

2020학년도 11월 고2 전국연합학력평가 문제지

영어 영역

성명		수험 번호						2			
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
 - 답안지의 필적 확인란에 다음의 문구를 정자로 기재하시오.
- 굽은 나무의 그림자가 사랑스럽다
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
 - 문항에 따라 배점이 다릅니다. 3점 문항에는 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

※ 시험이 시작되기 전까지 표지를 넘기지 마시오.

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① 기초 체력 향상을 위한 운동법을 설명하려고
- ② 체육 대회 참가 시 필요한 준비물을 공지하려고
- ③ 체육관 공사로 인한 수업 장소 변경을 알리려고
- ④ 체육 수업 시간에 준수해야 할 규칙을 안내하려고
- ⑤ 무리한 운동으로 인한 부상의 위험성을 경고하려고

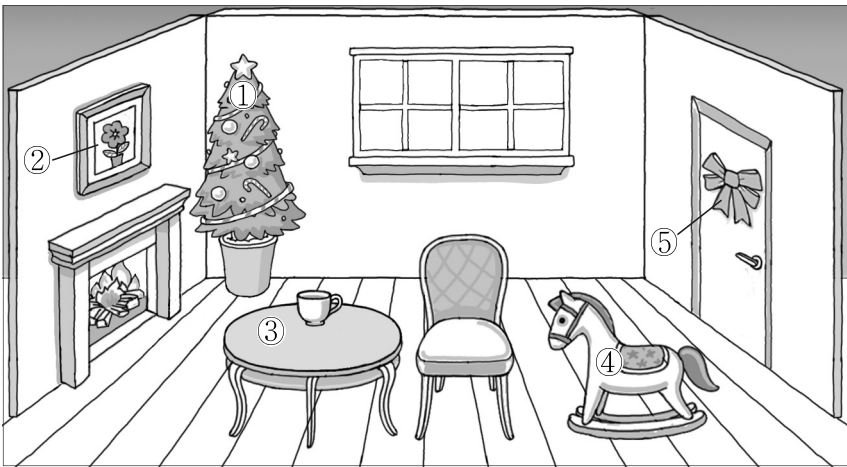
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 족욕을 하는 것은 건강에 도움이 된다.
- ② 발 건강을 위해서 양말을 신어야 한다.
- ③ 운동 종목에 적합한 신발을 선택해야 한다.
- ④ 계절에 맞는 소재의 양말을 구입해야 한다.
- ⑤ 높은 굽의 신발은 척추에 무리를 줄 수 있다.

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

- ① 가수 - 안무가
- ② 작곡가 - 작사가
- ③ 성우 - 녹음 기사
- ④ 방송 작가 - 프로듀서
- ⑤ 뮤지컬 배우 - 음향 감독

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 집안 청소하기
- ② 저녁 식사 준비하기
- ③ 부모님 마중 나가기
- ④ 비행기 도착 시간 확인하기
- ⑤ 자동차에 주유하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$72
- ② \$80
- ③ \$90
- ④ \$100
- ⑤ \$108

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 스터디 모임에 참여할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 영어 수업을 들어야 해서
- ② 학교 도서관에 가야 해서
- ③ 봉사 활동에 참여해야 해서
- ④ 다친 다리를 치료해야 해서
- ⑤ 건강 검진을 받아야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Lakeville Campground에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주변 자연환경
- ② 편의 시설
- ③ 이용료
- ④ 이용 시간
- ⑤ 예약 방법

9. Circus Experience Festival에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 11월 20일에 시작해서 3일 동안 지속된다.
- ② 마술과 저글링을 포함한 다양한 체험 활동을 제공할 것이다.
- ③ 각 활동의 참가자 수를 10명으로 제한할 것이다.
- ④ 포토존에서 서커스 광대들과 함께 사진을 찍을 수 있다.
- ⑤ 기념품으로 무료 티셔츠를 증정할 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 구입할 무선 마이크 세트를 고르시오.

Wireless Microphone Sets

Product	Receiving Distance	Headset	Color	Price
① A	10m	not included	White	\$50
② B	20m	included	Silver	\$65
③ C	30m	included	Red	\$80
④ D	40m	included	Gold	\$90
⑤ E	50m	not included	Black	\$100

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

- ① No problem. Just let me know when you're ready.
- ② I'm afraid I can't. I lost my library card yesterday.
- ③ Sure. You can borrow my books anytime you want.
- ④ I'm sorry. The sunlight is too strong to go outside.
- ⑤ Of course. I'm going to walk to the library myself.

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

- ① I see. I'll take another road then.
- ② Really? Go to the hospital right now.
- ③ That's too bad. You should've left earlier.
- ④ Sorry. I got a speeding ticket on the highway.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll make a reservation for the restaurant.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Not really. I should change my major.
- ② I agree. I'd rather major in mathematics.
- ③ Oh, no. Let me call them and check again.
- ④ I got it. Popularity of the major is important.
- ⑤ Terrific! I can be a successful business person.

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

Man: _____

- ① Don't worry. I know they'll definitely support your opinion.
- ② Of course not. We're not able to switch our club leaders now.
- ③ I understand. I'm going to look for another research topic then.
- ④ All right. That way we'll satisfy more members than last time.
- ⑤ Never mind. We can reschedule a time for our group discussion.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Melissa가 Bob에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Melissa: _____

- ① Make sure to set the password for your credit card.
- ② You have to check if the Internet connection is stable.
- ③ Why don't you keep your security program up-to-date?
- ④ Don't illegally access other people's personal information.
- ⑤ How about adding the items to your online shopping cart?

[16 ~ 17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① blooming seasons for flowers
- ② implied meanings of flowers
- ③ ways to make flower beds
- ④ origins of national flowers
- ⑤ steps for planting flowers

17. 언급된 꽃이 아닌 것은?

- ① carnations ② tulips ③ irises
- ④ roses ⑤ daisies

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To the Principal of Gullard High School,

My name is Nancy Watson, and I am the captain of the student dance club at Gullard High School. We are one of the biggest faces of the school, winning a lot of awards and trophies. However, the school isn't allowing our club to practice on the school field because a lot of teachers worry that we are going to mess up the field. This is causing us to lose practice time and ultimately results in creating a bad high school experience for us. We promise to use the space respectfully. Therefore, I'm asking you to allow us to use the school field for our dance practice. I would be grateful if you reconsider your decision. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,
Nancy Watson

- ① 학생 동아리 운영 성과를 보고하려고
- ② 댄스 동아리 특별 공연을 홍보하려고
- ③ 댄스 동아리실 시설 보수를 건의하려고
- ④ 댄스 동아리의 운동장 사용 허락을 요청하려고
- ⑤ 학생 동아리 부원 모집 기간의 연장을 부탁하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Ryan의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ryan, an eleven-year-old boy, ran home as fast as he could. Finally, summer break had started! When he entered the house, his mom was standing in front of the refrigerator, waiting for him. She told him to pack his bags. Ryan's heart soared like a balloon. *Pack for what? Are we going to Disneyland?* He couldn't remember the last time his parents had taken him on a vacation. His eyes beamed. "You're spending the summer with uncle Tim and aunt Gina." Ryan groaned. "The whole summer?" "Yes, the whole summer." The anticipation he had felt disappeared in a flash. For three whole miserable weeks, he would be on his aunt and uncle's farm. He sighed.

- ① excited → disappointed ② furious → regretful
- ③ irritated → satisfied ④ nervous → relaxed
- ⑤ pleased → jealous

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When trying to convince someone to change their mind, most people try to lay out a logical argument, or make a passionate plea as to why their view is right and the other person's opinion is wrong. But when you think about it, you'll realize that this doesn't often work. As soon as someone figures out that you are on a mission to change their mind, the metaphorical shutters go down. You'll have better luck if you ask well-chosen, open-ended questions that let someone challenge their own assumptions. We tend to approve of an idea if we thought of it first — or at least, if we *think* we thought of it first. Therefore, encouraging someone to question their own worldview will often yield better results than trying to force them into accepting your opinion as fact. Ask someone well-chosen questions to look at their own views from another angle, and this might trigger fresh insights.

- ① 타인의 신뢰를 얻기 위해서는 일관된 행동을 보여 주어야.
- ② 협상을 잘하기 위해 질문에 담긴 상대방의 의도를 파악하라.
- ③ 논쟁을 잘하려면 자신의 가치관에서 벗어나려는 시도를 하라.
- ④ 원만한 대인 관계를 유지하려면 상대를 배려하는 태도를 갖춰라.
- ⑤ 설득하고자 할 때 상대방이 스스로 관점을 돌아보게 하는 질문을 하라.

21. 밑줄 친 turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In school, there's one curriculum, one right way to study science, and one right formula that spits out the correct answer on a standardized test. Textbooks with grand titles like *The Principles of Physics* magically reveal "the principles" in three hundred pages. An authority figure then steps up to the lectern to feed us "the truth." As theoretical physicist David Gross explained in his Nobel lecture, textbooks often ignore the many alternate paths that people wandered down, the many false clues they followed, the many misconceptions they had. We learn about Newton's "laws"—as if they arrived by a grand divine visitation or a stroke of genius—but not the years he spent exploring, revising, and changing them. The laws that Newton failed to establish—most notably his experiments in alchemy, which attempted, and spectacularly failed, to turn lead into gold—don't make the cut as part of the one-dimensional story told in physics classrooms. Instead, our education system turns the life stories of these scientists from lead to gold.

* lectern: 강의대 ** alchemy: 연금술

- ① discovers the valuable relationships between scientists
- ② emphasizes difficulties in establishing new scientific theories
- ③ mixes the various stories of great scientists across the world
- ④ focuses more on the scientists' work than their personal lives
- ⑤ reveals only the scientists' success ignoring their processes and errors

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The vast majority of companies, schools, and organizations measure and reward "high performance" in terms of individual metrics such as sales numbers, résumé accolades, and test scores. The problem with this approach is that it is based on a belief we thought science had fully confirmed: that we live in a world of "survival of the fittest." It teaches us that those with the *best* grades, or the *most* impressive résumé, or the *highest* point score, will be the ONLY ones to succeed. The formula is simple: be better and smarter and more creative than everyone else, and you will be successful. But this formula is inaccurate. Thanks to new research, we now know that achieving our highest potential is not about survival of the fittest but survival of the best fit. In other words, success is not just about how creative or smart or driven you are, but how well you are able to connect with, contribute to, and benefit from the ecosystem of people around you.

* accolade: 수상, 표창

- ① 효율적인 업무 배분은 조직의 생산성을 향상시킨다.
- ② 유연한 사고방식은 원활한 의사소통에 도움이 된다.
- ③ 사람들과 잘 어울려 일하는 능력이 성공을 가능하게 한다.
- ④ 비판적 사고 능력은 정확성을 추구하는 태도에서 출발한다.
- ⑤ 치열한 경쟁 사회에서 최고의 실력을 갖추는 것이 필수적이다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

I was brought up to believe that if I get lost in a large forest, I will sooner or later end up where I started. Without knowing it, people who are lost will always walk in a circle. In the book *Finding Your Way Without Map or Compass*, author Harold Gatty confirms that this is true. We tend to walk in circles for several reasons. The most important is that virtually no human has two legs of the exact same length. One leg is always slightly longer than the other, and this causes us to turn without even noticing it. In addition, if you are hiking with a backpack on, the weight of that backpack will inevitably throw you off balance. Our dominant hand factors into the mix too. If you are right-handed, you will have a tendency to turn toward the right. And when you meet an obstacle, you will subconsciously decide to pass it on the right side.

- ① abilities to construct a mental map for walking
- ② factors that result in people walking in a circle
- ③ reasons why dominance exists in nature
- ④ instincts that help people return home
- ⑤ solutions to finding the right direction

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

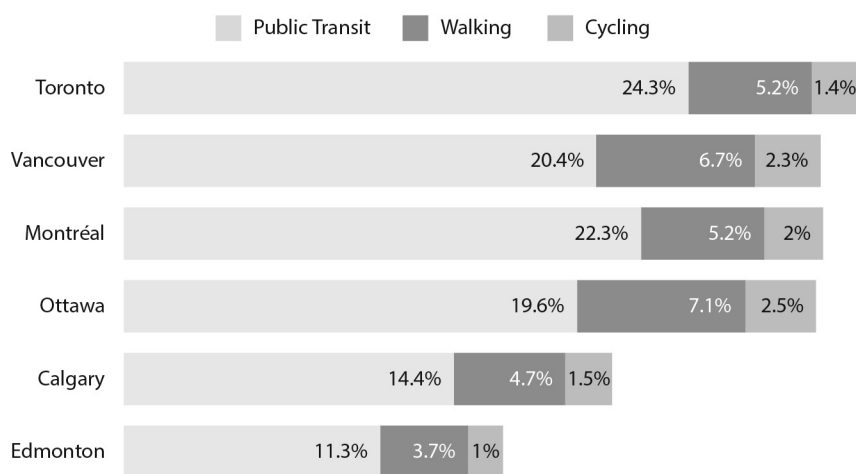
In government, in law, in culture, and in routine everyday interaction beyond family and immediate neighbours, a widely understood and clearly formulated language is a great aid to mutual confidence. When dealing with property, with contracts, or even just with the routine exchange of goods and services, concepts and descriptions need to be as precise and unambiguous as possible, otherwise misunderstandings will arise. If full communication with a potential counterparty in a deal is not possible, then uncertainty and probably a measure of distrust will remain. As economic life became more complex in the later Middle Ages, the need for fuller and more precise communication was accentuated. A shared language facilitated clarification and possibly settlement of any disputes. In international trade also the use of a precise and well-formulated language aided the process of translation. The Silk Road could only function at all because translators were always available at interchange points.

* accentuate: 강조하다

- ① Earn Trust with Reliable Goods Rather Than with Words!
- ② Linguistic Precision: A Key to Successful Economic Transactions
- ③ Difficulties in Overcoming Language Barriers and Distrust in Trade
- ④ The More the Economy Grows, the More Complex the World Gets
- ⑤ Excessive Confidence: The Biggest Reason for Miscommunication

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Percentage of Commuters Using Eco-friendly Transportation in Canada by City, 2016



The above graph shows the percentage of commuters using eco-friendly transportation to get to work in six large cities in Canada in 2016. ① For all six given cities, the percentage of people who commuted by public transit was the highest, while the percentage of people who commuted by cycling was the lowest. ② The percentages of people who commuted by walking were the same in both Toronto and Montréal even though the percentages of people who commuted by public transit in those two cities were different. ③ In Vancouver, the percentage of people who commuted by public transit was over ten times higher than that of people who commuted by cycling. ④ Even though Ottawa ranked fourth in the percentage of people who commuted by public transit, this city was in first place in the percentage of people who commuted by walking or cycling. ⑤ Compared with Calgary, Edmonton recorded lower percentages for all three given types of eco-friendly transportation.

26. Alice Coachman에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Alice Coachman was born in 1923, in Albany, Georgia, U.S.A. Since she was unable to access athletic training facilities because of the racism of the time, she trained using what was available to her, running barefoot along the dirt roads near her home and using homemade equipment to practice her jumping. Her talent in track and field was noticeable as early as elementary school. Coachman kept practicing hard and gained attention with her achievements in several competitions during her time in high school and college. In the 1948 London Olympics, Coachman competed in the high jump, reaching 5 feet, 6.5 inches, setting both an Olympic and an American record. This accomplishment made her the first black woman to win an Olympic gold medal. She is in nine different Halls of Fame, including the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame. Coachman died in 2014, at the age of 90 in Georgia after she had dedicated her life to education.


- ① 집 근처에서 맨발로 달리며 훈련했다.
- ② 육상 경기에서의 재능을 고등학교 때부터 보였다.
- ③ 런던 올림픽에서 높이뛰기 올림픽 기록과 미국 기록을 세웠다.
- ④ 흑인 여성 최초로 올림픽 금메달리스트가 되었다.
- ⑤ 9개의 명예의 전당에 올랐다.

27. Zero Waste Day 2020에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Zero Waste Day 2020

Zero Waste Day (ZWD) 2020 is an opportunity for you to clean out your attic and donate items for reuse.

When & Where:
 First Saturday in November (November 7, 2020),
 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. (rain or shine)
 At 400 Union Square



Accepted Items:

- **Wearable clothes / shoes**
All sizes of clothes and shoes MUST BE DRY.
- **Bedding (pillows, blankets, or mattress covers)**
Worn or torn is fine, but no oil stains are allowed.
- **Electronics (computers, laptops, or cell phones)**
All data on the device must be deleted.

Note: If an item isn't accepted, please be prepared to take it home. There is no place for you to drop off garbage.

ZWD is open to ALL!
 For more information, please visit www.zwd.org.

- ① 우천 시에도 행사가 예정대로 진행된다.
- ② 의류와 신발은 건조된 상태의 것만 받는다.
- ③ 헤지거나 찢어진 침구류도 기부가 가능하다.
- ④ 전자 기기에 저장된 모든 정보는 삭제되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 기부 물품 접수가 거절되면 현장에서 버릴 수 있다.

28. Sign Language Class에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Sign Language Class

If you've ever considered studying sign language, our class is one of the best ways to do it! The class is open to people of all ages, but all children must be accompanied by an adult.

Class Schedule

- Where: Coorparoo Community Center
- When: September – October, 2020
(7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.)

Levels

- Class #1 (Monday and Tuesday)
– No previous sign language experience is required.
- Class #2 (Wednesday and Thursday)
– Knowledge of at least 1,000 signs is required.

Note

- Tuition is \$100.
- We do not provide refunds unless class is cancelled due to low registration.
- Registration is available only online and before August 31.
Visit our website at www.CRsignlgs.com.

- ① 어린이들도 어른 동반 없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 수업은 주 3일 진행된다.
- ③ 수화 경험이 없어도 참여할 수 있는 수업이 있다.
- ④ 환불은 예외 없이 불가능하다.
- ⑤ 현장 등록이 가능하다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

One of the keys to insects' successful survival in the open air ① lies in their outer covering—a hard waxy layer that helps prevent their tiny bodies from dehydrating. To take oxygen from the air, they use narrow breathing holes in the body-segments, which take in air ② passively and can be opened and closed as needed. Instead of blood ③ containing in vessels, they have free-flowing hemolymph, which helps keep their bodies rigid, aids movement, and assists the transportation of nutrients and waste materials to the appropriate parts of the body. The nervous system is modular—in a sense, each of the body segments has ④ its own individual and autonomous brain—and some other body systems show a similar modularization. These are just a few of the many ways ⑤ in which insect bodies are structured and function completely differently from our own.

* hemolymph: 혈림프

** modular: 모듈식의(여러 개의 개별 단위로 되어 있는)

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

On projects in the built environment, people consider safety and functionality nonnegotiable. But the aesthetics of a new project—how it is *designed*—is too often considered (A) relevant/irrelevant. The question of how its design *affects* human beings is rarely asked. People think that design makes something highfalutin, called architecture, and that architecture differs from building, just as surely as the Washington National Cathedral differs from the local community church. This (B) connection/distinction between architecture and building—or more generally, between design and utility—couldn't be more wrong. More and more we are learning that the design of all our built environments matters so profoundly that safety and functionality must not be our only urgent priorities. All kinds of design elements influence people's experiences, not only of the environment but also of themselves. They (C) overlook/shape our cognitions, emotions, and actions, and even our well-being. They actually help constitute our very sense of identity.

* highfalutin: 허세를 부리는

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ① | relevant | distinction | shape |
| ② | relevant | connection | overlook |
| ③ | irrelevant | distinction | overlook |
| ④ | irrelevant | connection | overlook |
| ⑤ | irrelevant | distinction | shape |

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

31. Over 4.5 billion years ago, the Earth's primordial atmosphere was probably largely water vapour, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen. The appearance and subsequent evolution of exceedingly primitive living organisms (bacteria-like microbes and simple single-celled plants) began to change the atmosphere, liberating oxygen and breaking down carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. This made it possible for higher organisms to develop. When the earliest known plant cells with nuclei evolved about 2 billion years ago, the atmosphere seems to have had only about 1 percent of its present content of oxygen. With the emergence of the first land plants, about 500 million years ago, oxygen reached about one-third of its present concentration. It had risen to almost its present level by about 370 million years ago, when animals first spread on to land. Today's atmosphere is thus not just a requirement to sustain life as we know it—it is also _____.

* primordial: 원시의 ** sulfur dioxide: 이산화황

- ① a barrier to evolution
- ② a consequence of life
- ③ a record of primitive culture
- ④ a sign of the constancy of nature
- ⑤ a reason for cooperation among species

32. One of the primary ways by which music is able to take on significance in our inner world is by the way it interacts with memory. Memories associated with important emotions tend to be more deeply embedded in our memory than other events. Emotional memories are more likely to be vividly remembered and are more likely to be recalled with the passing of time than neutral memories. Since music can be extremely emotionally evocative, key life events can be emotionally heightened by the presence of music, ensuring that memories of the event become deeply encoded. Retrieval of those memories is then enhanced by contextual effects, in which a recreation of a similar context to that in which the memories were encoded can facilitate their retrieval. Thus, _____ can activate intensely vivid memories of the event.

* evocative: 불러일으키는 ** retrieval: 회복

- ① analyzing memories of the event thoroughly
- ② increasing storage space for recalling the event
- ③ re-hearing the same music associated with the event
- ④ reconstructing the event in the absence of background music
- ⑤ enhancing musical competence to deliver emotional messages

33. We are now _____, instead of the other way around. Perhaps the clearest way to see this is to look at changes in the biomass — the total worldwide weight — of mammals. A long time ago, all of us humans together probably weighed only about two-thirds as much as all the bison in North America, and less than one-eighth as much as all the elephants in Africa. But in the Industrial Era our population exploded and we killed bison and elephants at industrial scale and in terrible numbers. The balance shifted greatly as a result. At present, we humans weigh more than 350 times as much as all bison and elephants put together. We weigh over ten times more than all the earth's wild mammals combined. And if we add in all the mammals we've domesticated — cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and so on — the comparison becomes truly ridiculous: we and our tamed animals now represent 97 percent of the earth's mammalian biomass. This comparison illustrates a fundamental point: instead of being limited by the environment, we learned to shape it to our own ends. [3점]

* bison: 들소

- ① imposing ourselves on nature
- ② limiting our ecological impact
- ③ yielding our land to mammals
- ④ encouraging biological diversity
- ⑤ doing useful work for the environment

34. In the modern world, we look for certainty in uncertain places. We search for order in chaos, the right answer in ambiguity, and conviction in complexity. "We spend far more time and effort on trying to control the world," best-selling writer Yuval Noah Harari says, "than on trying to understand it." We look for the easy-to-follow formula. Over time, we _____. Our approach reminds me of the classic story of the drunk man searching for his keys under a street lamp at night. He knows he lost his keys somewhere on the dark side of the street but looks for them underneath the lamp, because that's where the light is. Our yearning for certainty leads us to pursue seemingly safe solutions — by looking for our keys under street lamps. Instead of taking the risky walk into the dark, we stay within our current state, however inferior it may be. [3점]

- ① weigh the pros and cons of our actions
- ② develop the patience to bear ambiguity
- ③ enjoy adventure rather than settle down
- ④ gain insight from solving complex problems
- ⑤ lose our ability to interact with the unknown

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

As far back as the seventeenth century, hair had a special spiritual significance in Africa. Many African cultures saw the head as the center of control, communication, and identity in the body. ① Hair was regarded as a source of power that personified the individual and could be used for spiritual purposes or even to cast a spell. ② Since it rests on the highest point on the body, hair itself was a means to communicate with divine spirits and it was treated in ways that were thought to bring good luck or protect against evil. ③ People had the opportunity to socialize while styling each other's hair, and the shared tradition of hair was passed down. ④ According to authors Ayana Byrd and Lori Tharps, "communication from the gods and spirits was thought to pass through the hair to get to the soul." ⑤ In Cameroon, for example, medicine men attached hair to containers that held their healing potions in order to protect the potions and enhance their effectiveness.

* potion: (마법의) 물약

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

36.

Mark Granovetter examined the extent to which information about jobs flowed through weak versus strong ties among a group of people.

- (A) This means that they might have information that is most relevant to us, but it also means that it is information to which we may already be exposed. In contrast, our weaker relationships are often with people who are more distant both geographically and demographically.
- (B) Their information is more novel. Even though we talk to these people less frequently, we have so many weak ties that they end up being a sizable source of information, especially of information to which we don't otherwise have access.
- (C) He found that only a sixth of jobs that came via the network were from strong ties, with the rest coming via medium or weak ties; and with more than a quarter coming via weak ties. Strong ties can be more homophilistic. Our closest friends are often those who are most like us.

* demographically: 인구통계학적으로 ** homophilistic: 동족친화적인

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

37.

When we think of culture, we first think of human cultures, of *our* culture. We think of computers, airplanes, fashions, teams, and pop stars. For most of human cultural history, none of those things existed.

- (A) Sadly, this remains true as the final tribal peoples get overwhelmed by those who value money above humanity. We are living in their end times and, to varying extents, we're all contributing to those endings. Ultimately our values may even prove self-defeating.
- (B) They held extensive knowledge, knew deep secrets of their lands and creatures. And they experienced rich and rewarding lives; we know so because when their ways were threatened, they fought to hold on to them, to the death.
- (C) For hundreds of thousands of years, no human culture had a tool with moving parts. Well into the twentieth century, various human foraging cultures retained tools of stone, wood, and bone. We might pity human hunter-gatherers for their stuck simplicity, but we would be making a mistake. [3점]

* forage: 수렵 채집하다

- 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.

But the flowing takes time, and if your speed of impact is too great, the water won't be able to flow away fast enough, and so it pushes back at you.

Liquids are destructive. Foams feel soft because they are easily compressed; if you jump on to a foam mattress, you'll feel it give beneath you. (①) Liquids don't do this; instead they flow. (②) You see this in a river, or when you turn on a tap, or if you use a spoon to stir your coffee. (③) When you jump off a diving board and hit a body of water, the water has to flow away from you. (④) It's that force that stings your skin as you belly-flop into a pool, and makes falling into water from a great height like landing on concrete. (⑤) The incompressibility of water is also why waves can have such deadly power, and in the case of tsunamis, why they can destroy buildings and cities, tossing cars around easily.

* compress: 압축하다 ** give: (힘을 받아) 휘다

39.

However, according to Christakis and Fowler, we cannot transmit ideas and behaviours much beyond our friends' friends' friends (in other words, across just three degrees of separation).

In the late twentieth century, researchers sought to measure how fast and how far news, rumours or innovations moved. (①) More recent research has shown that ideas—even emotional states and conditions—can be transmitted through a social network. (②) The evidence of this kind of contagion is clear: 'Students with studious roommates become more studious. Diners sitting next to heavy eaters eat more food.' (③) This is because the transmission and reception of an idea or behaviour requires a stronger connection than the relaying of a letter or the communication that a certain employment opportunity exists. (④) Merely knowing people is not the same as being able to influence them to study more or over-eat. (⑤) Imitation is indeed the sincerest form of flattery, even when it is unconscious. [3점]

* flattery: 아첨

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

In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.



According to the experiment, when participants were given false information itself, their memories remained (A), but their memories were (B) when they were exposed to other participants' fake responses.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① stable | falsified | ② fragile | modified |
| ③ stable | intensified | ④ fragile | solidified |
| ⑤ concrete | maintained | | |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Evolutionary biologists believe sociability drove the evolution of our complex brains. Fossil evidence shows that as far back as 130,000 years ago, it was not (a) unusual for *Homo sapiens* to travel more than a hundred and fifty miles to trade, share food and, no doubt, gossip. Unlike the Neanderthals, their social groups extended far beyond their own families. Remembering all those (b) connections, who was related to whom, and where they lived required considerable processing power.

It also required wayfinding savvy. Imagine trying to (c) maintain a social network across tens or hundreds of square miles of Palaeolithic wilderness. You couldn't send a text message to your friends to find out where they were — you had to go out and visit them, remember where you last saw them or imagine where they might have gone. To do this, you needed navigation skills, spatial awareness, a sense of direction, the ability to store maps of the landscape in your mind and the motivation to travel around. Canadian anthropologist Ariane Burke believes that our ancestors (d) developed all these attributes while trying to keep in touch with their neighbours. Eventually, our brains became primed for wayfinding. Meanwhile the Neanderthals, who didn't travel as far, never fostered a spatial skill set; despite being sophisticated hunters, well adapted to the cold and able to see in the dark, they went extinct. In the prehistoric badlands, nothing was more (e) useless than a circle of friends.

* savvy: 요령, 지식 ** Palaeolithic: 구석기 시대의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Social Networks: An Evolutionary Advantage
 ② Our Brain Forced Us to Stay Close to Our Family!
 ③ How We Split from Our Way and Kept Going on My Way
 ④ Why Do Some People Have Difficulty in Social Relationships?
 ⑤ Being Connected to Each Other Leads to Communicative Skills
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)

“You’ve been a very good girl this year, Emma. Tonight, Santa will drop by our house to leave you some presents.” Martha told (a) her little girl, smiling. “And for you too, Fred,” she added. She wanted to give her two children so much more, but this year had been especially hard for Martha. She had worked day and night to buy some Christmas gifts for her children.

(B)

Emma came running up to her mother the next morning. “Mommy, Santa really did come last night!” Martha smiled, thinking of the candies and cookies (b) she must have found in her socks. “Did you like his gifts?” “Yes, they are wonderful. Fred loves his toys, too.” Martha was confused. She wondered how the candies and cookies had become toys overnight. Martha ran into Emma’s room and saw a small red box that was half open. She knelt down and glanced inside to see its contents.

(C)

That night, after everyone had gone to bed, Emma slowly climbed out of bed. She took out a page from a notebook to write a letter to Santa. She whispered to herself as she wrote. “Dear Santa, will you send a few smiles and laughs for my mother? (c) She doesn’t laugh much. And will you send a few toys for Fred as well? Thank you.” Emma folded the letter twice and sealed it within an envelope. She left the envelope outside the front door and went back to sleep.

(D)

The box contained some toys, countless little candies and cookies. “Mommy, this is for you from Santa.” Emma said holding out a card towards Martha. Puzzled, (d) she opened it. It said, “Dear Emma’s mother. A very merry Christmas! Hi, I am Amelia. I found your child’s letter blowing across the street last night. I was touched and couldn’t help but respond. Please accept the gift as a Christmas greeting.” Martha felt tears falling down (e) her cheeks. She slowly wiped them off and hugged her daughter. “Merry Christmas, Emma. Didn’t I tell you Santa would come?”

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 올해는 Martha에게 힘든 한 해였다.
 ② Fred가 선물받은 장난감을 마음에 들어 했다.
 ③ Martha가 자신의 방에서 작은 빨간 상자를 보았다.
 ④ Emma가 산타에게 편지를 썼다.
 ⑤ Emma가 Martha에게 산타가 보냈다고 말하며 카드를 내밀었다.

※ 확인 사항
 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.