

제 3 교시

영어 영역

출수형

11-1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Checking a relationship from time to time can help prevent serious difficulties from arising. Too often with a relationship, as with our health, we assume everything is fine until something goes wrong. ① Just as visiting a doctor for a regular checkup can help maintain the health of our bodies, so an occasional reflective “checkup” can help maintain the well-being of an important relationship. ② It can be useful to think in general terms about the implicit goal of a relationship and the strategy for reaching that goal. ③ By using general terms in a checkup, a doctor can improve the understanding of examinees, followed by the prevention of diseases. ④ Reviewing each element — with the relationship partner, if possible — we can identify areas that require attention. ⑤ Sitting side by side, recalling recent encounters, and listing specific questions for discussion can stimulate fresh ideas for improving our pattern of interaction.

11-2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

It complicates matters, but it's much better to take care of rights issues up front.

Each country has its own copyright law, and many countries have agreed to honor each other's laws. ① Be very careful when writing material based upon someone else's work, since copyright law prohibits you from copying someone else's work without their permission. ② If you bring a property to a studio or a producer and it's based on a book, play, or someone's life story, our advice is to tell them. ③ If you can't deliver clean rights to your work, you'll risk undermining yourself and the people you're trying to do business with. ④ More than one production has been killed by a studio's legal department because the writer of the adaptation didn't secure the necessary rights. ⑤ Once a project is ready for production, it can become very difficult and expensive to clear these problems up.

\*undermine (입지 등을) 서서히 해치다

11-3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A brief experiment filmed by Soviet director Lev Kuleshov demonstrates a film editing effect. It was a scene ① consisting of five shots, each taken separately in a different location. When ② assembled in a particular sequence, they created a unity of space that had no existence in reality. The film showed a boy approaching a girl, ③ their meeting, the boy pointing to a building in the distance, the two starting off toward the building, and finally both climbing up flights of steps together. The first three shots were photographed in different sections of Moscow. The fourth was a picture of the White House taken from an old American movie. The fifth shot was photographed at the steps of a church in Leningrad. When the shots were joined, places ④ which in actuality are thousands of miles apart were brought together and made to look as though they were concentrated in a small area ⑤ what could be covered in a few paces by the actors.

11-4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The intellect cannot command the emotions, but it can \_\_\_\_\_ . If, for example, the emotions want X, the intellect might talk them into wanting to do Y by pointing out that doing it will get them X. As soon as the emotions are convinced that doing Y will get them X, the anxiety they felt with respect to X will transfer to Y. The intellect can then point out to the emotions that by doing Z, they can get Y; again, the anxiety will transfer. In this manner, anxiety flows down the chains of desire formed by the intellect. We thereby become motivated to fulfill the instrumental desires in these chains, even though doing so won't itself feel good — indeed, even though doing so will feel bad.

\*instrumental desire 도구적 욕구(자체의 충족이 아니라 다른 욕구의 충족을 위한 도구로서 갖게 되는 욕구)

- ① follow the development of the emotions
- ② be subject to the movement of the desire
- ③ channel currently existing emotional energy
- ④ exert its influence with a variety of manners
- ⑤ transfer through an exclusive system against them

11-5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Suppose you've created a scenario ① which a character pilots an airplane from Los Angeles to Las Vegas. Getting to Las Vegas is his objective. When he climbs into the cockpit, he'll check the fuel instrument panel, the brakes, and the controls. His actions have a purpose toward his objective of flying to Las Vegas. Everything else ② is in support of that. His objective informs his actions. His actions speak of his objectives. And if he's flying to Las Vegas to get married, the way he checks the fuel instrument panel will be ③ affected. If the weather forecast calls for thunderstorms along the flight route, a bystander ④ watching him in the cockpit might notice that he seems nervous. No one would know he is bound for Las Vegas, but they can tell by his energy ⑤ whether he is just tidying the cockpit, or if he is preparing the plane for a trip. If he has an objective, there will be purposefulness in his movement. And his feeling about his upcoming trip will also affect his body movement.

\*cockpit 조종실 \*\*bystander 구경꾼

11-6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Like a muscle, willpower has limited capacity, and when exercised extensively it can become worn out. Also like a muscle, the primary fuel your brain uses to exercise willpower is sugar from your blood.

- (A) Baumeister and Tierney call it a nutritional catch-22: the less you eat and the more you exercise, the less likely you will be to make good food decisions in the end and maintain your weight loss.
- (B) You can see the difficulty this can cause when you're making food decisions. Throwing exercise into the equation — something dieters use to intentionally burn more calories (i.e., use more blood sugar) — only makes things more problematic.
- (C) So when your blood sugar is low (i.e., when you're hungry, which when you're dieting is pretty much all the time), your willpower is weaker than ever, and the only way to fix it is to eat.

\*catch-22 (소설의 제목에서 유래한 표현) 진퇴양난, 모순

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

11-7. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Combining information from product labels and packaging with your mental maps (A) deteriorates / represents advanced geographic thinking. You can practice this in stores, at school, and at home by reading the labels and packaging on products to (B) find out / leave out where the raw materials used to make them came from and who made them. For example, many computers are manufactured in China from European and Japanese components. They carry a U.S.A. label and are packaged in boxes made in Mexico. Most toys are manufactured in China. Much of our clothing is sewn in Mexico, Central America, or Asia. Many books are printed in Singapore. After much practice, you will find it easier to predict which country names will appear on boxes and labels. This is great evidence that your mental maps are becoming more (C) ambiguous / detailed.

- |   | (A)          | (B)             | (C)             |
|---|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① | deteriorates | ..... find out  | ..... ambiguous |
| ② | deteriorates | ..... leave out | ..... ambiguous |
| ③ | represents   | ..... find out  | ..... ambiguous |
| ④ | represents   | ..... leave out | ..... detailed  |
| ⑤ | represents   | ..... find out  | ..... detailed  |

11-8. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 것은?

This difference arises, in part, because the designers will be using the products themselves, so they know just what is important and what is not.

I have found it interesting to compare the electronic equipment sold to consumers with the equipment sold to professionals. ① Although much more expensive, the professional equipment tends to be simpler and easier to use. ② Video recorders for the home market have numerous flashing lights, many buttons and settings, and complex menus for setting the time and programming future recordings. ③ The recorders for the professionals just have the essentials and are therefore easier to use while functioning better. ④ Tools made by artisans for themselves all have this property. ⑤ Designers of hiking or mountain climbing equipment may one day find their lives depending upon the quality and behavior of their own designs.

\*artisan 장인, 숙련공

11-9. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Traditionally, law schools have tended to keep their distance from other schools at a university — they usually have their own buildings. The law library is separate from other university libraries and contains little other than legal literature, a situation that promotes informational distance between law and other bodies of knowledge. The segregation of students has been nearly total. ① Undergraduate programs in law are rare. ② Law courses are peopled nearly exclusively by law students, who in turn take nothing outside of law school. ③ In my own institution at least, law courses are listed in a separate timetable, and the law school even follows a different academic calendar from the rest of the university. ④ Despite these distance between law schools and other schools, there is a student council where all of students will be integrated under the common end. ⑤ Little wonder that lawyers, immersed for three years in this separate world, go forth with the belief that the law is a domain unto itself.

\*segregation 분리, 구분 \*\*immerse 몰두하게 하다

11-10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Today we often find ourselves disappointed by the moral character of leaders. As humans, leaders are subject to the same flaws and weaknesses as everyone else. Yet we want our leaders to transcend them and live up to higher moral standards. Some people turn longingly to the past and wonder where all the leaders and heroes have gone. But when you think about it, ordinary people did not know as much about the personal behavior of their leaders in the past as we do today. It is difficult to have heroes in the information age where every aspect, good or bad, of a leader's life can be, and often is, made public. Ironically, the increase in information that we have about leaders has also increased \_\_\_\_\_. The more defects our leaders have, the more we long for ethical leaders. We have demystified our leaders and we're not sure we like it.

\*transcend 초월하다

- ① our concern about their ethics
- ② standards of morality and justice
- ③ immoral behaviors of the leaders
- ④ the mystery of leaders from the past
- ⑤ the guarantee of political transparency

11-11. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons ① explaining many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. Normal adults are regarded as knowing ② what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an excuse. It also explains why it is not ③ considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as ④ inescapable. No one can simply decide to withdraw from it; others will continue to judge a person ⑤ morally regardless of her claim that she is above it or outside of it.

11-12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The changing nature of holidays was reflected in the social groups taking holidays, and in the distances which people were prepared to travel to holiday destinations. One of the major demand changes was the increased availability of leisure for a wider group in society.

- (A) These factors were not simply economic determinants but also social. As the world recovered from the Second World War there was growing evidence to indicate that people were spending more time on leisure activities and on travel.
- (B) Rising real incomes, paid holidays and growing tendency to demand foreign holidays, or a combination of these, were important and continuing factors stimulating international tourism demand.
- (C) These tendencies were reflected in the protection that many people gave to holiday expenditures, these expenditures being the last thing to give up in the face of income changes.

\*determinant (결정) 요인

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