2027학년도 대학수학능력시험 문제지

제 3 교시

영어 영역

홀수형

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

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

① 운동 기구 수리 지연에 대해 양해를 구하려고
② 헬스장의 연간 회원권 할인 혜택을 홍보하려고
③ 헬스장 이용 시 깨끗한 운동화를 신도록 당부하려고
④ 대여 기간이 지난 개인 사물함을 비울 것을 요청하려고
⑤ 헬스장 시설 만족도 설문 조사에 참여할 것을 독려하려고

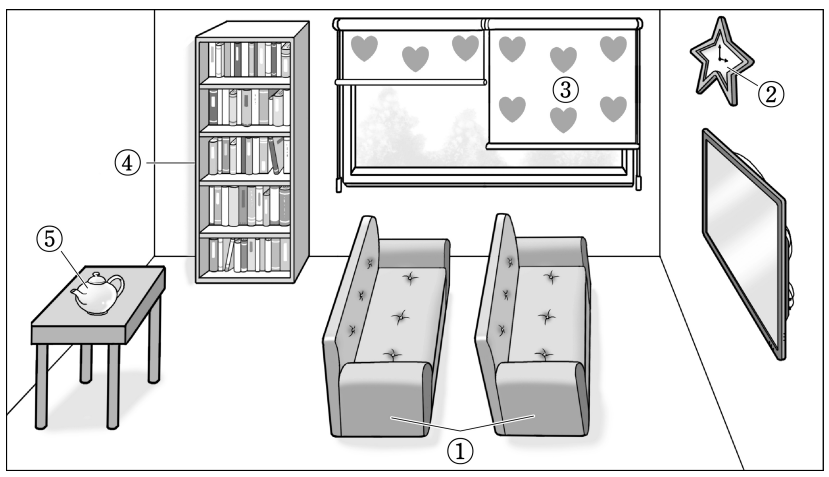
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 불꽃놀이는 환경에 해를 끼칠 수 있다.
② 캠페인 활동은 환경 오염 예방에 효과적이다.
③ 예술가는 불꽃놀이에서 영감을 얻을 수 있다.
④ 새들의 이동 경로는 기후 변화 파악에 도움이 된다.
⑤ 원활한 축제 진행을 위해 시민들의 협조가 필요하다.

3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 개인적인 이야기를 공유하는 것은 대인 관계를 강화시킨다.
② 비언어적 행동 이해는 상호 의사소통에 필수적이다.
③ 문제를 함께 해결하면 강한 유대감을 기를 수 있다.
④ 상대의 고민에 공감해 주려는 노력이 중요하다.
⑤ 동료 간의 신뢰는 업무 효율성을 높인다.

4. 대화를 듣고, 그림에서 대화의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오.



5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 간식 구매하기
② 탬버린 챙기기
③ 노래 가사 인쇄하기
④ 음향 장비 테스트하기
⑤ 동아리 티셔츠 가져오기

6. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

① $45 ② $50 ③ $60 ④ $63 ⑤ $70

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 K-music Pop-up Market에 갈 수 <u>없는</u> 이유를 고르시오.

① 가족과 캠핑을 가야 해서
② 친구와 음악회에 가야 해서
③ 토론 대회를 준비해야 해서
④ 도서관 행사에 참가해야 해서
⑤ 아르바이트를 하러 가야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Open Buildings Week에 관해 언급되지 <u>않은</u> 것을 고르시오.

① 기간 ② 등록 방법 ③ 기념품
④ 참가비 ⑤ 특별 강연

9. Hanbok Day에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것을 고르시오.

① 다음 주 금요일에 열릴 것이다.
② 전통 한국 문화 활동들에 참여할 기회가 있을 것이다.
③ 학생들은 한복을 입고 등교할 것이 권장된다.
④ 한복 액세서리가 제공된다.
⑤ 미술실에 한복 포토존이 있을 것이다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 주문할 연을 고르시오.

Kites

	Model	Width (inches)	Price	Shape	Kite Tail
①	A	30	$15	Dragon	○
②	B	35	$20	Eagle	×
③	C	40	$25	Butterfly	×
④	D	45	$30	Dragon	○
⑤	E	50	$40	Butterfly	○

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

① No problem. I'll put your name down there.
② Too late. I've already joined the group.
③ Of course. The class field trip went really well.
④ No. You can't take her name off the group list.
⑤ Sounds good. You can transfer to a new school.

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

① No way! The train arrived sooner than expected.
② Nice. I'm glad you could make it to the meeting.
③ Terrific! There'll be a new train station in our city.
④ Certainly. You must keep your ticket until the show ends.
⑤ Okay. Let me call you back after checking if it's possible.

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

Man: _____

① Unfortunately, I left my keys at home.
② Hopefully, you'll be able to find it there.
③ Luckily, he can buy science magazines there.
④ Sorry. Hanging backpacks isn't allowed here.
⑤ Absolutely. My brother loved the gift I gave him.

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

Woman: _____

① You have to believe me. I can be a famous actor.
② That's great. You finally got her photo.
③ I've definitely got to see the movie.
④ I guess you're right. I won't bother her.
⑤ Let's make some shrimp pasta for dinner then.

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

Amy: _____

① You should stop using those non-organic coffee beans.
② How about cutting down on sugary drinks for your health?
③ We'd better use social media to make our café popular.
④ We must raise our drink prices to reflect the cost of sugar.
⑤ Why don't you include sugar-free drinks on the menu?

[16～17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

① common items today that showed high status in the past
② extraordinary objects originating from local traditions
③ techniques to display objects that illustrate status
④ economic strategies to increase one's wealth
⑤ impacts of exporting rare materials on trade

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

① board games ② chocolate ③ ice cream
④ mirrors ⑤ tulips

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

To Whom It May Concern,

My name is Marilyn Hark, and I had a relaxing stay at your hotel during the Krest Hill Autumn Festival last week. Your facilities were wonderful, and the staff were very welcoming. Most importantly, I had the best sleep in ages. When I woke up, I was fully rested and my neck did not ache at all. I believe your hotel pillows were the reason that I could sleep so well. So, I am writing to ask where I can purchase pillows like those used at your hotel. My hope is that with these pillows I can sleep as well at home as I did last week at your hotel. I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

Best regards,
Marilyn Hark

① 잘못된 객실 배정에 대해 항의하려고
② 호텔 침구류에 대한 불만을 전달하려고
③ 호텔 예약 취소 가능 여부를 확인하려고
④ 객실 내 가습기를 준비해 줄 것을 요청하려고
⑤ 호텔에서 사용하는 베개의 구입처를 문의하려고

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

Christine stared at the bread mixture in the bowl. "Ugh! This isn't working!" Christine shouted. She wanted to bake some bread, but the mixture would not rise. She checked the recipe again but didn't know what went wrong. Christine sighed loudly and pushed the bowl away. "Why won't this work?" she said with a frown. Seeing her struggle, Christine's father offered some advice. "Try adding a little more baking powder," he suggested. Christine followed his advice and added another spoonful. After only a few minutes, the mixture began to rise. Christine's eyes widened, and her heart began pounding. "It finally works!" she exclaimed. Christine eagerly poured the mixture into a pan and placed it in the oven. "This bread will be delicious!"

① frustrated → excited ② hopeful → embarrassed
③ envious → relieved ④ angry → discouraged
⑤ pleased → indifferent

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is known that taking a photo of wildlife requires a great deal of patience, confidence, and precision. Yet the factor that many don't consider is preparedness. Before you face your animal subject, you should study and learn about it so that you can anticipate its behavior. For example, photographing the incredible migration of baby turtles from their nest to their new home in the sea may depend on luck. If you want to get a shot of their momentous journey, you ought to learn about them as much as possible, including the fact that they usually travel during the cool, dark nights of July. Genuine knowledge about the animal you wish to capture through your lens not only increases the likelihood of success but makes the slow time in the field much more enjoyable.

① 야생 동물을 촬영할 때는 생명체 촬영 윤리를 준수해야 한다.
② 야생 동물을 촬영하기 전에 대상 동물에 대해 충분히 학습해야 한다.
③ 촬영 대상과 목적에 적합한 카메라와 보조 장치를 준비해야 한다.
④ 근거리에서 야생 동물을 촬영하려면 안전 전문가와 동행해야 한다.
⑤ 야생 동물 촬영을 위해서 관련 기관의 사전 허가를 얻어야 한다.

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21. 밑줄 친 dragging an anchor가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

For decades, companies have treated data like a sealed box — valuable, private, and tightly protected. That instinct made sense. What was inside the box — customer histories, operational insights, proprietary knowledge — represented control and competitive advantage. In an industrial economy, owning data was power. But in the Intelligence Age, that logic is becoming an obstacle. Value no longer comes primarily from keeping information but from connecting it — across functions, partners, and ecosystems — to enable learning and action in real time. Holding on to the sealed box today is less like safeguarding an asset and more like dragging an anchor. The companies moving fastest are not just opening the box. They are doing something more deliberate: opening it just enough to allow data to move, combine, and learn — securely, selectively, and with purpose. The objective is not openness for its own sake but smart connection to gain an edge.

① struggling to collect information for a competitive advantage
② limiting a company's progress by keeping its data private
③ attempting to share protected information within a company
④ decreasing the profits of a company due to data release
⑤ preventing a company from improperly handling valuable data

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

In observation, the best plan is obviously to decide beforehand exactly what needs to be observed, and then to focus attention on this precise point. Reading may be called a kind of observation, since the reader is looking for what the author has to tell; and the rule that holds for other observations holds also for reading. That is to say that the reader finds the most when he knows just what he is looking for. We can learn something here from story-reading, which is the most efficient sort of reading, in the sense that you get the point of the story better than that of more serious reading matter, the reason being that attention is always pressing forward in the story, looking for something very definite. You want to know how the hero gets out of the fix he is in, and you press forward and find out with great certainty and little loss of time. The best readers of serious matter have a similar eagerness to discover what the author has to say; they get the author's question, and press on to find his answer. Such readers are both quick and retentive.

① 독서는 독자의 주관적인 목적이 개입된다는 점에서 관찰과 다르다.
② 독서의 목적에 따라 다른 읽기 전략을 사용하는 것이 효과적이다.
③ 흥미 중심으로 독서를 시작할 때 읽기 능력이 가장 효과적으로 발달한다.
④ 세부 사항에 주목하며 꼼꼼히 읽는 것은 내용에 대한 기억력을 높인다.
⑤ 독자가 글에서 찾는 바를 명확히 인식하면 읽기의 효율성이 높아진다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The environment in which a plant lives is inseparable from the plant itself. The environment informs what kind of plant the offspring will become; the kind that survives and thrives in a challenging scenario or doesn't. It changes plants' body plan and possibly directs their development. And those changes can be passed down to their offspring, whose body will develop differently from the start, and be better able to handle the harsh conditions its parents experienced. In other words, parent plants can pass on skills for surviving in a tough world. In some cases this involves whole new body parts and coats of armor. For example, wild radishes that have lived through an attack of destructive caterpillars will make baby radishes with extra-scratchy leaves, and they'll be preloaded with defensive chemicals to better keep away threats. If these plant-children end up facing the same challenges their parents did, they'll be much better prepared to handle them.

* offspring: 자식 ** caterpillar: 나비·나방 등의 유충

① effectiveness of plants' defensive chemicals against natural enemies
② impact of the environment on plants' adaptation across generations
③ difficulties of plants' adaptation to periodic environmental changes
④ advantages of protecting plant diversity in the imbalanced ecosystem
⑤ significance of the environment in determining the shapes of plants

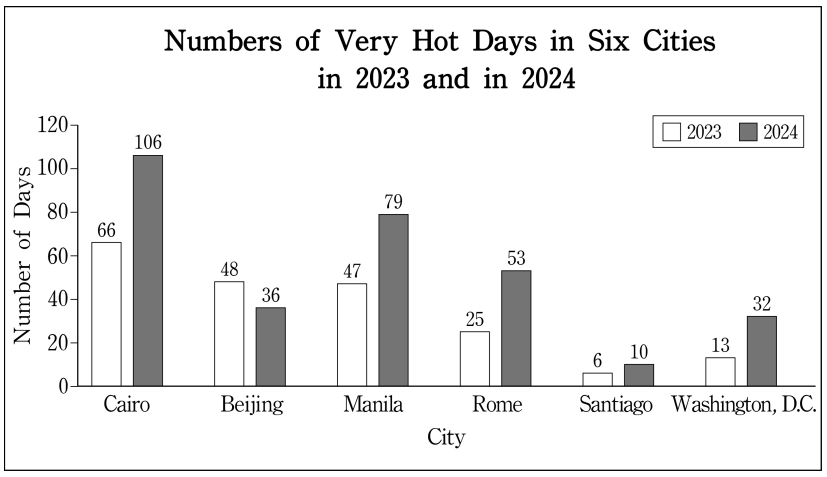
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

With an increase in demand for fresh fruits and vegetables out of season and greater globalization of the produce trade, transportation systems are becoming much more advanced. While many consumers become involved in community gardening and visiting farmers markets, most fresh produce is still bought at the supermarket. Much of that fresh food is not grown locally. Americans have access to exotic tropical fruits as well as more familiar imports that are out of season. Thanks to real-time computer projections to match weather conditions in growing areas around the world with sales information from specific locations, distributors know what products to send where. Technological advances in every operation from the field through the chain of events efficiently and effectively move items to the supermarket closest to us. Ironically, it may be easier to deliver a fresh mango from Chiang Mai, Thailand, or a fresh tomato from Las Cruces, New Mexico, to our local supermarket than fresh beans grown within 10 miles of our house.

① Local to Global: Expansion of Fresh Food Production Sites
② Is Keeping Fresh a Temporary Trend in Food Markets?
③ Tech at the Table: How Algorithms Influence Our Taste
④ New Habits of Eating Fresh in a Changing Marketplace
⑤ How Freshness Travels Globally with Advanced Technology

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25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the numbers of very hot days, defined as days with the highest daytime temperature reaching 35℃ or above, in six cities in 2023 and in 2024. ① Among the six cities, Cairo showed a greater number of very hot days than any other city in 2023 and in 2024, respectively. ② Beijing was the only city whose number of very hot days in 2024 was smaller than that in 2023 among the cities shown in the graph. ③ In 2024, the number of very hot days in Manila was greater than that in Rome. ④ Santiago had the smallest number of very hot days in 2023 as well as in 2024 among the cities above. ⑤ In Washington, D.C., the number of very hot days in 2024 was more than three times that in 2023.

26. Dorothy L. Cheney에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Dorothy L. Cheney, a renowned American biologist, is famous for her research on social relationships of non-human primates like vervet monkeys and baboons. Born in Boston in 1950, she graduated from Wellesley College in 1972. Although she originally planned to go to law school, her career plan changed after she joined her husband, Robert Seyfarth, for fieldwork on animal behavior. Subsequently, she earned a doctoral degree in zoology from Cambridge University. Between 1977 and 1988, she conducted field research in Kenya, discovering that vervet monkeys used different alarm calls for different predators such as leopards and snakes. Afterward, she carried out a project on baboons in Botswana. Cheney and her husband wrote *Baboon Metaphysics*, describing results from their fieldwork. Cheney had a strong influence on researchers of animal behavior, and many graduate students she mentored went on to distinguished careers in animal behavior.

① 1950년에 Boston에서 태어났다.
② 로스쿨에 진학할 계획이었다.
③ 케냐에서 현장 연구를 수행했다.
④ *Baboon Metaphysics*를 단독 집필하였다.
⑤ 동물 행동 연구자들에게 큰 영향을 미쳤다.

27. Brain Power Memory Championship에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Brain Power Memory Championship

The town of Lilythorpe is hosting the Brain Power Memory Championship at Lilythorpe Convention Center. Join and compete to be the best memorizer in Lilythorpe!

Who: All Lilythorpe residents age 13 and older

When: Saturday, December 5, 1:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Events: Participants must compete in all three events.

	Details
Memorizing Numbers	Random numbers in the exact order
Memorizing Words	Random words in the exact order
Memorizing Names	Names matched with facial images

Rules (for each event)
- Memorization time: 5 minutes
- Answer-writing time: 15 minutes

Notes
- A participant's final score is the sum of the three event scores.
- The three participants who get the top final scores will each receive a medal.
- To register, visit Lilythorpe Convention Center in person before 5:30 p.m., December 3. (Registration cannot be done online.)

① 13세 이상의 모든 Lilythorpe 거주자가 참여할 수 있다.
② 대회 종목에는 숫자 암기가 포함된다.
③ 각 종목당 5분의 암기 시간이 주어진다.
④ 참가자의 최종 점수는 세 종목 점수의 합이다.
⑤ 온라인으로 등록이 가능하다.

28. Fix-it Festival에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Fix-it Festival

Do you have broken things at home and not know what to do with them? Our Prindlewood community is holding the Fix-it Festival for the first time. Come with broken items, and our repair experts will try to make them like new.

When: Sunday, November 29, 9:00 a.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Where: Prindlewood High School

Repair Details
- Repair categories are clothing, watches, bags, and bicycles. (There will be two repair experts for each category.)
- Pre-registration of items is required. (On the day of the festival, do not bring items that are not pre-registered.)

Special Activities
- Clothing Exchange Booth (11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m.)
- Bicycle Riding Lessons for Kids (1:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.)

Notes
- There are no participation fees for this festival.
- For more information, visit our website, www.b*t.l/fix*fes.org.

① 2회째 개최되는 행사이다.
② 수리 카테고리당 세 명의 수리 전문가들이 있을 것이다.
③ 사전 등록되지 않은 물건을 축제 당일에 가져와도 된다.
④ 특별 활동으로 아이들을 위한 자전거 타기 수업이 있다.
⑤ 참가비가 있다.

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29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

People show a tendency to trust ideas that correspond to their beliefs, even though there is little or no objective evidence to support them. Such ideas may eventually turn out to be false, if the assumptions underlying them ① largely rely on subjective observations. Careful thinkers thus try to test their existing beliefs, rather than simply maintaining them. When new evidence does not support the idea that they have entertained, they reexamine ② it from alternative viewpoints. This inspires them to go about challenging the problematic belief. Therefore, ③ think reflectively about the existing beliefs helps people adjust them according to available evidence. Furthermore, it enables people to become less likely to accept new ideas just because they are tempting or consistent with ④ what they have long believed. Although individuals differ considerably in their belief systems, those who objectify and test their own beliefs tend to think more critically than those who ⑤ do not.

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

Some authors believe that *collectives* of individuals can be more intelligent than individuals taken singly, sometimes pointing to the example of ants, bees, and other social animals. It is certainly true that, by addressing a question to a collective (crowd intelligence), you may get a good answer more ① easily than by, say, researching the literature or asking a philosopher. But this works in a ② reliable fashion only where some genuine expert happens to be in the crowd. This is because human intelligence is an individual capability that is ③ additive. Collectives can, certainly, carry out plans that individuals cannot — such as building Cologne Cathedral. Collectives can also evolve new social patterns over very long periods of time through trial-and-error or through the sort of transgenerational ④ collaboration that is involved, for example, in the creation and sustainment of scientific disciplines. But collectives do not write poetry or novels, discover new aspects of nature, or solve difficult mathematical problems. This is done predominantly by ⑤ individuals or by very small groups.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. There are several ways designers can minimize the likelihood of a control's accidental activation. Perhaps the easiest way is to make sure the control is far away so that the operator is unlikely to come into accidental contact with it. We could also increase the control resistance, which in turn will increase the force required for the operator to activate the control. We might recess the control into the control panel or place it behind a barrier. If the control is not used frequently, we can place a protective cover over it, or lock the control into position. These options not only make the control harder to operate, but they create a sequence of several actions that the operator must take to activate the control. If operation requires more than a single step, the operator must go through a sequence not only of actions, but also of decisions to make each action. Each point in the activation process then provides an opportunity for the operator to _____ his or her choice to activate the control.

∗ recess: 오목한 곳에 두다

① reconsider ② accelerate
③ generalize ④ verbalize
⑤ document

32. Virtual reality (sometimes shortened as VR) immerses viewers in a simulated three-dimensional environment. Instead of watching a linear series of moving images on a separate and finite two-dimensional screen, the VR viewer wears a special headset that makes it appear as if she is surrounded by a digitally animated environment or a space captured in 360 degrees by a specialized camera. Like a movie, a VR experience can be curated by technicians and artists: they can provide us with engaging and spectacular things to look at. But virtual reality cannot _____.
For example, a movie can choose to show us a close-up detail in a character's expression at a particular moment and in a precise way that conveys specific meaning and produces a particular emotional response. A viewer shown the same thing as part of a VR experience would not necessarily be close enough to see the detail and could even be looking the other way at something else at the moment that particular detail emerged.

∗ immerse: 몰두하게 하다

① control exactly when and how we see those things
② deliver the overall atmosphere that we experience
③ provide us with modified details of natural landscapes
④ reflect how viewers experience their emotions
⑤ exceed movies in multi-sensory effects of such things

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33. The obvious answer to the question of what a man should learn has already been taught to us by anthropologists. Evidently, what is needful to learn in one society is not necessarily needful in another. Cultural differences demonstrate that there is no absolute set of things to be learned; what a man should learn is a function of his culture. But concealed behind this principle lies a corollary: in order that noticeable cultural differences shall exist at all, there must be _____ within each society. And this prevents us from going on to assert that what a man should learn is a matter for him alone to decide. There is, in fact, no human society on the face of the earth which grants to *any* individual the right to learn anything he chooses. And furthermore, it is the school which is established by the community — not, be it noted, by the family — to ensure that the individual learns what he must know. [3점]

∗ anthropologist: 인류학자 ∗∗ corollary: 논리적 귀결

① a dynamic process of resisting external cultural influences
② a belief in individuals' rights to choose what to learn
③ widespread acceptance of multi-cultural perspectives
④ an emphasis on tolerance for individual diversity
⑤ a significant degree of conformity to norm

34. When painters turn to the essentially musical notion of rhythm in order to define what they consider one of the necessary elements of their own art, it is a sure sign that this art itself is trying to overstep its natural limits. Nor are painters themselves unaware of the fact. The arts of space, from architecture to sculpture and painting, have always included among their fundamental notions that of composition. To compose is to arrange the parts of a picture in such a way that the proportions between their respective sizes, shapes, colors, and degrees of luminosity are pleasing to perceive. The reason modern painters, especially since the time of Picasso, Braque, and Juan Gris, have added the notion of rhythm to that of composition is not mysterious. For, indeed, rhythm implies composition, but it adds to it a regularly reoccurring pattern in the duration of sounds. This is to say that, as soon as pictorial composition in space assumes the form of _____, composition becomes for us a rhythm. [3점]

∗ luminosity: 밝기

① delicate signs that represent diverse elements of paintings
② distributions of various shapes and colors on an artist's canvas
③ patterns of lines and colors successively perceived in time
④ harmonious arrangements of lights and shades in a skillful way
⑤ pairings of repetitive ideas in spatial and temporal arts

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The widespread use of online games and esports is based on a combination of technological, sociocultural, and economic factors. Primarily, the global strengthening of internet infrastructure and the increase of high-speed connectivity have made it possible for players from different regions to connect in real time. ① Improvements in computer hardware, game consoles, and mobile devices have increased user interest by offering high-resolution graphics, smooth gaming experiences, and advanced interaction capabilities. ② The rise of social media and live streaming platforms has enabled gaming and esports events to reach wider audiences, transforming players into not only participants but also content creators and viewers. ③ Social media content is enormously diverse, reflecting creators' and viewers' interests in sports, entertainment, and social issues. ④ Competition, reward systems, and professional tournament organizations have transformed esports into an attractive career field, strengthening its economic dimension through sponsorship and advertising revenues. ⑤ Furthermore, the social interaction, teamwork, and sense of belonging offered by online games are powerful attractions, especially among younger generations.

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

36.

> The loss of insect life from the food chain would not just be disastrous for wildlife.

(A) Globally, however, eating insects is the norm, and in some countries insects make up a significant proportion of the diet. Roughly 80 per cent of the world's population regularly consume insects, with the practice very common in South America, Africa and Asia, and among the native peoples of Oceania.

(B) It would also have direct consequences for the human food supply. Most Europeans and North Americans are disgusted by the prospect of eating insects, which is odd, since they consume prawns (which are broadly similar, being segmented, and with an external skeleton). Their ancient ancestors would certainly have eaten insects.

(C) Approximately 2,000 different insect species are regularly eaten by people, including caterpillars, beetle grubs, ants, wasps, moth pupae, stink bugs, grasshoppers and crickets. To give an example, it is estimated that 1,600 tons of mopane worms are sold for human consumption in South Africa each year, with many more privately collected and consumed.

∗ prawn: 참새우 ∗∗ segment: 분절하다 ∗∗∗ skeleton: 골격

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

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37.

Museums have their origins, both materially and conceptually, in the collections of the wealthy and the privileged.

(A) The collection indexed its proprietor's access to this domain of hidden meaning and placed outsiders who were granted access to the collections in an inferior position. Paying their respects to the collection, they acknowledged the status of the collector.

(B) Although the evolution of the collection into the museum during the early modern period occurs along with a series of epistemic shifts in the structure of knowledge, museums remain fundamentally concerned with expressing the relationship of knowledge and ownership to identity, power, and status.

(C) Historically, they displayed the wealth of the collector, but also his cognitive power. The acquisition and display of beautiful, curious, or rare objects in the Renaissance confirmed the collector's access to the secrets of the universe contained in those objects, which mediated between the visible and the invisible, the material world and the order that underlay it. [3점]

* epistemic: 인식론의

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.

It would be nice to say that sleep is nothing more than the time when a body rests, but that wouldn't be quite right either.

The need to sleep interferes with other more biologically pressing needs, such as finding and gathering food, building shelter, and anything else you might do to ensure that your genetic line lives on. (①) Sleep is so important, yet so poorly understood, that it led one biologist to say, "If sleep doesn't serve an absolutely vital function, it is the greatest mistake evolution ever made." (②) That function is still a mystery. (③) You can relax in a hammock on a beach all day long if you want to, but after about twenty hours you will be in pretty bad shape if you don't fall asleep and stay that way for a while. (④) Humans need roughly one hour of sleep for every two hours they are awake, and the body innately knows when this ratio becomes unbalanced. (⑤) Each hour of missed sleep one night will result in deeper sleep the next, until the body's sleep debt is wiped clean.

* innately: 선천적으로

39.

All these mechanisms reduce the degree of competition and allow companies to survive even if they do not have the best product or the cheapest price.

Trends toward a marked increase in competition have forced companies to adopt much more aggressive innovation strategies. Innovation provides one way of getting out of the competition, which is to say situations in which activities are not very profitable. (①) Innovation indeed provides an opportunity to set oneself apart and temporarily to assume a monopoly position; this provides an opportunity to make a profit either by increasing prices or by reducing costs. (②) There are, of course, other means that can be relied upon to survive and prosper in a market economy. (③) These conventional means rely mainly on geographical distances and transportation costs, the limited capacity of consumers to compare prices and qualities fully, and the existence of regulated activities. (④) However, globalization, deregulation, and some antitrust policies are all trends which dramatically weaken the effectiveness of those conventional means. (⑤) Innovative strategies, therefore, appear as the only way to survive and prosper in the new competitive environment. [3점]

* monopoly: 독점 ** antitrust: 반(反)독점의

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

Today, the widely held view of advertising (particularly in relation to established brands) is that its role is not to directly increase sales and that, even when it does have this effect, the sales generated are generally insufficient to recover the cost of the campaign. What then is the purpose of advertising, if not to directly increase sales? Amongst today's advertising practitioners, it is argued that its value lies in improving the consumer's attitude towards brands, thus leading to long-term sales. In this way, the real effect of advertising is not at the point of sale but at the point of *consumption*. Consumer brand opinions are only formed after consumers have tried the brand; however, these opinions are clearly influenced by the expectations created by advertising. In this way, advertising — the repetition of arguments, creatively presented — does not influence product perception at the time it is seen, but it does increase the likelihood of a consumer making an exploratory purchase of the brand *and* has a strong influence on how he or she feels about the product compared to the competition.

⬇

Today's advertising seeks to ___(A)___ consumers' attitude by promoting their expectations and ___(B)___ of the brand to encourage long-term consumption.

(A) (B) (A) (B)
① criticise …… understandings ② cultivate …… trials
③ reflect …… valuations ④ manipulate …… imitations
⑤ display …… campaigns

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[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Since we know that life exists on Earth, we're most likely to find it and recognize it on other worlds that resemble Earth. This is the logic of the search for Earth-like planets in other systems, and the terracentric search for life on those worlds. It (a) fuels the drive to "follow the water." It forms the basis for seeking planets where liquid water and protective atmospheres exist, preferably on medium-sized, rocky planets with stable near-circular orbits with daily and seasonal cycles that are not too extreme. It (b) contradicts the concept of the "stellar habitable zone," which assumes that life is restricted to those planets at just the right distance from their central star for Earth-like conditions to exist. It fits perfectly with the search for life in our own image.

The alternative logic is one that starts from a (c) different assumption — that life on Earth is not representative necessarily of life elsewhere, and that therefore the conditions that led to and sustain life on Earth need not be viewed as limitations. A nuanced version of this alternative is that, in fact, the life we see around us as humans is not even (d) typical of the vast majority of biomass on Earth. The unseen microbial world beneath our feet, in our oceans, and to a considerable depth within the crust of our planet is the rule for life on most worlds, including our own, with the larger organisms that catch our eye simply being the (e) exceptions that command our attention.

* terracentric: 지구 중심의 ** orbit: 궤도 *** stellar: 별의

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

① Within or Beyond Earth's Rules: The Search for Alien Life
② Why Do We Navigate the Universe for Habitability?
③ Alien Civilization: The Motive for Exploring Other Planets
④ Various Reasons for the Delay in Finding Alien Life
⑤ The Future of Space Journeys: Challenging but Promising!

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 답하시오.

(A)

As soon as Andy got home, he buried his face in his pillow. His body was tired, but his heart hurt more. As captain of his school's basketball team, he had missed two free throws in the last minute, and his team lost to their rivals in the final. "If only I'd stayed calm and made those shots, we would've won," he said to himself. He couldn't even remember that he had scored more points than any other player in the game. "Andy, is something wrong?" his father asked anxiously from outside his bedroom door, but (a) he didn't answer.

(B)

After some thought, Andy agreed to meet Mr. Johnson, the school counselor. (b) His warm welcome helped Andy slowly explain his emotions and the guilt that kept him from facing his teammates. After Andy finished his story, Mr. Johnson said gently, "You seem to blame yourself because you don't want to disappoint your teammates. That shows how much (c) you care about them." Then, he asked, "If a teammate you cared about made the same mistake, would you harshly blame him?" Andy thought for a moment and realized that he would not.

(C)

Andy learned that sharing his feelings with someone could help him manage them and find comfort. After thinking about the conversation with Mr. Johnson, he couldn't wait to see his teammates. When he joined team training again, everyone welcomed him back. Andy said to his teammates, "I'm sorry. (d) I was foolish to think you'd hate me." "Of course we don't!" said his teammate Charles. "We are a team, and we're lucky to have a captain who cares about his teammates as much as you do." Charles added with a smile, "Your performance was unbelievable! Nobody could stop you!"

(D)

For a few days, Andy hardly spoke to anyone, blaming himself for losing the game and disappointing his teammates. When Andy's father learned why, he comforted Andy with encouraging words. The next day, he suggested seeing the school counselor. Andy wasn't convinced. "I just want to forget what happened. Then, what's the point of talking to someone about it?" His father reassured (e) him. "There might be something you can learn from sharing your feelings. Opening up your heart to the counselor and listening to his advice will help."

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 Andy는 농구 결승전에서 다른 어떤 선수들보다 많이 득점했다.
② Andy는 상담 교사의 질문을 듣고 잠시 동안 생각했다.
③ Andy는 팀 훈련에 결국 복귀하지 않았다.
④ Charles는 Andy의 경기력을 칭찬했다.
⑤ Andy의 아버지는 사정을 알고 Andy를 위로했다.

* 확인 사항

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

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