fetish for individual feelings. ② At another time in history, though, personal feelings were not high on the expressive priority list; God and religion were the focus of musical expression. ③ During that period, what should be done in most of the religious ceremonies was decided not individually, but collectively. ④ At other times, pure intellect and intellectual control were considered of highest expressive value; at still others, artistic restraint and good taste. ⑤ What is considered expressively relevant has changed and will change from era to era.

* fetish: 집착

** era: 시대

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

36.

As the zoo world repairs its reputation, a wonderful resource is being taken out of its curtain. For years, scientists studied the remains of dead animals at museums, examined lab animals closely, but simply overlooked the opportunities at their local zoos.

- (A) The panda was equally difficult to study in the wild. Its solitary habits and remote, forested habitats kept researchers from learning about reproduction — until the first panda cubs were born in zoos.
- (B) It was in a zoo setting, for instance, that the facial expressions of wolves were first studied in detail. Given the skittish nature of wolves, this subtle "language" would have been nearly impossible to decode in the wild.
- (C) Here they had a chance to study live animals at close range — being born, growing, learning, resolving conflicts, building a home, winning a mate, parenting, and aging. Those who did take advantage of zoo studies laid legendary groundwork in the field of animal behavior.

* skittish: 겁이 많고 잘 놀라는

** solitary: 혼자 있기 좋아하는

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

37.

Babies frequently drink warm milk or milk substitutes from bottles. Parents and caregivers must be careful that the liquid is not so hot that it burns the infant's mouth.

- (A) Recent innovations linking temperature with color have solved this problem. Royal Industries' Púr division has been making baby products for more than twenty years. Its newest baby bottles change color when liquid within them reaches 100.4-F.
- (B) Unfortunately, this is an easy mistake to make when you microwave a bottle in the middle of the night. Cooling the bottle to the correct temperature is a slow process, and it can be highly frustrating when a hungry baby is screaming in your arms.
- (C) By alerting tired parents to turn off the microwave and move on to the next step in the procedure — the universal dribble-on-the-wrist routine — Púr bottles help them feel confident that the liquid's temperature is just right.

* dribble-on-the-wrist: (온도를 확인하기 위해) 손목에 액체를 조금 떨어뜨리는 것

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

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

38.

So they store another iron-based compound called myoglobin in their muscles.

The bright red juice that one sees dripping out of uncooked meat and steaks cooked very rare is not blood — although it's a close relative. The explanation for this requires that the reader endure a quick lesson in high-school biology. (①) Oxygen is conveyed through the body by the bloodstream in a chemical called hemoglobin, an iron-based compound that is responsible for blood being red. (②) Many animals, however, need that oxygen in their muscles much faster than the circulatory system can deliver it. (③) When a very fast reaction is needed by muscle tissue, the muscles utilize the myoglobin while the "real stuff," the hemoglobin, is en route. (④) It is this myoglobin that drips out of the meat we eat and not blood. (⑤) There is actually almost no blood in a very rare steak.

* en route: (어디로 가는) 도중에

39.

Now we do most of those things ourselves.

Our brains are busier than ever before. (①) We're attacked by facts, made-up facts, nonsense, and rumor, all posing as information. (②) Trying to figure out what you need to know and what you can ignore is exhausting, and at the same time, we are all doing more. (③) Travel agents once made our airline and rail reservations, salesclerks helped us find what we were looking for in stores, and professional typists or secretaries helped busy people with their correspondence. (④) That is, the information age has off-loaded a great deal of the work previously done by people we could call information specialists onto all of the rest of us. (⑤) It's no wonder that sometimes one memory gets confused with another, leading us to show up in the right place but on the wrong day, or to forget something as simple as where we last put our glasses or the remote.

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

When asked about the most crucial skill for a senior executive, Bill Campbell, a most respected director and mentor in Silicon Valley, said it was the rare ability to make sure that the short-term stuff gets done well, while never losing sight of the big picture. This is a tricky balance for us human beings. Research by New York University's Yaacov Trope and his colleagues shows that thinking about distant events is good because we focus on long-term goals — and it is bad because we manufacture unrealistic fantasies. We don't think enough about the steps required to achieve those ends. But thinking only about deadlines and short-term goals is a mixed bag as well. We focus on what is achievable, on the steps to take right now, but we forget or downplay long-term goals. So we direct our efforts toward achievable milestones even when they undermine our ability to reach our ultimate destination. We should link the never-ending now to the sweet dreams we hope to realize later.

* mixed bag: 좋기도 하고 나쁘기도 한 것



Bill Campbell said that the ___(A)___ requirement as a competent director is to ___(B)___ our current goal with future one.

- (A) (B) (A) (B)
- ① marginal connect ② essential associate
- ③ marginal associate ④ essential segregate
- ⑤ typical segregate