

영 어 [자연계열]

모집단위			
수험번호		성명	

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[1-4] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

1. [1.5점]

The Nobel Prize in Literature may be the world's most important literary award, but not everyone who wins can make it to the ceremony. Among the reasons given by past laureates for failing to travel to Stockholm to accept the award: being gravely ill and in a wheelchair (Harold Pinter, 2005); being so anxious and agoraphobic that you are "not suited as a person to be dragged into public" (Elfriede Jelinek, 2004); and being a Soviet dissident terrified to leave the country because you might not be allowed back in (Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, 1970). Over the years, some literature prize winners seem to have delighted in making things difficult for the academy by, for instance, reacting to news of their win with _____. In 1964, Jean-Paul Sartre turned the award down. As for V. S. Naipaul, when the academy telephoned him at home to let him know that he'd won the 2001 prize, he refused to come to the phone. Doris Lessing grumbled, "Oh, Christ" in 2007, when a waiting reporter in front of her house informed her that she was the newest laureate.

- Ⓐ welcoming gestures
- Ⓑ a dignified composure
- Ⓒ fear of public recognition
- Ⓓ expressions of excitement
- Ⓔ less-than-complete enthusiasm

2. [1.5점]

It is estimated that up to 90 percent of the pesticides we use never reach their intended targets. Many beneficial organisms are poisoned unintentionally as a result. _____ ① _____, about 20 percent of all honeybee colonies in the United States are destroyed each year and another 15 percent are damaged by pesticide spray drift or residues on the flowers they visit.

Direct losses to bee-keepers amount to several million dollars per year. Losses to crops the bees would have pollinated may be ten times higher. In some cases, the effects of poisoning nontarget species are immediate and unmistakable. In one episode in 1972, a single application of the insecticide Azodrin to combat potato aphids on a farm in Dade County, Florida, killed 10,000 migrating robins in three days. _____ ② _____, a 1991 derailment of a Southern Pacific tanker car on a tricky canyon bridge just north of Dunsmuir, California, dumped 75,000 liters of highly toxic metam sodium herbicide into the Sacramento River. The entire river ecosystem—including aquatic plants, insects, amphibians,

and at least 100,000 trout—was completely wiped out for 45 kilometers downstream.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ① | ② |
| Ⓐ For instance | Similarly |
| Ⓑ Meanwhile | Therefore |
| Ⓒ Hence | In contrast |
| Ⓓ Meanwhile | Nevertheless |
| Ⓔ For instance | Instead |

3. [1점]

Among the many changes industrialization produced in the United States was the creation of _____. By the 1920s, America was a society in which many men and women (although not, of course, all) could afford not merely the means of subsistence, but a considerable measure of additional, discretionary goods and services; a society in which people could buy items not just because of need but for pleasure. Middle-class families purchased such new appliances as electric refrigerators, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners. Men and women wore wristwatches and smoked cigarettes. Women purchased cosmetics and mass-produced fashions. Above all, Americans bought automobiles. By the end of the decade, there were more than 30 million cars on American roads.

- Ⓐ a nuclear family
- Ⓑ an advertising industry
- Ⓒ a mass consumer culture
- Ⓓ an innovative public transportation
- Ⓔ a powerful form of mass communication

4. [1.5점]

The "family tree" is a commonly used metaphor in the classification of languages. Like human families, some language families are larger than others; some families stick together for long periods of time while others drift apart; and some families are mobile while others stay put. The _____ between the genetic relatedness of languages and the human family, or any minimal social unit which produces offspring, is scientifically imperfect, but it is still a helpful way of thinking about language in its historical context. The analogy with the family tree allows us to talk about "parent" languages evolving into "daughter" languages.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| Ⓐ parallel | Ⓑ variation |
| Ⓒ specificity | Ⓓ discrepancy |
| Ⓔ conversion | |

5. Which is the best title for the passage? [1.5점]

If there is one requirement of architecture, it's that the structure must remain upright. Architects would be out of a job if their buildings continually failed to meet this one test. Yet some architects push the boundaries, seemingly daring with Newton's universal law of gravity, to design buildings that not only appear to defy the law, but are beautiful at that. From a cantilevered barn designed by the Dutch-based firm MVRD to an impressively stacked building in Hanover, Germany, by the Stuttgart-based firm Behnisch Architekten, these buildings seem impossible to conceive, let alone build. Of course, all of these structures passed strict zoning laws before they were erected. What is not guaranteed, however, is whether merely looking at them will cause you vertigo.

- Ⓐ Design Buildings on High Ground
- Ⓑ The Difficulty of Being an Architect
- Ⓒ The Beautiful Buildings That Defy Gravity
- Ⓓ Requirements and Laws of City Architecture
- Ⓔ Be Daring If You Want to Achieve a Success

6. Which of the following is not true according to the passage? [1.5점]

Lennox Honychurch wrote the book on Dominica. Born on this small, mountainous island in the Windward Antilles in 1952, he first published *The Dominica Story* in 1975. An updated version of the book remains the standard history of a country that few Americans could distinguish from the Dominican Republic until recently, when Hurricane Maria blasted its peaks with 160-mile-per-hour winds and images on the news showed a once-lush land that then resembled the surface of the moon. Located between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, Dominica was named for the day of the week—a Sunday—when Columbus first glimpsed its steep sides. The island remained unsettled by Europeans for much longer than its neighbors; it remains home today to a proud community of indigenous people whom the Spanish dubbed “Carib” but who call themselves Kalinago. The island passed back and forth between French and English control many times before it became, in 1763, the British colony until it won independence in 1978.

- Ⓐ Dominica was originally inhabited by the Kalinago.
- Ⓑ Dominica gained independence from Spain in 1978.
- Ⓒ Hurricane Maria wrought catastrophic damage to Dominica.
- Ⓓ The name “Dominica” is derived from the word for “Sunday.”
- Ⓔ Dominica and the Dominican Republic are two completely different countries.

7. What does Thomas Cassino advise us to do in a natural disaster? [1점]

If you're in the path of a hurricane or another natural disaster, what's the one thing you should always do? We asked survivors: Here's what they said.

In order to get refunds from your flood insurance company, you're best off having pictures and receipts. “I plan on cataloging everything going forward,” says Thomas Cassino of Lindenhurst, New York. He lost his house in 2012's Hurricane Sandy. “In the future, I will store all receipts, and I'll video and/or take pictures of whatever is in my home before evacuating,” says Cassino. He was surprised at how much money he had spent over time furnishing and decorating his home. “It is easy to lose track of all that you have spent,” he says.

- Ⓐ To evacuate as quickly as possible
- Ⓑ To keep receipts and take photos of the things in home
- Ⓒ To categorize our belongings and take valuable things only
- Ⓓ To give up the money on furnishing and decorating our home
- Ⓔ To request refunds from our insurance company as soon as possible

[8-9] Choose the best place for the sentence in the box.

8. [2점]

Shy to the point of taciturnity, he rarely spoke to his sidemen, except to offer the occasional cryptic instruction, yet he knew how to inspire their best playing.

Miles Davis is one of the most famous Jazz musicians in America. [A] Born in 1926 into a prosperous black family just outside East St. Louis, he arrived in New York in 1944. His official reason was to attend Juilliard, but this was a smokescreen to placate his father. [B] His real reason was to follow his idols, the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker and the trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie, who were revolutionizing jazz at clubs in Harlem and on West 52nd Street. Soon Davis had taken part in almost every phase in jazz's evolution since the mid-1940s. [C] He became known as "the sorcerer" because of his alchemical flair for transforming the humblest of materials—a Tin Pan Alley song, a simple bass line, even another musician's wrong note—into an exalted form of expression. [D] He also knew how to make their performances sound better; the keyboardist Joe Zawinul was aghast at Davis's ruthless arrangement of "In a Silent Way," but Davis illuminated qualities its composer hadn't quite discerned. [E]

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

9. [1.5점]

Women and children in particular have benefited, and rates of maternal death in childbirth and infant mortality have plummeted since the turn of the twentieth century.

What Americans consider "medical treatment" is actually a fairly new approach to health care. Before the nineteenth century, any number of people might be called upon to treat a sick person: herbalists, druggists, midwives, even barbers (in the middle ages, barbers became skilled at bloodletting). [A] Today, most Americans seek medical treatment from trained, certified medical doctors who focus on treating their particular illnesses and symptoms. [B] This modern, scientific medical practice has been remarkably effective at saving people's lives. [C] Still, the scientific approach has its drawbacks. [D] Practitioners tend to focus on only one part of the patient at a time and don't try to see the "big picture" of patient health or ask questions about the patient's diet, exercise habits, or emotional well-being, all of which might influence treatment. [E]

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

10. Which of the following does not fit in the passage? [1.5점]

Soon after an infant is born, many mothers hold their infants in such a way that they are face-to-face and gaze at them. [A] Mothers have been observed to address their infants, vocalize to them, ask questions, and greet them. [B] In other words, from birth on, the infant is treated as a social being and as an addressee in social interaction. [C] The infant's vocalizations, and physical movements and states are often interpreted as meaningful and are responded to verbally by the mother or other care-giver. [D] The cultural dispreference for saying what another might be thinking or feeling has important consequences for the organization of exchanges between care-giver and child. [E] In this way, protoconversations are established and sustained along a two-party, turn-taking model. Throughout this period and the subsequent language-acquiring years, care-givers treat very young children as communicative partners.

- Ⓐ [A]
- Ⓑ [B]
- Ⓒ [C]
- Ⓓ [D]
- Ⓔ [E]

[11-12] Choose the best order for a passage starting with the sentence in the box.

11. [1.5점]

For the long centuries of the Middle Ages (500-1350 AD) the canon of scientific knowledge had experienced little change, and the Catholic Church had preserved acceptance of a system of beliefs based on the teachings of the ancient Greeks and Romans which it had incorporated into religious doctrine.

- [A] However, during the Renaissance this doctrinal passivity began to change. The quest to understand the natural world led to the revival of botany and anatomy by thinkers such as Andreas Vesalius during the later sixteenth century.
- [B] During this period there was little scientific inquiry and experimentation. Rather, students of the sciences simply read the works of the alleged authorities and accepted their word as truth.

[C] These scientific observers were surprised to find that their conclusions did not always match up with the accepted truths, and this finding inspired others to delve further into the study of the world around them.

- Ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]
- Ⓑ [B]-[A]-[C]
- Ⓒ [B]-[C]-[A]
- Ⓓ [C]-[A]-[B]
- Ⓔ [C]-[B]-[A]

12. [2점]

Excavations here date from the late 19th century after a botanist spied the tips of sculpted stone monuments jutting from the ground.

- [A] The locations of the standing stones may be as meaningful as the inscriptions. The careful alignment of the monuments on a large platform called Structure 7 suggests it served as an astronomical observatory.
- [B] Since then, 277 monuments, largely from the Olmec and later Maya cultures, have been discovered at Takalik Abaj, which means “standing stones” in Mayan. Several of the Maya monuments bear intricate inscriptions that have proved to be some of the oldest Maya glyphs.
- [C] Behind the stela, deep inside a small building, the team found the unlooted royal grave. This king, buried in his regalia, is presumably the last of the Maya rulers at Takalik Abaj.
- [D] Tracing the alignment, Schieber and her colleagues first uncovered a decorated stela surrounded by an offering of 660 vessels. “As we dug deeper, we got excited when we smelled the carbon deposits of the incense they used in ceremonies,” she recalls.

- Ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]-[D]
- Ⓑ [A]-[B]-[D]-[C]
- Ⓒ [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]
- Ⓓ [B]-[A]-[C]-[D]
- Ⓔ [C]-[A]-[B]-[D]

[13-14] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Machines won't bring about the economic robot apocalypse—but greedy humans will, according to physicist Stephen Hawking. In a recent seminar, the

scientist predicted that economic inequality will skyrocket as more jobs become automated and the rich owners of machines refuse to share their fast-proliferating wealth. He said, “If machines produce everything we need, the outcome will depend on how things are distributed. Everyone can enjoy a life of luxurious leisure if the machine-produced wealth is shared, or most people can _____. So far, the trend seems to be toward the second option, with technology driving ever-increasing inequality.” Essentially, machine owners will become the bourgeoisie of a new era, in which the corporations they own won't provide jobs to actual human workers. As it is, the chasm between the super rich and the rest is growing. Capital—such as stocks or property—accrues value at a much faster rate than wages increase, and the working class can never even catch up. But if Hawking is right, the problem won't be about catching up. It'll be a struggle to even move past the starting line.

13. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [1.5점]

- Ⓐ become poor if the technology is evenly distributed
- Ⓑ end up poor if the machine owners monopolize wealth
- Ⓒ become rich because the machines produce much more than humans
- Ⓓ feel bad because the economic gap between humans and robots gets bigger
- Ⓔ be the bourgeoisie of a new era if the stock value grows faster than wages

14. What is implied by the underlined sentence? [1.5점]

- Ⓐ It will be hard to start a business.
- Ⓑ It will be hard to benefit from robot automation.
- Ⓒ It will be hard to tell who is rich and who is poor.
- Ⓓ It will be hard to achieve a fast accumulation of capital.
- Ⓔ It will be hard to get opportunities to overcome the inequality.

[15-16] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The ancient Greeks, whose Olympiads can be traced back to 776 B.C., didn't give out medals but rather bestowed olive wreaths upon their victors. The medal tradition began with the first modern Olympic Games in Athens in 1896, where winners got silver, seconds got bronze and third place got nothing. In the intervening 112 years, the coveted awards have been rectangular, ridged, doughnut-like, gilded and—for the 1972 Sapporo Winter Games—shaped like an amorphous blob. At the 1900 Paris Games, some events forwent medals in favor of prizes. Winners actually received valuable paintings and works of art. One pole jumping runner-up won an umbrella.

Today's gold medals are actually silver covered with about 6 grams of 24-karat gold. Winter Olympic medals have no standard design, hence their strange shapes and nontraditional materials, like those of the 1992 Albertville medals, which were mostly glass. Summer medals, however, almost always depict Nike, the winged goddess of victory, on their front in some fashion. Since 1972, host cities have designed the medals' back.

15. What is the topic of the passage? [1점]

- (a) The history of Olympic medals
- (b) Types of Olympic events
- (c) Prices of Olympic medals
- (d) The origin of Olympic Games
- (e) Ways to celebrate Olympic Games

16. Which of the following is true according to the passage? [1.5점]

- (a) The gold medals were given to winners at the 1896 Athens Olympics.
- (b) Most summer medals have Nike, a goddess of victory, on their front.
- (c) The gold medals of today awarded to champions are made of solid gold.
- (d) Winter Olympic medals must be the same as summer Olympic medals.
- (e) At the 1990 Paris Olympics, athletes who finished third went home empty-handed.

[17-18] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Viruses are nothing but a set of genes. As small as 20 nanometers in length, they average perhaps a hundredth the size of an average body cell—and consist merely of a few strands of nucleic acid (their total genetic material), surrounded by a simple protein coat. They cannot reproduce or make proteins by themselves. So they have to hijack your cells in order to survive—commandeering the interior machinery and nutrients, and reprogramming them to make virus parts instead of normal cell products.

To achieve that result, a virus first must penetrate the cell membrane. Sometimes it does this by binding to receptors on the cell surface, which prompts the host to engulf the virus and transport it inside. Once it is safely within, the invader breaks apart its protein coat to release its genetic material, depicted here as coiled strands. Depending on the type of virus involved, each invader may contain from a few dozen to perhaps a few hundred genes.

Viral genes either take command of various internal structures or they write instructions directly into the DNA in the host cell's nucleus. Then the reprogrammed cell starts grabbing nearby raw materials out of its cytoplasm and manufactures viral components. When this is complete, the newly formed viruses exit their host cell—either by rupturing the membrane and killing the cell, or by “budding” off, sometimes carrying a bit of the cell membrane along as a wrapper.

17. What is the topic of the passage? [1점]

- (a) How viruses reproduce
- (b) Which viruses kill our cells
- (c) How viruses find their host cells
- (d) What viruses release in our cells
- (e) Which viruses survive inside our cells

18. Which of the following is not true about a virus in the passage? [2점]

- (a) It is surrounded by a protein coat.
- (b) Its genetic material looks like coiled strands.
- (c) Its average size is smaller than our body cell.
- (d) It releases its genetic material on the cell surface.
- (e) It may contain a few dozen to a few hundred genes.

[19-20] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Heat is everywhere. It's raw energy, and it boils down to matter in motion. Atoms and molecules, the building blocks of everything around us including ourselves, move constantly and randomly; the faster they move, the warmer the substance they make up. Every object in this world—no matter how frigid it may seem—contains some heat. Even a jug of ice water harbors so much molecular motion that if you gently place a drop of ink on the surface, it will diffuse evenly throughout the liquid within hours. In fact, if you could extract and store all the thermal energy contained in a single snowy ski slope in January, you could heat your house with it for days. Scientists have determined that, at least in theory, there's a point called absolute zero where all motion—and hence all heat—ceases to exist. But it remains unattainably cold: -460°F .

Heat always travels in whatever direction tends to equalize temperatures; that is, from region of high thermal energy and relative warmth to colder areas. Bring enough heat together in one place, and you may be able to overcome the forces of attraction between atoms and molecules, causing a change of state from solid to liquid or liquid to gas. Such changes require additional energy, called latent heat, which doesn't raise the substance's temperature but is needed just to change state. Consequently, _____ to raise the temperature of a quart of water from 210°F (liquid) to 220°F (steam) than it does to raise its temperature from 85°F (liquid) to 95°F (liquid).

19. Which of the following is not true according to the passage? [2점]

- (a) Heat moves to colder places.
- (b) Even cold water has thermal energy.
- (c) People have not experienced absolute zero.
- (d) A ski slope does not contain thermal energy in winter.
- (e) A drop of ink on the surface of ice water will diffuse throughout the water.

20. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [1.5점]

- (a) it takes more energy
- (b) it gets more dangerous
- (c) it requires less heat
- (d) it becomes less expensive
- (e) it gets more perceivable

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