

영어 영역

홀수형

성명		수험 번호																	
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하십시오.

언젠가 우리의 밤도 지나가겠조

- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

제 3 교시

영어 영역

50분 시간 재고 푸시길 바랍니다!

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Ms. Molly Oliver,

This is Mark Foster, one of the volunteers for the Auditory Frog and Toad Survey. Unfortunately, I was not able to participate in the orientation last weekend, so I could not receive training in distinguishing the sounds of frogs and toads. I heard from another participant that a CD was used in the training session. I was wondering if you could send me one. Since we have ten more days before the survey begins, I'll have enough time to receive and use the CD to train myself. You can send it to me at the address in my application. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you.

Sincerely,
Mark Foster

- ① 자원 봉사 참가를 취소하려고
- ② CD를 보내 줄 수 있는지 문의하려고
- ③ 신청서에 기입한 주소를 수정하려고
- ④ 양서류 생태 조사 일정을 확인하려고
- ⑤ 오리엔테이션에 참석할 수 없음을 알리려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Rachel의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rachel loved watching birds in the woods. However, she was confined to the house because of a broken leg. She turned on the TV but nothing was interesting. She tried to read a book but it was not fun at all. All she could do was sit, look at her broken leg, and watch the clock. As she was listening to the dull tick-tock of the clock, her phone vibrated. It was a message with an audio file from her dad. As she opened it, a huge smile spread across her face. Her dad had sent a recording of a little wren's song — her favorite bird song. Listening to the bright warm sounds lifted her spirits and made her day more pleasant.

* wren: 굴뚝새

- ① bored → delighted ② confident → nervous
- ③ pleased → upset ④ frightened → relieved
- ⑤ calm → annoyed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever met someone while you were experiencing significant emotional, psychological, or physical stress? Perhaps you stayed up all night studying for a final, or maybe you learned that a grandparent recently died. You likely exhibited behaviors that are not consistent with how you usually act. Meeting someone when you are extremely stressed can create an inaccurate impression of you. For this reason, recognize that our first impressions of others also may be perceptual errors. To help avoid committing these errors, engage in perception checking, which means that we consider a series of questions to confirm or challenge our perceptions of others and their behaviors. For example, see if you can provide two possible interpretations for the verbal and nonverbal behavior observed and seek clarification of it in order to determine the accuracy of your evaluation.

- ① 상대방에 대한 자신의 인식에 오류가 없는지 점검하라.
- ② 정신적 스트레스가 심할 때는 타인과의 만남을 피하라.
- ③ 처음 만나는 사람에게 좋은 인상을 주도록 노력하라.
- ④ 상대방의 심리를 파악하고 자신의 감정을 표현하라.
- ⑤ 언어적 행동과 비언어적 행동을 일치시켜라.

21. 밑줄 친 playing intellectual air guitar가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Any learning environment that deals with only the database instincts or only the improvisatory instincts ignores one half of our ability. It is bound to fail. It makes me think of jazz guitarists: They're not going to make it if they know a lot about music theory but don't know how to jam in a live concert. Some schools and workplaces emphasize a stable, rote-learned database. They ignore the improvisatory instincts drilled into us for millions of years. Creativity suffers. Others emphasize creative usage of a database, without installing a fund of knowledge in the first place. They ignore our need to obtain a deep understanding of a subject, which includes memorizing and storing a richly structured database. You get people who are great improvisers but don't have depth of knowledge. You may know someone like this where you work. They may look like jazz musicians and have the appearance of jamming, but in the end they know nothing. They're playing intellectual air guitar.

* rote-learned: 기계적으로 암기한

- ① acquiring necessary experience to enhance their creativity
- ② exhibiting artistic talent coupled with solid knowledge of music
- ③ posing as experts by demonstrating their in-depth knowledge
- ④ performing musical pieces to attract a highly educated audience
- ⑤ displaying seemingly creative ability not rooted in firm knowledge

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable — in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ 현세대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

We argue that the ethical principles of justice provide an essential foundation for policies to protect unborn generations and the poorest countries from climate change. Related issues arise in connection with current and persistently inadequate aid for these nations, in the face of growing threats to agriculture and water supply, and the rules of international trade that mainly benefit rich countries. Increasing aid for the world's poorest peoples can be an essential part of effective mitigation. With 20 percent of carbon emissions from (mostly tropical) deforestation, carbon credits for forest preservation would combine aid to poorer countries with one of the most cost-effective forms of abatement. Perhaps the most cost-effective but politically complicated policy reform would be the removal of several hundred billions of dollars of direct annual subsidies from the two biggest recipients in the OECD — destructive industrial agriculture and fossil fuels. Even a small amount of this money would accelerate the already rapid rate of technical progress and investment in renewable energy in many areas, as well as encourage the essential switch to conservation agriculture.

*mitigation: 완화 *abatement: 감소 *subsidy: 보조금

- ① reforming diplomatic policies in poor countries
- ② increasing global awareness of the environmental crisis
- ③ reasons for restoring economic equality in poor countries
- ④ coping with climate change by reforming aid and policies
- ⑤ roles of the OECD in solving international conflicts

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we remark with surprise that someone "looks young" for his or her chronological age, we are observing that we all age biologically at different rates. Scientists have good evidence that this apparent difference is real. It is likely that age changes begin in different parts of the body at different times and that the rate of annual change varies among various cells, tissues, and organs, as well as from person to person. Unlike the passage of time, biological aging resists easy measurement. What we would like to have is one or a few measurable biological changes that mirror all other biological age changes without reference to the passage of time, so that we could say, for example, that someone who is chronologically eighty years old is biologically sixty years old. This kind of measurement would help explain why one eighty-year-old has so many more youthful qualities than does another eighty-year-old, who may be biologically eighty or even ninety years old.

- ① In Search of a Mirror Reflecting Biological Aging
- ② Reasons for Slow Aging in the Modern Era
- ③ A Few Tips to Guess Chronological Age
- ④ Secrets of Biological Aging Disclosed
- ⑤ Looking for the Fountain of Youth

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Plastic Waste Generation by Industry in 2015

Market Sectors	Million Tons	%
Packaging	141	46.69
Textiles	38	12.58
Consumer and Institutional Products	37	12.25
Transportation	17	5.63
Electrical and Electronic	13	4.30
Building and Construction	13	4.30
Industrial Machinery	1	0.33
Others	42	13.91
Total	302	100

Note: Due to rounding, the percentages may not sum to 100%.

The above table shows global plastic waste generation by industry in 2015.

① The sector that generated plastic waste most was packaging, accounting for 46.69% of all plastic waste generated. ② The textiles sector generated 38 million tons of plastic waste, or 12.58% of the total plastic waste generated. ③ The consumer and institutional products sector generated 37 million tons of plastic waste, and the amount was more than twice that of plastic waste the transportation sector generated. ④ The electrical and electronic sector generated just as much plastic waste as the building and construction sector did, each sector accounting for 8.60% of the total plastic waste generation. ⑤ Only one million tons of plastic waste were generated in the industrial machinery sector, representing less than 0.50% of the total plastic waste generated.

26. Victor Borge에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Victor Borge, born in Copenhagen, Denmark in 1909, was a comedian and pianist. Initially a concert musician, Victor Borge soon developed a performance style that combined comedy with classical music. When the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1940, he was performing in Sweden, and a short time later managed to escape to America. When he arrived in the U.S., he didn't speak a word of English. Learning English by watching movies, he soon managed to translate his jokes for the American audience. In 1948, Victor Borge became an American citizen and a few years later was offered a show of his own, *Comedy in Music*. The show remains the longest-running one-man show in Broadway history. At the age of 90, he still performed 60 times a year. He died on December 23rd, 2000 at his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, U.S.

- ① 코미디와 고전 음악을 결합한 공연 스타일을 개발했다.
- ② 나치가 덴마크를 침공했을 때, 미국에서 공연을 하고 있었다.
- ③ 1948년에 미국 시민이 되었다.
- ④ 90세에도 여전히 일 년에 60회의 공연을 했다.
- ⑤ 2000년 12월 23일에 생을 마감했다.

27. 2020 Crime& Spy Science Workshop 에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2020 Crime & Spy Science Workshop

Come learn to be a top detective! In this workshop, you will investigate crime scenes and learn skills necessary to become a detective and solve mysteries!

When & Where

- 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesday, August 18, 2020
- Conference Room #103, ZBU Student Union **Who:** Ages 14 and up

Participation Fee: \$20 (insurance not included)

Registration

- Call 555-540-0421, or email spyscience@zbu.edu by Wednesday, July 29, 2020.

Preparations

- Bring comfortable shoes and a bag to carry detective tools.
- Lunch and snacks are provided.

You will learn

- how to find traces of suspects.
- how to manage the scene of a crime.
- how to choose the right tools.

- ① 이를 동안 진행된다.
- ② 참가비에 보험이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 등록은 이메일로만 할 수 있다.
- ④ 점심과 간식은 제공되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 적절한 도구를 선택하는 방법을 배울 것이다.

28. LnT-Bot에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

LnT-Bot
Your Child's Perfect Friend for Learning

◆ **Learning Modes**

LnT-Bot features three learning modes:

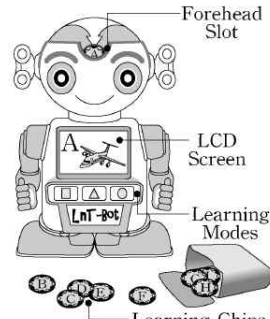
- alphabet letters and sounds
- names of objects
- numbers and counting

◆ **Learning Chips**

- 30 learning chips are included.
- Insert a chip in LnT-Bot's forehead slot and pictures will appear on the LCD screen.

◆ **Fun Features**

- Say "Hi, Bot," and LnT-Bot will say "Hello" back.
- Clap your hands once, and LnT-Bot will dance.
- Clap your hands twice, and LnT-Bot will sing one of 10 recorded songs.



- ① 사물 이름 학습 모드가 있다.
- ② 30개의 학습용 칩이 포함되어 있다.
- ③ 이마의 슬롯에 칩을 넣으면, LCD 화면에 그림이 나타난다.
- ④ "Hi, Bot"이라고 말하면, "Hello"라고 대답한다.
- ⑤ 박수를 한 번 치면, 녹음된 노래 중 한 곡을 부른다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

While time is being compressed by the frantic pace of modern life, our sense of space has expanded to the point ①where the concept of place is no longer salient. Most public spaces are now commercial spaces standardized to provide comfort zones and facilitate easy access and mobility by anyone who might enter – a famous coffee shop on every corner, with vast swathes of every city ②resembled an airport terminal. While ③democratic in appearance, in reality these spaces are designed to coordinate economic activity across nodes in the global commodity chain, obedient to the protocols of external control, with every public space given over to marketing the same products to consumers seduced by ahistorical, transregional brands created by the advertising industry. In the process, genuinely local places ④are stripped of uniqueness and particularity. Each location resembles every other location, and only the occasional ⑤extraordinary effort on the part of the locals preserves a genuine sense of place.

* frantic 정신없이 바쁜 ** salient 아주 중요한
*** node 교점, 마디

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

When the natural communication systems of primates are examined, no straightforward increase in complexity from monkeys to apes to humans is observed. Many researchers characterize great ape communication systems as more ①limited in range than those of monkeys. For example, monkeys, but not other apes, have functionally referential alarm calls, although whether monkey calls are truly referential like human language remains contested. This particular ape-monkey difference makes biological sense. Great apes are larger and stronger than monkeys, and hence are ②more vulnerable to predation. Apes almost certainly didn't ③evolve referential alarm calls because they had comparatively little to be alarmed about. Indeed, there is little that is ④learned at all in the vocal communication of nonhuman apes. Apes do possess gestures to initiate play, for instance, or when infants signal they wish to be carried – many of these gestures have learned elements. However, apes seemingly do not use their gestures referentially, nor do their gestures ⑤exhibit any symbolic or conventionalized features.

* primate 영장류

** alarm call 경계성(새·동물의 경고성 울부짖음)

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Fear of strangers (xenophobia) has had a long history. Foreigners, an out-group, were seen as threatening simply by being different. Immigration policies have continued to reflect this concern that foreigners use up our resources, take our jobs, and become a burden or threat to society. People from other lands and other groups gain a negative stereotype. They do not share our history, our beliefs or ideology, our religion or our work ethic so they are unwelcome. They do not have to be afforded equal consideration in the application of our values or laws. Racism and prejudice are passed along from generation to generation in a process known as cultural transmission. Primary groups reinforce prejudices and stereotypes during socialization. The media disproportionately report negatives about minorities (out-groups), institutions _____, and governments institute programs and policies that deny equal opportunity. As these become entrenched, they are difficult to challenge.

* entrenched 견고한, 확립된

- ① renew unequal society
- ② reflect on this concern
- ③ advance discriminatory practices
- ④ make an improvement policy
- ⑤ consider opportunity as ordinary

32. An interesting observation that is pertinent to the idea of an instinctive urge is displacement activity. Displacement activity occurs when _____. For example, a bird might be faced with a rival that elicits both attack and flight. In this situation, behaviors are displayed that appear to be irrelevant to the situation, such as grooming. At times the activity differs from normal grooming behavior in that it seems hurried and is discontinued before it is completed. But on other occasions the behavior is not distinguishable from normal grooming activity. Certain species of fish, such as the stickleback, also exhibit such out-of-context displacement activity. When at the boundary between its own territory and that of another stickleback, where both attack and escape behaviors are elicited, inappropriate nest-building behavior is often displayed.

* pertinent 관련 있는 ** stickleback 큰가시고기

- ① behaviors can choose one of the two urges
- ② conflicting responses are eliminated by the rule
- ③ distinguish the behavior from the conflicting situation
- ④ two incompatible response tendencies are simultaneously aroused
- ⑤ any action that is the only option in the given situation occurs

33. The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities — a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6 - 2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints. [3점]

* bilateral: 양측의 ** parietal: 정수리(부분)의
*** constraint: 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

34. What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated. [3점]

* savagely: 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
- ② denied other colonies easy access
- ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
- ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
- ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

According to the scholars of the Indian traditions (Vedas), the origin of religion was to be sought in the impressions that natural phenomena made upon man. The mythological figures were thought to be personifications of natural objects. ① The impressive manifestations of nature stimulated the personifying fantasy of man. ② The primary stage of religion was not due to the religious nature of man, or to the 'need of the human heart', as O. Müller expressed it in his book, but to man's elementary capability of seeing personal figures in the impersonal phenomena of his surroundings. ③ In the Western world, especially in the mediaeval ages, wars after wars were fought in the name of religion. ④ What finally led to the formation of religion was, thus, the elaboration of a nature mythology, and the veneration of the respective figures. ⑤ The beginning of religion was the worship of many natural objects, with a predominance of such phenomena as the sun, the sky, thunderstorms, lightning, rain, and fire.

*veneration 숭배

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

36.

Unlike conventional marketing activities, like advertising and promotions, that are planned and scripted, sports events are inherently unpredictable. Fans, athletes, teams, and companies do not know outcomes.

- (A) Fans have an emotional attachment to their favorite teams and athletes, irrespective (mostly) of their recent performances. If sports were scripted then they would lose credibility, spontaneity would be lost, and they would be no different than a conventional company-directed ad campaign.
- (B) Indeed, many business managers find this prospect of uncertainty distinctly uncomfortable and consequently shy away from using sports as a marketing platform. Yet sports fans follow sports partly because outcomes are not guaranteed.
- (C) Despite even the most formidable track records of success, one cannot know for certain whether past sport performances will continue or whether expectations will be turned upside down. This very unpredictability separates sports from almost all other corporate marketing activities.

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

37.

Ever since the first scientific opinion polls revealed that most Americans are at best poorly informed about politics, analysts have asked whether citizens are equipped to play the role democracy assigns them.

(A) Such factors, however, can explain only the misinformation that has always been with us. The sharp rise in misinformation in recent years has a different source: our media. "They are making us dumb," says one observer. When fact bends to fiction, the predictable result is political distrust and polarization.

(B) It's the difference between ignorance and irrationality. Whatever else one might conclude about self-government, it's at risk when citizens don't know what they're talking about. Our misinformation owes partly to psychological factors, including our tendency to see the world in ways that suit our desires.

(C) However, there is something worse than an inadequately informed public, and that's a misinformed public. It's one thing when citizens don't know something, and realize it, which has always been a problem. It's another thing when citizens don't know something, but think they know it, which is the new problem.

*poll 여론 조사

- 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.

Environmental economists were keen to bring these negative impacts back within the discipline.

The obvious problems being caused by economic growth have not been ignored by academics: they were noticed by some in the economics profession, who then attempted to incorporate these concerns into their discipline. (1) This led to the development of environmental economics, and also the related study of natural-resource economics. (2) Conventional economics considers environmental impact to be an 'externality', something outside its concern. (3) However, they still approached the subject in a scientific and measurement-based way, for example, using shadow pricing to measure how much people were concerned about noise pollution or the loss of habitat. (4) In other words, the way in which economics traditionally marginalizes or ignores something that cannot be priced was still adhered to, but the response was to attempt to evaluate in some way aspects of life which economics had ignored. (5) Green economists would consider this to be a category error; in other words, they believe it is important to accept that some aspects of life have social or spiritual worth that simply cannot be measured.

*shadow pricing 잠재 가격

39.

So, there was a social pressure for art to come up with some vocation that both distinguished it from science and, at the same time, made it equal in stature to science.

Representational theories of art treat the work of the artist as similar to that of the scientist. Both, so to speak, are involved in describing the external world. (1) But by the nineteenth century, any comparison between the scientist and the artist was bound to make the artist look like a poor relation in terms of making discoveries about the world or holding a mirror up to nature. (2) Here, science clearly had the edge. (3) The notion that art specialized in the expression of the emotions was particularly attractive in this light. (4) It rendered unto science its own — the exploration of the objective world — while saving something comparably important for art to do — to explore the inner world of feeling. (5) If science held the mirror up to nature, art turned a mirror at the self and its experiences. [3 점]

* vocation: 소명 ** stature: 수준 *** render: 주다

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

The impacts of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feelings about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

* tranquility: 고요함 ** congestion: 혼잡



Residents do not (A) tourism's environmental influences identically since they take (B) postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

- (A) (B)
- ① weigh dissimilar
- ② weigh common
- ③ weigh balanced
- ④ control favorable
- ⑤ control conflicting

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More’s book Utopia, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato’s book the Republic, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
- ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
- ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
- ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
- ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Nancy and her daughter, Carol, were at the Eiffel Tower, as the sun was setting over Paris. The sunset that they saw was beyond description. “Thank you, Carol. I can’t believe I am in Paris with you. It has been my lifelong dream to visit this beautiful city.” Nancy thanked her daughter for this special trip that she had prepared in secret. Their trip to France was Carol’s surprise gift for the sixtieth birthday of her mother — a woman who had sacrificed all (a) her life for her only daughter.

(B)

While they were enjoying dessert, a server approached them and asked, “Excuse me, who is Nancy Holloway between the two of you?” “I am,” answered Nancy with a curious look. Then he gave a lovely bouquet of roses to Nancy, saying, “This gift is from your daughter. (b) She called yesterday and asked us to prepare this celebration for you.” Surprised, she looked at her smiling daughter. Carol winked and said, “(c) You deserve this and more, Mom. Thank you for everything you have ever done for me.”

(C)

When at last they arrived at the restaurant, to make matters worse, they were charged three times more than the usual fare due to the heavy traffic. Yet a happy turn of events was waiting for them. The restaurant was fantastic and all the staff were very polite and kind. The French cuisine was delicious. “This is the best food (d) I have ever had! I will never forget this dinner with you,” said Nancy, thanking Carol for another surprise gift.

(D)

As the sky grew dark, Carol hurried because she had prepared another secret surprise for Nancy. “Mom, let’s go enjoy our dinner before it gets too late. I reserved a table at a French restaurant for (e) you.” Their pleasant evening, however, was unexpectedly interrupted as they waited to get a taxi. It took them a really long time to catch one. Even after they finally got in, the taxi got caught in heavy traffic. They were late for their reservation.

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. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Nancy와 Carol은 에펠탑에서 석양을 바라보았다.
- ② Carol은 Nancy에게 꽃다발을 직접 전달했다.
- ③ 레스토랑의 직원들은 모두 예의 바르고 친절했다.
- ④ Carol은 Nancy를 위해 깜짝 선물을 다양하게 준비했다.
- ⑤ Nancy와 Carol은 예약한 저녁 식사 시간에 늦었다.

<정답>

18	②	25	④	32	④	39	③
19	①	26	②	33	②	40	①
20	①	27	⑤	34	①	41	③
21	⑤	28	⑤	35	③	42	⑤
22	⑤	29	②	36	⑤	43	⑤
23	④	30	②	37	⑤	44	②
24	①	31	③	38	③	45	②

번호	출처
18	17학년도 6월 모의고사 18번
19	20학년도 9월 모의고사 19번
20	17학년도 6월 모의고사 20번
21	20학년도 수능 21번
22	17학년도 수능 20번
23	19학년도 수능 23번
24	16학년도 수능 23번
25	21학년도 6월 모의고사 25번
26	19학년도 9월 모의고사 26번
27	21학년도 6월 모의고사 28번
28	19학년도 9월 모의고사 27번
29	수능완성 14강 4번
30	수능완성 16강 LCO
31	수능완성 9강 4번
32	수능완성 Test 4 38번
33	19학년도 수능 34번
34	17학년도 6월 모의고사 32번
35	수특 영어 12강 7번
36	수특 영독 Test 3 21번
37	19학년도 9월 모의고사 37번
38	수특 영독 5강 9번
39	20학년도 9월 모의고사 39번
40	17학년도 수능 40번
41	20학년도 6월 모의고사 41번
42	20학년도 6월 모의고사 42번
43	20학년도 9월 모의고사 43번
44	20학년도 9월 모의고사 44번
45	20학년도 9월 모의고사 45번