

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

- ① to make a card ② to find a good singer
- ③ to sing at her wedding ④ to help her with an audition
- ⑤ to contact a wedding agency

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 차에 가는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 짐을 실어 놓으려고 ② 휴대전화를 찾으려고
- ③ 주차를 다시 하려고 ④ 시동을 미리 걸어 놓으려고
- ⑤ 연락처를 남겨 놓으려고

13. 대화를 듣고, 자판기에서 구입할 수 있는 것으로 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 달걀 ② 우산 ③ 넥타이 ④ 컵라면 ⑤ 바닷가재

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$20 ② \$30 ③ \$40 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$60

15. Understanding Me Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 새로운 비전 찾기에 관한 것이다.
- ② 문화 공연과 강연을 제공한다.
- ③ 하루에 두 시간씩 일주일 동안 진행된다.
- ④ 1층에 있는 강당에서 열릴 것이다.
- ⑤ 추가 정보를 원하면 상담실을 방문하면 된다.

16. black rhinos에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 일반적으로 짙은 회색이다.
- ② 몸무게가 1.5톤이 넘는다.
- ③ 시속 50킬로미터로 달릴 수 있다.
- ④ 날카로운 윗입술을 사용하여 잎을 먹는다.
- ⑤ 최근에 빨이 약효가 있다고 입증되었다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, Michael이 발표할 시간을 고르시오.

2012 SMART-i Workshop	
Time	Schedule
① 09:00~09:20	Greeting
② 09:20~10:00	Topic Presentation
③ 10:00~10:30	Poster Presentation
④ 10:30~11:00	Case Presentation
⑤ 11:00~12:00	Panel Discussion

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

Woman: _____

- ① What about bulgogi?
- ② I'll keep that in mind.
- ③ I don't care where to eat.
- ④ Korea is famous for its festivals.
- ⑤ Will the Student Hall be crowded?

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm not sick anymore.
- ② Hopefully she will be fine.
- ③ Walking your dog is not easy.
- ④ Dogs can be used as guide dogs.
- ⑤ You should have taken her to a vet.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Tony가 엄마에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Tony: Mom, _____

- ① will you take me to the school?
- ② why didn't you water the plants?
- ③ would you like to have dinner with me?
- ④ can you pack lunch for me for a few days?
- ⑤ do you want me to clean the house before lunch?

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 프랑스 전통문화를 소개하려고
- ② 외국어 학습 교재를 홍보하려고
- ③ 프랑스어 습득의 어려움을 알리려고
- ④ 기본 외국어 표현 학습을 권장하려고
- ⑤ 국외여행 시 필요한 물품을 안내하려고

22. 여자가 지난 달 프랑스에 간 이유로 알맞은 것은?

- ① 출장이 있어서 ② 부모 병간호를 위해
- ③ 친구를 만나려고 ④ 프랑스어를 배우려고
- ⑤ 배낭여행을 하려고

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

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I disagree with recent attempts to get rid of the national 55 mph speed limit. Two undeniable pieces of evidence have emerged since the adoption by all states of the uniform speed limit. First, traffic death rates have been greatly reduced. It is obvious that a collision at a lower speed is less likely to result in death or serious injury. Second, it has been proved that less fuel is consumed at low speeds than at high speeds. It is generally agreed that the less fuel we must import, the better. The life-saving and fuel-saving measure should remain the law of the land.

- ① 교통 신호 체계를 개선하라.
- ② 속도 제한법을 폐지하지 마라.
- ③ 혼잡 통행료를 인상하지 마라.
- ④ 연료 수입 감소 방안을 강구하라.
- ⑤ 고효율 대체에너지 개발을 지원하라.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

An American man accidentally drops some rubber onto a hot stove and discovers how to process rubber. An English scientist observes an apple fall from a tree and suddenly understands what keeps the moon and the planets in their orbit. These are examples of unexpected great discoveries. Yet none of these advances was the result of luck alone. The American man had experimented with rubber for years before the accident helped him discover his finding. The English scientist had been pondering the question of how the universe is held together long before the falling apple inspired him. The key is to keep working and take advantage of an unexpected occurrence.

- ① 과학자에 대한 평가는 시대적 상황에 따라 변화한다.
- ② 뜻밖의 행운은 예상치 못한 손실을 가져올 수도 있다.
- ③ 인류의 다양한 발명품들은 자연현상의 모방에서 비롯된다.
- ④ 우연처럼 보이는 위대한 발견은 지속적인 노력의 결과이다.
- ⑤ 위대한 과학자는 장기간의 체계적인 교육을 통해 길러진다.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A wide range of evidence shows that contact with nature enhances children's education, personal and social skills, and health and wellbeing, leading to the development of responsible citizens. However, research also shows that the connections between children and nature are weaker now than in the past. Children are becoming disconnected from the natural environment. They are spending less and less time outdoors. In fact, the likelihood of children visiting any green space at all has halved in a generation. Children themselves say that outdoor space is one of the things that they need to feel good and do well.

- ① Nature: What Children Need
- ② Decreased Green Area in Cities
- ③ Characteristics of Good Citizens
- ④ Eco-Friendly Education on the Rise
- ⑤ Children: Designers of the Environment

26. 밑줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

One day, a professor rode in a boat driven by a fisherman. On the way he saw a rock in the sea and asked the fisherman if ① he knew the structure of that rock. The fisherman said that ② he didn't. The professor said he had forgotten that the fisherman was illiterate. Later, the professor saw big fish jumping and asked, "Do you know that a whale is a mammal?" The fisherman didn't know and ③ he said so. "Oh, you are just a fool," the professor said. Then, a violent storm broke the boat and threw the two men apart. As the fisherman was accustomed to such events, ④ he swam to save the professor who could not swim. When the professor got on land, ⑤ he apologized to the fisherman for all the previous insults.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

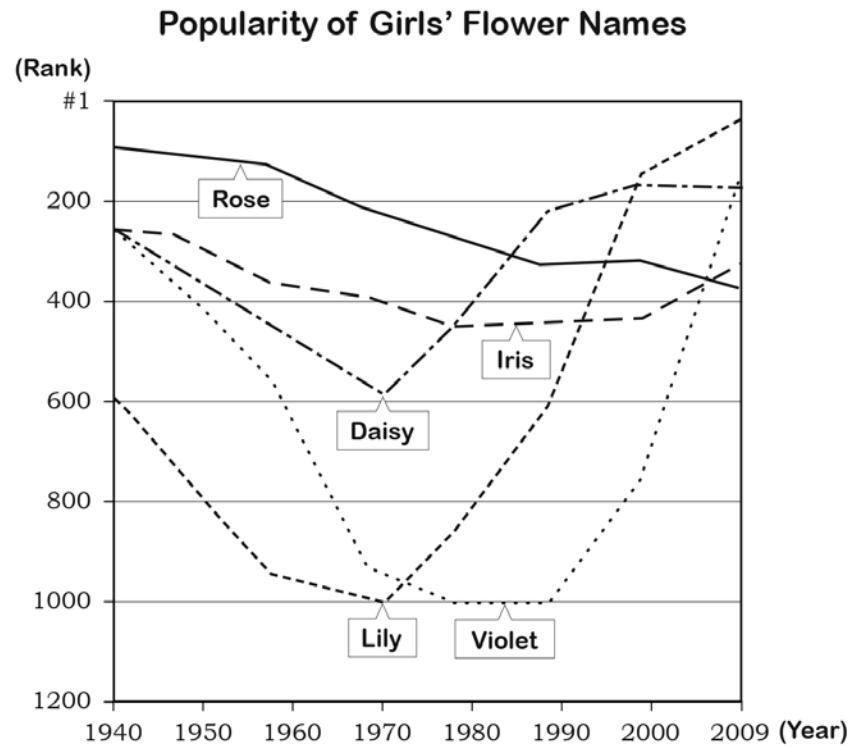
Reality TV programs are products, just like T-shirts or coffee, and consumers can't seem to turn them off. But why do consumers keep ① watching them? This is one type of question consumer behavior researchers are interested in answering. Researchers say ② that reality TV programs offer several benefits to consumers, including satisfying their curiosity. "We all like to watch people in situations ③ which we ourselves might be pressured. We can feel what they are feeling but at a safe distance," says Professor Kip Williams of Macquaric University. We also role-play with ourselves in the context of the show, ④ imagining how we might react in a similar situation. This, researchers say, can teach us ⑤ to be self-improving.

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

For years it was believed that emergency workers should undergo a counseling process after traumatic events to debrief about their experiences. The idea was that this would ① prevent mental health problems in the future. After the September 11 attacks in the U.S., counselors went to help rescue workers deal with the trauma of what they had seen and make them feel ② better afterward. But did it do any good? An extensive study shows that the debriefing process had ③ little benefit and might have even hurt by interrupting the normal healing process. People often distract themselves from thinking about ④ pleasant events right after they occur. This may be better than recalling the painful events. When people are ⑤ depressed, recalling their problems makes things worse.

*debrief: 보고하다

29. 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the rank of popularity of girls' flower names in the U.S. during the time period 1940 - 2009. ① The popularity of the flower names in the graph generally decreased from 1940 to 1970. ② Among the five names, Rose was ranked the highest in 1940 and the lowest in 2009. ③ The name Lily became popular again starting in 1970 and reached its highest rank in 2009. ④ In 1990, all the names but Violet were ranked higher than the 400th place. ⑤ The rank of Iris was lower than that of Daisy in 2000.

30. Obsorb에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Obsorb is a material comprised of active glass. It is intended to clean contamination that is in our waterways. It swells up like a sponge when dipped into water and absorbs pollutants from contaminated water. While it seems similar to sponges, it does not absorb water. This means it can absorb more pollutants. Once Obsorb is full of pollutants, it floats to the surface of the water and pollutants can be skimmed off. Afterward, it can be reused hundreds of times. In addition to having unusually helpful properties, Obsorb is cheap to use.

- ① 물에 들어가면 부풀어 오른다.
- ② 스펀지처럼 물을 흡수한다.
- ③ 오염물질로 가득차면 수면으로 떠오른다.
- ④ 수백 번 재사용될 수 있다.
- ⑤ 사용하는 데 비용이 적게 든다.

[31~36] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Children observe and learn from their parents' purchasing behavior, even though parents may not always be aware of it. For example, a child sees the mother squeeze an orange slightly to check if it is fresh, and from this observation he or she learns how to tell whether a fruit is ripe. Similarly, a child observes how the mother reads through the newspapers, cuts the sales coupons, and presents them during a shopping trip. Thus, probably most of the consumer behavior patterns initially learned by children are _____ of those of their parents, particularly their mom.

- ① duties
- ② errors
- ③ copies
- ④ causes
- ⑤ necessities

32. There is a well-known study conducted on Halloween. When trick-or-treaters rang the doorbell of the houses involved, a researcher told them that they could each take one piece of candy, and then he quickly left. Another researcher was secretly watching what happened. The results showed that 33.7 percent of the kids committed theft; they took more candy than they should have when they thought nobody was watching them. After that, the researchers set up a mirror right in front of the bowl of the candy, so the trick-or-treaters had to see themselves in it as they approached the bowl. The rate of those taking more than one piece of candy when the mirror was there? Only 8.9 percent. In this research, looking at the mirror led children _____. [3점]

- ① to reveal their inner anger
- ② to enjoy the traditional holiday
- ③ to understand cultural differences
- ④ to be discouraged from bad behavior
- ⑤ to be more interested in their beauty

33. Suppose your group has to find an answer for a problem. How can you come to the best idea? Some of the best, most innovative ideas follow some of the silliest suggestions. Even an ill-formed idea can spark a great idea in someone else. So don't criticize anyone else's idea until everyone runs out of ideas. Write them all down on a piece of paper, whiteboard, or blackboard. Look them over — smart, foolish, contradictory or not. The best way to find a good idea is _____. The more you can do this, the stronger an option will be.

- ① to have a lot of ideas
- ② to focus on a specific area
- ③ to make use of visual aids
- ④ to catch up with new trends
- ⑤ to filter incoming information

34. A funny thing happens to most of our stuff almost immediately after we buy it. What we paid for in the store and brought home was a treasure, a stylish dress, or the latest cell phone. But once it belongs to us and takes up space inside our home, the stuff starts _____. "Our houses are basically garbage processing centers," said one cynical comedian. As soon as stuff enters our homes, it begins the transformation. We get something and it starts out prominently displayed, then gets moved onto a shelf, then stuffed in a closet, then thrown in a box in the garage and held there until it becomes garbage. I definitely think the words 'garage' and 'garbage' must be related.

- ① losing value
- ② looking fresh
- ③ getting shared
- ④ grabbing attention
- ⑤ becoming unharmed

35. Scottish economist Adam Smith saw competitiveness as maximizing self-interest. However, today the most 'competitive people' are replacing his philosophy with the thinking of the mathematician, John Nash. He proved mathematically the theory of Swiss philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau: when parties collaborate, the overall size of benefit almost always expands, so each party gets more than it could get alone. The typical example is that four hunters can catch only one rabbit each while acting alone, but they can catch a deer together. Today, smart competitors collaborate whenever they can. Research shows that almost 90 percent of the time, people in cooperative environments perform better than people in traditional, 'competitive,' win-lose environments. In other words, _____ . [3점]

- ① collaboration produces better results
- ② overworking is a main cause of stress
- ③ cooperation doesn't reduce working hours
- ④ competition is necessary in the market place
- ⑤ many jobs require the ability to work independently

36. You may think you found the ultimate answer to career choices or maybe you're as confused as ever. Regardless of the side you're on, the best advice for navigating these important life choices is this: _____ . As smart and dedicated as you may be, you just can't predict the future. Some of the most successful professionals in any imaginable field could never ever have predicted what they actually do today. Why? Because when they were in high school, those jobs didn't even exist. It was not too long ago that there were no such things as the Internet, cell phones, or any of the other new tools that are so critical to so many jobs today. Being open-minded increases future opportunities. [3점]

- ① Focus on what you are good at
- ② Acknowledge your own limitations
- ③ Build your strength through regular practice
- ④ Set your ultimate life goal as soon as possible
- ⑤ Take a flexible attitude toward career choices

37. 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Managers who offer something very small but do so with courtesy show their employees more than just politeness. _____ (A) _____, employees would feel connected when they see their manager holding the door for an employee, or offering to carry a box if that employee's hands are full. Although the physical act itself may be insignificant—after all, how much energy is expended holding open a door?—the psychic connection may be lasting. It draws the portrait of the boss as a human being who is tuned in to the needs of others. _____ (B) _____, managers who perform acts of courtesy are not just being polite, but also setting an example that shows a lot about the necessity of treating people with respect.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① For example …… Therefore | |
| ② For example …… Nevertheless | |
| ③ In contrast …… Likewise | |
| ④ In contrast …… Moreover | |
| ⑤ In addition …… Otherwise | |

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Throughout recent history, some artists were specially trained to paint in certain ways. They learned the popular styles of the day, and their work was accepted by the art world.

- (A) These people probably did not know other artists. The lives of academic painters are well documented in art books, but the lives of most folk painters are not documented.
- (B) Most folk paintings, on the other hand, were done by people who had little formal artistic training. They may not have known or cared about the 'acceptable' painting styles of the time.
- (C) This tradition is called academic painting. Not only did academic painters study with trained artists, but they were also part of the local art community. They showed their works at galleries, too.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 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?

But a pair of new technologies, the radio and the phonograph, drove the piano into a deep disfavor that continues to this day.

During the late 19th century, piano manufacturing was one of New York City's largest industries. (①) Most American families, it seemed, wanted to fill their homes with music. (②) The advent of the player piano, a music-making machine that required zero talent, drove the boom in piano sales further. (③) By the 1920s, the popularity of the piano caused around 300,000 pianos to be sold in the U.S. each year, roughly two-thirds of them player pianos. (④) In fact, Americans bought only 76,966 pianos last year, a decrease of 75 percent over a period in which the population more than doubled. (⑤) People still love music, but most of them apparently don't feel the need to make it for themselves.

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

People and animals eat basically the same food; the only difference is the way we prepare meals. But what makes us that special? Harvard professor, Richard Wrangham, thinks he knows the answer. He argues that heated foods are what allowed our ancestors to grow bigger brains and evolve into the intelligent creatures we are today. This means cooking was crucial to human evolution because it made digestion much more efficient, increasing the amount of energy our bodies derived from what we ate. He concludes that humans became better able to think, sing, paint on walls, and invent new tools. Ultimately, humans heating foods were more likely to survive, reproduce, and pass on cooking techniques to their offspring, along with the physical evolutionary changes, bigger brains.



There is a theory that ____ (A) ____ food has made an evolutionary contribution to human development by improving human ____ (B) ____.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① frozen | security |
| ② instant | intelligence |
| ③ cooked | intelligence |
| ④ organic | security |
| ⑤ chopped | habitat |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Many of us turn our attention inward and reflect on ourselves to make our lives better. But we would do well to ask ourselves a simple question: Is it always helpful?

To get a grasp of the matter, several psychologists conducted a study. The topic was whether analyzing the pluses and minuses of the relationship can be an answer to seeing how we feel about a special person in our life. People in one group were asked to list the reasons their relationship with a boyfriend or a girlfriend was going the way it was, and then rate how satisfied they were with the relationship. People in another group were simply asked to rate their satisfaction without any analysis; they just gave their intuitive reactions.

It might seem that the people who analyzed the situation would be best at figuring out how they really felt, and that their satisfaction ratings would thus do the best job of predicting the outcome of their relationships. In fact, the result was _____. It was the people in the intuitive group whose ratings predicted whether they were still dating their partner several months later. As for the people in the analytical group, their satisfaction ratings did not predict the outcome of their relationships at all. The result shows us that too much analysis can confuse people about how they really feel and that there are severe limits to what we can discover through overthinking.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Don't Think Too Much!
- ② The Newer, The Better?
- ③ Creative Invention Ideas
- ④ The Negatives of Success
- ⑤ Ways of Handling Anxiety

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① neutral
- ② reversed
- ③ expected
- ④ out-of-date
- ⑤ short-sighted

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Jack's mentor Sid is a famous public speaker and best-selling author. When Jack was a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts, Sid was the most popular professor in the Department of Education. One of Sid's highest priorities is (a) his health and fitness.

(B)

Dessert that night was ice cream. Only one problem, though — there wasn't a full moon. To get (b) him to give himself permission on this special occasion, four people dressed as moon goddesses and entered the room carrying a huge full moon made out of cardboard and aluminum foil. But even with all of that loving persuasion, Sid stood firm on his commitment and refused the ice cream.

(C)

At 77 years old, Sid still bikes on a regular basis, takes supplements, eats healthy foods, and allows himself a bowl of ice cream on the one day a month when there's a full moon. When Jack attended Sid's seventy-fifth birthday celebration, over 100 of Sid's family members, closest friends, and adoring former students came from all across the country to celebrate (c) his birthday.

(D)

When Jack asked Sid the reason why he didn't eat the ice cream, the professor told (d) him that he knew if he broke his commitment this one time, it would be that much easier to break it the next time he was offered ice cream. Sid knew that a 100% commitment is actually easier to keep, and (e) he was unwilling to ruin years of success for other people's approval. Jack learned a lot about true self-control that night.

43. (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① Sid는 유명한 대중 연설가이자 베스트셀러 작가이다.
 ② 달의 여신 복장을 한 사람들이 모형 달을 들고 방에 들어왔다.
 ③ Sid는 1년에 한 번 자신의 생일에 아이스크림을 먹는다.
 ④ Jack은 Sid의 75번째 생일 축하 파티에 참석하였다.
 ⑤ Jack은 Sid로부터 진정한 자제력에 대해서 많이 배웠다.

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.