

제 3 교시

## 영어 영역 (B형)

1번부터 20번까지는 한 번만 방송되고 21번과 22번은 연속으로 두 번 방송됩니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다.

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

- ① Sorry, I was tied up with work.
- ② Wow! Your musical talent is awesome.
- ③ No, the musical will begin at 7 o'clock.
- ④ Oh, no! I saw that musical last weekend.
- ⑤ You can pick up the ticket at your convenience.

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

- ① The due date has been delayed.
- ② Sorry, I'll do a better job next time.
- ③ Great! Your essay will be published.
- ④ You haven't handed in your essay yet.
- ⑤ You didn't have a strong enough opinion.

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

- ① That's why I wanted to buy it.
- ② I'm sorry it's out of stock now.
- ③ We can buy an energy-saving model.
- ④ I just wish I knew how to fix it myself.
- ⑤ We could have bought a cheaper air conditioner.

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

- ① 선물 고르는 법을 조언하려고
- ② 모임의 일정 변경을 공지하려고
- ③ 조언에 대해 감사를 표현하려고
- ④ 초대장의 작성 절차를 설명하려고
- ⑤ 초대를 거절하는 방법을 알려주려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 컴퓨터 암호는 주기적으로 변경해야 한다.
- ② 개인정보 보호법 위반 시 처벌을 강화해야 한다.
- ③ 컴퓨터 바이러스 백신 프로그램을 설치해야 한다.
- ④ 개인정보가 포함된 파일은 암호를 설정해야 한다.
- ⑤ 개인정보 유출에 따른 대처 방법을 숙지해야 한다.

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 옷에 묻은 잉크 얼룩을 제거하는 요령
- ② 식기세척기용 세제 사용 시 유의점
- ③ 헤어스프레이 사용 자체의 필요성
- ④ 옷감의 재질에 따른 올바른 세탁
- ⑤ 신소재 섬유의 다양한 용도

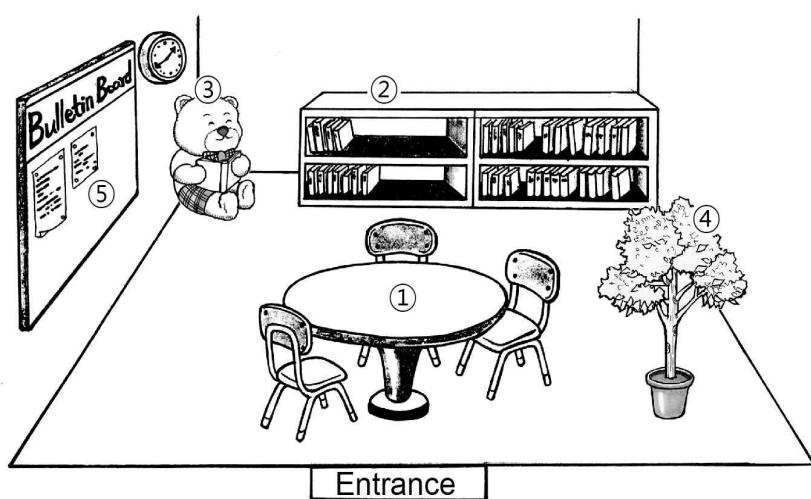
7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 세대 간 문화 공유의 중요성
- ② 학업 스트레스를 줄이는 방법
- ③ 건강을 위한 여가 활동의 종류
- ④ 진전한 공연 문화의 정착 방안
- ⑤ 청소년 문화 공간 확충의 필요성

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

- |                        |                             |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ① curator – visitor    | ② journalist – photographer |
| ③ tourist – tour guide | ④ painter – talk show host  |
| ⑤ explorer – producer  |                             |

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



10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 청첩장 발송하기
- ② 저녁식사 준비하기
- ③ 설문 결과 정리하기
- ④ 신혼여행 예약하기
- ⑤ 웨딩 플래너 소개하기

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

- ① to buy a thank-you gift
- ② to thank the students for her
- ③ to take her father to the hospital
- ④ to let her know his phone number
- ⑤ to find the student who helped her father

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지하철 이용을 선호하는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 교통 체증이 없기 때문에
- ② 환경을 보호할 수 있기 때문에
- ③ 교통비를 절약할 수 있기 때문에
- ④ 건강에 여러모로 도움이 되기 때문에
- ⑤ 출퇴근 시간을 다양하게 활용할 수 있기 때문에

13. 대화를 듣고, 졸업 여행에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 기간
- ③ 비용
- ④ 참가자수
- ⑤ 교통수단

14. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$ 18
- ② \$ 20
- ③ \$ 26
- ④ \$ 36
- ⑤ \$ 40

15. 2013 Talent Show의 오디션에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 이틀에 걸쳐 진행된다.
- ② 첫째 날에 댄스 오디션이 있다.
- ③ 지원자 수에는 제한이 없다.
- ④ 지원서를 학생회실에 제출해야 한다.
- ⑤ 신청 마감일은 이번 주 토요일이다.

16. llama에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

[3점]

- ① 남미 지역에서 무리를 지어 생활한다.
- ② 사람들에게 쉽게 접근한다.
- ③ 간단한 일을 반복을 통해 배울 수 있다.
- ④ 주변 환경에 둔감하여 코요테의 표적이 된다.
- ⑤ 산악 지역 사람들에게 유용하다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 예약하고자 하는 통나무집을 고르시오.

#### Springfield Resort Room Rates

	Size	Location	Price	Kitchen
①	small	on the hill	\$130	X
②	medium	by the lake	\$150	X
③	medium	on the hill	\$200	○
④	medium	by the lake	\$250	○
⑤	large	by the lake	\$400	○

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

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

- ① Actually, I paid with my credit card.
- ② Okay. How much should I pay for it?
- ③ No. I still want to cancel my reservation.
- ④ Sorry, but can you tell me where my package is now?
- ⑤ This is obviously your fault, so I want to get a full refund.

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

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

- ① I hope you can help me settle the conflict.
- ② The first impression tells a lot about the person.
- ③ A recruit needs to be careful about his behavior.
- ④ Yeah, it's not good to judge others with prejudice.
- ⑤ You'd better stop complaining about working overtime.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Minsu가 Sujin에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Minsu: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Don't hurry. First think, then speak.
- ② Cheer up! When one door shuts, another opens.
- ③ Let's give it a try. Experience is the best teacher.
- ④ Be careful. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
- ⑤ Give me a hand. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

21. 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① to raise funds for building a community center
- ② to explain the symptoms of Parkinson's disease
- ③ to encourage people to participate in a walking event
- ④ to introduce a new treatment for Parkinson's disease
- ⑤ to report the achievements of a volunteer organization

22. 기금이 쓰이는 용도로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| ① 행사 홍보    | ② 파킨슨병 연구    |
| ③ 기념품 제작   | ④ 파킨슨병 환자 치료 |
| ⑤ 병원 건립 지원 |              |

이제 듣기 · 말하기 문제는 다 끝났습니다. 23번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

## 23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the key fears we all have is fear that this is the wrong time to start whatever our project is, and we should wait until the “time is right.” Tim Ferriss, author of the bestselling book *The 4-Hour Workweek*, has this to say about timing: “For all the most important things, the timing is always wrong. Waiting for a good time to quit your job? The stars will never align and the traffic lights of life will never all be green at the same time. Conditions are never perfect. ‘Someday’ is a disease that will take your dreams to the grave with you. If it’s important to you and you want to do it ‘eventually,’ just do it and correct course along the way.” If you wait for the timing to be right before you make a move, you may never make a move at all.

- ① 원하는 일은 때를 기다리지 말고 바로 실행하라.
- ② 꿈을 실현하기 위한 구체적인 계획을 세워라.
- ③ 결과보다는 노력의 과정에 의미를 부여하라.
- ④ 성공을 위해 일의 우선순위를 정하라.
- ⑤ 과거의 실패에 얹매이지 마라.

## 24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The biggest game-changer in our future is life prolongation. It works for mice and worms, and surely it will work for the rest of us some day. Biologists are now tinkering with so-called anti-aging substances, trying to get you the benefit of life prolongation. But, life gets its edge from the possibility of its ending. What will life be like when we live forever? No one dies. No one gets older. No more evolution. No need to hurry. If you want something done, give it to a busy man, but nobody needs to be busy when you have forever. Who is going to do the real work, then? Chosen people who will volunteer or be volunteered to be mortal. Life without death changes absolutely everything. If we want things to stay as they are, then things will have to change.

- ① Life driven by purpose is meaningful.
- ② Life extension is not a shift for the better.
- ③ Pursuing eternity is the nature of humanity.
- ④ The working population will decrease in the future.
- ⑤ Living slowly and selflessly makes you stay young.

## 25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In Western culture, playing the masculine role has traditionally required traits such as independence, assertiveness, and dominance. Females are expected to be more nurturing and sensitive to other people. Are these masculine and feminine roles universal? Could biological differences between the sexes lead inevitably to gender differences in behavior? In 1935, anthropologist Margaret Mead compared the gender roles adopted by people in three tribal societies on the island of New Guinea, and her observations are certainly thought-provoking. In the Arapesh tribe, both men and women were taught to play what we would regard as a feminine role: They were cooperative, non-aggressive, and sensitive to the needs of others. Both men and women of the Mundugumor tribe were brought up to be aggressive and emotionally unresponsive to other people—a masculine pattern of behavior by Western standards. Finally, the Tchambuli tribe displayed a pattern of gender-role development that was the direct opposite of the Western pattern: Males were passive, emotionally dependent, and socially sensitive, whereas females were dominant, independent, and assertive.

- ① Every Tribe Has Its Own Gender Roles
- ② Changes in Gender Roles Throughout Time
- ③ Why Do We Have Gender Roles in Human Society?
- ④ Gender Differences in Temperament: Nature or Culture?
- ⑤ A Controversial Topic in Anthropology: Gender Discrimination

26. 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

In college, McCormack was a pretty amazing golfer. One day, ① he had the good fortune to play against future golfing legend Arnold Palmer. After ② his collegiate golf days, McCormack got a law degree, and his friend Palmer turned to him for legal advice. At the time, athletes were not the constant presence in pop culture and advertising as they are today. But McCormack noticed that professional athletes were like actors. And ③ he recognized that they had adoring fans who wanted to meet them in person and, possibly, use the products they used. As a lawyer, ④ he understood how agencies helped get endorsements for their actors. Using that model, he arranged for Palmer to play golf with heads of companies to connect ⑤ his image with products just like actors did. Before long, Palmer’s income jumped. Other golfers signed on, and McCormack created IMG, the first major sports management agency.

\* endorsement: (유명인의) 상품 보증 선전

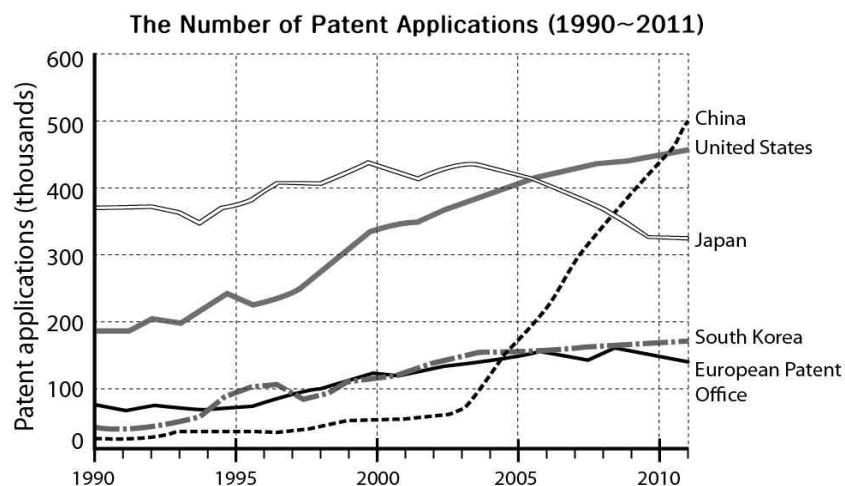
27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

William H. Whyte turned video cameras on a number of spaces in New York City, watching to see ①how people used the spaces. He made a number of fascinating findings, and he had the video evidence to back ②them up. Even in the crowded city, he found that many urban spaces were usually deserted; people flocked to a few busy plazas even when they were planning to sit alone. Why? The most common activity among people observed by Whyte ③turning out to be watching other people. And it was also found that people liked to be watched! Whyte expected lovers to ④be found in private, isolated spaces, but most often they sat or stood right in the center of things for everyone to see. Further, people having private conversations would stand in the middle of the sidewalk, forcing people ⑤to step around them.

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

The decline in manufacturing will inevitably bring about a new protectionism. The first reaction to a period of turbulence is to try to build a wall that ①shields one's own garden from the cold winds outside. But such walls no longer protect businesses that do not meet world standards. It will only make them more ②prosperous. The best example is Mexico, which had a deliberate policy of building its domestic economy ③independent of the outside world. It did this not only by building high walls of protectionism to keep foreign competition out, but by practically forbidding its own companies to export. This attempt to create a purely Mexican economy ④failed. Mexico actually became increasingly dependent on imports from other countries. It was finally ⑤obliged to open itself to the outside world.

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of patent applications from China, the United States, Japan, South Korea and the European Patent Office from 1990 to 2011. ① Between 1990 and 2005, Japan had the largest number of patent applications while the United States had the second largest. ② However, the United States overtook Japan in 2006, and had more than 400,000 patent applications. ③ The combined number of patent applications in South Korea and the European Patent Office in 2011 was larger than the number of patent applications in the United States in the same year. ④ While the European Patent Office had the third largest number of patent applications in 1990, it had the least number of patent applications in 2011. ⑤ What is noticeable is that the number of patent applications in China soared dramatically from 2003 to 2011, surpassing that of the United States in 2011.

30. saffron에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Without question saffron is the most expensive spice in the world. Out of 100,000 to 250,000 handpicked plants, one pound of saffron is yielded. First found in the Near East in Asia Minor, it was used by the Persians as both a flavor enhancer and dye. The blue-violet and lily shaped flowers of the plant appear in autumn. At the center of these flowers are three blood-red stigmas, which are the saffron threads that form the spice. It is better to buy the stigma rather than powdered saffron because the powder may be already mixed with other ingredients. Very little should be used, not only because of the expense, but because too much can emit a medicinal taste. In Indian cooking it is used in pilafs and biryani dishes. Saffron is also found on the foreheads of Indian women denoting their social class.

\* stigma: 암술머리

- ① 세계에서 가장 비싼 향신료이다.
- ② 페르시아 사람들이 조미료와 염료로 사용했다.
- ③ 꽃 중앙에 3개의 붉은색 암술머리가 있다.
- ④ 암술머리보다 분말로 된 것을 구입하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 인도 여성의 사회적 계층을 표시하는 데 사용된다.

[31~36] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The relationship between physical products and individual ownership is undergoing a profound evolution. We don't want the CD; we want the music it plays. We don't want the disc; we want the storage it holds. We don't want the answering machine; we want the messages it saves. We don't want the DVD; we want the movie it carries. In other words, we want not the stuff but the needs or experiences it fulfills. As our possessions "dematerialize" into the intangible, our preconceptions of ownership are changing, creating a dotted line between "what's mine," "what's yours," and "what's ours." This shift is fueling a world where \_\_\_\_\_ has more value than possession, and as Kevin Kelly, a founder of *Wired* magazine, puts it, where "access is better than ownership."

- |               |                |         |
|---------------|----------------|---------|
| ① disposal    | ② donation     | ③ usage |
| ④ cooperation | ⑤ intelligence |         |

33. In the command-and-control management model, plans were considered destiny. Top management formulated exacting plans for every aspect of operations and then kept everything under tight control to "meet the plan." All too often, however, plans were derailed by unanticipated events. Planning is no longer the exclusive domain of top management; it now typically involves those who carry out the plans because they are closer to the customer. Planning experts, who recommend strategic agility, say managers need to \_\_\_\_\_ to take advantage of opportunities. A good analogy of this would be an improvisational comedy act. The stand-up comic has a plan for the introduction, structure of the act, some tried-and-true jokes, and closing remarks. Within this planned framework, the comic will play off the audience's input and improvise as necessary.

[3점]

- ① analyze the latest market trends
- ② share their plans with co-workers
- ③ make the workplace more enjoyable
- ④ develop a detailed manual in advance
- ⑤ balance planned action with flexibility

32. Scientists and educators have long sought to understand the emergence of expertise, artistic and otherwise. Many researchers have argued that exceptional achievement can simply come down to \_\_\_\_\_. Studies of eminent scientists in the 1950s supported this view by underscoring the individuals' capacity for endurance, concentration and commitment to effortful practice. Benjamin Bloom, an education psychologist, wrote in 1985 that none of his subjects achieved expertise without a supportive environment and a long and intensive period of training. This education came first from encouraging instructors and later from demanding master teachers. A few years later psychologist K. Anders Ericsson of Florida State University conducted studies of experts in piano, violin, chess, or athletics. The investigations revealed that a person's level of achievement correlated strongly with the amount of practice put in.

- ① hard work
- ② deep insight
- ③ physical strength
- ④ emotional stability
- ⑤ extraordinary talent

34. Let's think about flipping a coin. If you get ten heads in a row, what is the likelihood that the next flip will be heads? Don't be fooled—it's 50 percent, the same as it is on any single coin flip. Most people think the chances of getting heads will actually be lower than 50 percent—the opposite of momentum. They know they should see roughly the same number of heads as tails (50–50), so they feel that if they have seen ten heads in a row, they are due for a tails. A tails has to emerge. But it doesn't. There is no law of averages. If the process is random, there is no predictability. This is also what drives the "gambler's fallacy." Gamblers on losing streaks erroneously believe they are due for a win and keep gambling, thinking that their luck \_\_\_\_\_. But if the whole thing is random, you aren't due for anything. Your chances haven't changed at all.

[3점] \* streak: (성공이나 실패의) 연속

- ① is running out
- ② has to even out
- ③ is a coincidence
- ④ rouses others' jealousy
- ⑤ breaks the law of averages

35. If you have ever had a sip of the “bitters,” you would probably frown just thinking about it. According to a study from researchers at Brooklyn College, the horrible taste does more than that. Researchers had fifty-seven students rate their moral distaste for several morally dubious acts, such as politicians taking bribes, students cheating on tests, and the like. Before they started rating the acts, the students drank shots of one of three drinks: bitter tasting liquid, sweet beverage, or water. On a 100-point scale, with 100 being the worst rating for a morally reprehensible act, the students who drank the bitter liquid gave the acts an average rating of 78; those who drank the sweet beverage gave an average of 60; and the water group gave an average of 62. The ratings of the sweet beverage and water groups were statistically the same, but the bitter liquid group rating was significantly higher. This study suggests that the bad taste \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① reminds the eaters of awful memories
- ② increases people's moral disapproval
- ③ stimulates people's thirst for drinks
- ④ helps people produce creative ideas
- ⑤ makes someone learn to be patient

36. When a certain word which is to be defined crops up in its own definition, we call it a circular definition. The point of defining a term is to explain its meaning; this obviously cannot be achieved if you need already to understand the meaning of the term in order to understand the definition. \_\_\_\_\_.

For example, to define “stress” as “the physiological and psychological responses to stressful situations” would be to give a circular definition. This is because stressful situations are presumably only recognizable from the fact that they tend to produce stress: but the meaning of “stress” is the very thing which someone requesting the definition is seeking to understand, and so should not be presupposed in the definition. To define “philosophy” as “the activity carried out by philosophers” would be another example of a circular definition. [3점]

- ① Words out of circulation lose their meanings
- ② Words should be defined depending on context
- ③ Circular definitions, then, miss the point of definition
- ④ To explain words effectively, make use of examples
- ⑤ Evolution of languages, however, occurs along with time

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

There are two main strategies we can adopt to improve the quality of life. The first is to try making external conditions match our goals. The second is to change how we experience external conditions to make them fit our goals better. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, feeling secure is an important component of happiness. The sense of security can be improved by installing strong locks on the front door, moving to a safer neighborhood, or exerting political pressure on city hall for more police protection. All these different responses are aimed at bringing conditions in the environment more in line with our goals. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, we can feel more secure by modifying our definition of security. If one does not expect perfect safety, recognizes that risks are inevitable, and succeeds in enjoying a less than ideally predictable world, the threat of insecurity will not have as great a chance of spoiling happiness.

	(A)	(B)
①	In addition .....	However
②	In contrast .....	Consequently
③	In contrast .....	Likewise
④	For instance .....	As a result
⑤	For instance .....	On the other hand

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

In 1985, Garold Stasser and William Titus conducted a study that “challenged the idea that group decisions are more informed than individual decisions.”

- (A) When all team members possessed the same information, the group decision exceeded the quality of individual choices. However, the scholars then created a scenario in which each member possessed unique information that his or her colleagues did not have.
- (B) To arrive at the optimal decision, individuals needed to share their privately held information. The results showed that “groups were more likely to endorse an inferior option after discussion than were their individual members before discussion.” The scholars surmised that the groups must have had difficulties surfacing all privately held information.
- (C) They created four-person groups and asked them to make a decision. The scholars compared the team decision quality with the choices made by individuals given the same information.

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

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Often, however, someone has an inherent or acquired trait that is foreign to his or her parents and must therefore acquire identity from a peer group, which is called a horizontal identity.

Because of the transmission of identity from one generation to the next, most children share at least some traits with their parents. These are vertical identities. (①) Attributes and values are passed down from parents to child across the generations not only through strands of DNA, but also through shared cultural norms. (②) Language, for example, is usually vertical, since most people who speak Greek raise their children to speak Greek, too. (③) Such identities may reflect recessive genes, or values and preferences that a child does not share with his ancestors. (④) Criminal behavior is often horizontal; most criminals are not raised by gangsters and must invent their own deceptive character. (⑤) So are conditions such as autism and intellectual disability.

\* autism: 자폐증

40. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빙칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Drawing a line is making a distinction between two categories which only differ in degree. Where there is a continuum, such as that between rich and poor, for some purposes, such as deciding who should be eligible for tax relief, it is necessary to draw a line between what is to count as rich and what as poor. Sometimes the fact that a line could have been drawn elsewhere is taken as evidence that we should not draw a line at all, or that the line that has been drawn has no force; in most contexts this view is wrong. For example, in Britain the speed limit in built-up areas is 30 miles per hour (mph); it could have been fixed at 25 mph or 35 mph. However, it in no way follows from this that we should ignore the speed limit, once the line between speeding and driving safely has been set.



The line drawn for telling things apart should be (A)  
even if the line might be to some extent (B).

(A)

- ① respected ..... arbitrary
- ② eliminated ..... reasonable
- ③ observed ..... outdated
- ④ ignored ..... controversial
- ⑤ redrawn ..... acceptable

(B)

- [41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

For years, Switzerland had been trying to find a place to store radioactive nuclear waste. One location designated as a potential nuclear waste site was the small village of Wolfenschiessen. In 1993, some economists surveyed the residents of the village, asking whether they would vote to accept a nuclear waste repository, if the Swiss parliament decided to build it there. Although the facility was widely viewed as an undesirable addition to the neighborhood, a slim majority (51 percent) of residents said they would accept it. Apparently their sense of civic duty outweighed their concern about the risks. Then the economists added a sweetener: suppose parliament offered to compensate each resident with an annual monetary payment. Then would you favor it?

The result: support went down, not up. Adding the financial incentive cut the rate of acceptance in half, from 51 to 25 percent. Even when the economists increased the monetary offer, the result was unchanged. Why would more people accept nuclear waste for free than for pay? Standard economic analysis suggests that offering people money to accept a burden would increase, not decrease their willingness to do so. But the economists who led the study point out that the price effect is sometimes invalidated by \_\_\_\_\_ . For villagers, willingness to accept the nuclear waste site reflected public spirit—a recognition that the country as a whole depended on nuclear energy and that the nuclear waste had to be stored somewhere. Against the background of this civic commitment, the offer of cash to residents of the village felt like a bribe, an effort to buy their vote.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Money Talks? Not Always!
- ② Risky Stuff, Not in My Back Yard!
- ③ Nuclear Waste: Safer than Expected
- ④ The Price Effect: How the Economy Works
- ⑤ The Secret of Development in a Small Village

42. 위 글의 빙칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① irrational fear
- ② fierce competition
- ③ egocentric decisions
- ④ collective intelligence
- ⑤ ethical considerations

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

There was a quiet forest dweller who lived high above an Austrian village along the eastern slope of the Alps. (a)He had been hired many years earlier by a town councilman to clear away the debris from the pools of water up in the mountain cracks that fed the lovely spring flowing through their town.

(B)

One afternoon someone noticed a slight yellowish-brown tint in the spring. Within another week, a slimy film covered sections of the water along the banks, and a foul odor was soon detected. The mill wheels moved more slowly, some finally ground to a halt. Swans that had floated along the spring left, as did the tourists. Clammy fingers of disease and sickness reached deeply into the village. Quickly, the embarrassed council called a special meeting. Realizing their gross error in judgment, they rehired the old keeper of the spring. With (b)his faithful and silent work, the veritable river of life began to clear up. The wheels started to turn again, and new life returned to the village in the Alps.

(C)

Years passed. One evening the town council met for its annual meeting. As they reviewed the budget, the purse keeper's eye caught the salary figure being paid to the obscure keeper of the spring. (c)He said, "Who is the strange ranger of the hills? Why do we keep him on year after year? No one ever sees him. For all we know, he is doing us no good. He isn't necessary any longer." By a unanimous vote, they dispensed with (d)his services. For several weeks, nothing changed. By early autumn, the trees began to shed their leaves. Small branches snapped off and fell into the pools, hindering the rushing flow of sparkling water.

(D)

(e)He patrolled the hills regularly, removing the leaves and branches and wiping away the deposit that would otherwise have choked and contaminated the fresh flow of water. The village soon became a popular attraction for vacationers. Graceful swans floated along the crystal clear spring, the mill wheels of various businesses located near the water turned day and night, farmlands were naturally irrigated, and the view from restaurants was picturesque beyond description.

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

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (B) – (C) – (D) | ② (B) – (D) – (C) |
| ③ (C) – (D) – (B) | ④ (D) – (B) – (C) |
| ⑤ (D) – (C) – (B) |                   |

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

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

45. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 알프스 산맥 동쪽에 있는 한 마을에 아름다운 샘이 있었다.
- ② 마을 의회는 특별 회의를 통해 샘 관리자를 재고용했다.
- ③ 매년 열리는 마을 의회에서 의원들은 예산을 검토했다.
- ④ 샘 관리자는 건강상의 이유로 자진하여 사직했다.
- ⑤ 정기적인 샘 관리 후 마을은 인기 있는 휴양지가 되었다.

\* 확인 사항

답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.