

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Storytelling is different from reading stories. Good stories are important for children, ① however they are read and told. My children enjoy watching the Walt Disney version of *Beauty and the Beast* as well as reading it in the Ladybird version and ② hearing me tell them my own version of it. My teenager has read adult retellings of the same fairy tale by an author named Robin McKinley and loves them, and so ③ do I. I do not wish to suggest that we should stop ④ reading stories to children. Reading aloud is always an important and valuable thing to do. However, storytelling is also valuable and important, and it is much less common. Being told a story has elements to it that ⑤ is not present when a book is read aloud.

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

The theory of the wheel of retailing maintains that new types of retailers enter the market as low-status, low-margin, low-price retailers. This gives them a ① differential advantage to attract customers away from the more established retailers. As the retailers become successful, the new form of retailing ② acquires more elaborate facilities, resulting in higher costs and higher markups. This ③ blocks the way for new competitors to enter the market with the same recipe of lower costs and lower prices. This theory is ④ relevant to South African conditions, especially the fast-food industry as in the case of Wimpy, for example, which started by selling basic hamburgers at practical locations. Today, Wimpy Bars are more upmarket with improved decor and higher prices, ⑤ leaving enough room for a new generation of fast-food stores to challenge them.

*elaborate: 공들인
**markup: 가격 인상

30. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

There was a little boy who played on a football team. He never really played hard, was always lazy, didn't practice very hard, and so he never got to play. On the last game of his senior year, the running backs in front of ① him on the roster all got hurt, so the coach had to put him in. The coach couldn't believe his eyes: ② he was playing like a wild man. He couldn't believe this was the same kid. After the game, the coach came over to him to ask ③ him why he played so well after all those years of being lazy. "Oh," he said, "it's simple. My father was blind. He died yesterday, so this is the first day ④ he's ever gotten to see me play in Heaven." The thought of the father watching him playing made ⑤ him perform better than ever.

*roster: (팀의) 선수 명단

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Artworks are the most complex and diverse of human achievements, creations of free human will and conscious execution. Art-making requires rational choice, intuitive talent, and the highest levels of learned, not innate, skills. Every member of a web-spinning spider species produces essentially the same web from the same code as every other member. Artworks, on the other hand, tend toward a personal expression that gives them dazzling variety: no two Monet water-lily paintings, Attic tragedies, or Brahms intermezzos are identical — not even two performances of the same tragedy or intermezzo. Art is about _____. It brings together traditions, genres, an artist's personal experience, fantasy, and emotion — all fused and transformed in aesthetic imagination.

[3점]

*intermezzo: 간주곡

- ① empathy ② reasoning ③ regulations
- ④ universality ⑤ particularity

32. It is said that the very hairs of your head are all numbered. There is little reason to doubt it. Increasingly, everything tends to get numbered one way or another; that is, everything can be counted, measured, averaged, or estimated. Intelligence is measured by a quotient, humidity by a ratio, and the trends of birth, death, marriage, and divorce by rates. In this age, society is as often described and analyzed with statistics as with words. Politics seems more and more a game played with percentages, and economics is full of difficult codes and numbers that few people can translate and apparently nobody can control. Modern civilization, in sum, has begun to resemble _____.

*quotient: 지수, 비율

**ratio: 비(比)

- ① an endless arithmetic class
- ② a military base on full alert
- ③ a true melting pot of culture
- ④ an express train without brakes
- ⑤ a form of popular entertainment

37.

When canals, steamboats, and the first railroads were built in the early nineteenth century, American travelers could cover greater distances with fewer intermediate stops, and they could expect to reach many destinations in a single day.

- (A) Travelers between Albany and Buffalo, for instance, were redistributed from numerous points along the land route to one of three places: aboard a canal boat or in accommodations at either end of its run.
- (B) Early railroads were much faster than steamboats, moving at a speed of up to three times that of steamboats. These new modes created a new geography of inland travel, one that concentrated passenger populations at the endpoints of journeys — that is, in larger cities and towns.
- (C) For example, the 150-mile Hudson River voyage from New York City to Albany could take several days on a sailing sloop around the turn of the century, but by the 1830s steam navigation had reduced the travel time to less than ten hours.

[3점]

*sloop: 작은 범선

- 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.

Many genre terms also stem from Italian, but their original meaning is not as noble as one might suppose.

The “language” of music derives from earlier times and especially from the terms first used by Italian composers. (①) Therefore, much of our vocabulary for expression in music — that is, for dynamics and tempo — is Italian in origin. (②) These terms are commonly understood by all musicians — even a beginner must learn that *allegro* is fast and *forte* is loud. (③) For example, the term “opera” simply means “work,” while “sonata” refers to music that is played. (④) We will see that these names took on more specific meanings as the art of music progressed. (⑤) So even if you feel like you are taking an Italian class, it is important to master some of this vocabulary to understand fully the music you are hearing and enjoying.

39.

Water then travels from the cells with a higher concentration of water to those on the surface with a low concentration of water.

Transpiration is the cycle in which water passes through a plant. The outer cells of the leaves are constantly losing water through evaporation. (①) This is especially true on a hot, sunny day when water evaporates more quickly. (②) When this occurs, the plant cell’s vacuoles shrink in size because they are losing water. (③) Therefore, the concentration of minerals and sugars in the outer vacuoles becomes higher than the concentration of minerals and sugars in the cell’s inner vacuoles. (④) The rate of evaporation is slower inside the cell’s inner vacuoles because they are not directly under the sun’s rays. (⑤) In doing so, water is pulled up through the stem and roots.

[3점]

*transpiration: 발산 작용
** vacuole: (세포질 속의) 액포

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

In *The Power of Full Engagement*, a book I co-authored with Tony Schwartz in 2003, I argued that one of our biggest problems is rooted in our flawed belief that simply investing time in the things we care about will generate a positive return. That belief and the story that flows from it are simply not true. We can spend time with our families, be present at dinnertime, have lunches with our direct reports, remember to call home when traveling, and put in forty-five minutes on the treadmill five days a week. We can do all of it, but if we’re too exhausted, too distracted, too frustrated and angry when “doing” these things, the positive return we hoped for will simply not materialize. Without investing high-quality, focused energy in the activity before you, whatever it may be, setting time aside simply does not work.



According to the writer, if we are not genuinely (A) with what we do, we cannot gain fruitful achievements by just (B) time on it.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① preoccupied | spending |
| ② preoccupied | increasing |
| ③ consistent | increasing |
| ④ satisfied | spending |
| ⑤ satisfied | keeping |