

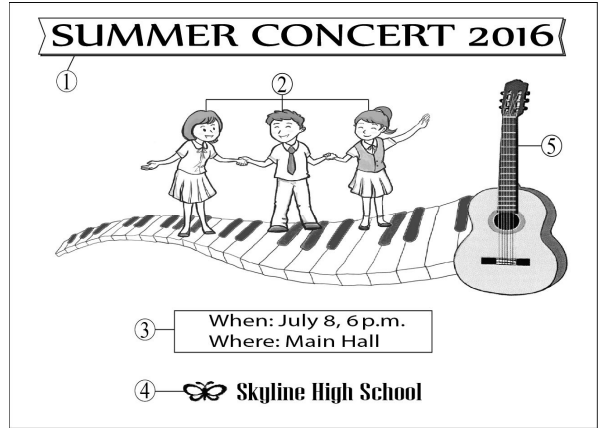
제3 교시

영어 영역

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

- 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① I agree. Your report is excellent.
 - ② You're right. We need a new computer.
 - ③ Don't worry. Sometimes rebooting helps.
 - ④ No problem. The technician already fixed it.
 - ⑤ Just a moment. It's saved on my cell phone.
- 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① Well, you should take a nap first.
 - ② Great. I hope you'll have a safe trip.
 - ③ If you insist, I'll reschedule the flight.
 - ④ Really? I'd better go outside to get some.
 - ⑤ Oh, I need to look up the time zone difference.
- 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 마라톤 경기로 인한 교통 통제를 안내하려고
 - ② 보행자 보호 시설의 안전 점검을 촉구하려고
 - ③ 교통법규 위반 단속 계획을 공지하려고
 - ④ 공사 구역 진입 시 주의를 당부하려고
 - ⑤ 마라톤 경기 진행 순서를 설명하려고
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 전자책 이용의 이점
 - ② 스마트 교육의 필요성
 - ③ 전자책 기능의 향상 방안
 - ④ 독서와 어휘력 향상의 관계
 - ⑤ 스마트 기기 사용 중독의 심각성
- 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 성우 - 전시 기획자
 - ② 화가 - 박물관장
 - ③ 배우 - 영화 제작자
 - ④ 가수 - 음향 감독
 - ⑤ 모델 - 무대 연출가

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



- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 아동 도서 기부하기
 - ② 책에 삽화 그리기
 - ③ 삽화가에게 전화하기
 - ④ 자선 단체 섭외하기
 - ⑤ 인턴십 프로그램 소개하기
- 대화를 듣고, 남자가 걸어서 귀가하는 이유를 고르시오.
 - ① 친구에게 동네를 안내하기 위해서
 - ② 어머니의 심부름을 하기 위해서
 - ③ 운동량을 늘리기 위해서
 - ④ 우체국에 들르기 위해서
 - ⑤ 통학 버스를 놓쳐서
- 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
 - ① \$20
 - ② \$28
 - ③ \$30
 - ④ \$32
 - ⑤ \$54
- 대화를 듣고, Youth Film Festival에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 상영물 종류
 - ② 개최 기간
 - ③ 관람 신청 방법
 - ④ 개최 장소
 - ⑤ 특별 행사
- Run to Beat Stomach Cancer에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 2년째 열리는 행사이다.
 - ② 모든 수익금이 위암 환자 지원에 사용된다.
 - ③ 연령과 성별로 나누어 우승자에게 상을 준다.
 - ④ 위암 극복 사례자의 연설이 있다.
 - ⑤ 참가비 30달러에 기부금이 포함된다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 동물원 체험 프로그램을 고르시오.

Stanley Zoo Experience Programs

	Program	Start Time	Duration	Ages	Cost (per person)
①	Early Morning with Pandas	8:30 a.m.	1h 30min	All	\$49
②	Elephant Club	10:30 a.m.	1h 10min	10 & older	\$39
③	Dancing Birds	11:30 a.m.	50min	5 & older	\$45
④	Dolphin Splash	1:00 p.m.	2h	All	\$90
⑤	Polar Bears & Friends	2:00 p.m.	1h	5 & older	\$70

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

Woman: _____

- ① Then, let's take my car to go to your place.
- ② Don't worry. I have already fixed the projector.
- ③ I don't know which model to choose for camping.
- ④ Okay. I can save money by not driving every day.
- ⑤ Yes. It still works well, but I don't use it any longer.

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

Man: _____

- ① This way, we'll increase our food expenses.
- ② All right. It's a good idea to eat more vegetables.
- ③ Even though it looks good, you must check if it's gone bad.
- ④ Right. Now I won't ignore any food because of its appearance.
- ⑤ Sure. We should choose food for its nutrients, not its taste.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Ms. Scott이 Evan에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Ms. Scott: _____

- ① Wow! That T-shirt looks really good on you.
- ② One of your friends wants you to call him back.
- ③ You should wear a jacket so you won't catch a cold.
- ④ How about playing sports with friends at the park?
- ⑤ It's a good season to play basketball outside.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① house building materials for different climates
- ② how to forecast weather using natural materials
- ③ differences between traditional and modern houses
- ④ ways to cope with environmental disasters
- ⑤ human impact on natural resources

17. 언급된 재료가 아닌 것은?

- ① wood ② clay ③ snow
- ④ stone ⑤ wool

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 단체 숙박 및 할인 가능 여부를 문의하려고
- ② 저렴하고 깨끗한 호텔 추천을 부탁하려고
- ③ 결혼식 및 피로연 장소를 예약하려고
- ④ 청첩장 추가 주문을 취소하려고
- ⑤ 숙박 일정 변경을 요청하려고

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Judd stood in front of the elevator, the wave of darkness licking at him like a physical force. He could feel his heart slow and then begin to beat faster. He reached in his pockets for a book of matches. He had left them in the office. Perhaps the lights were working on the floors below. Moving slowly and cautiously, he felt his way toward the door that led to the stairwell. He pushed the door open. The stairwell was in darkness. Carefully holding onto the railing, he started down into the blackness. In the distance below, he saw the wavering beam of a flashlight moving up the stairs. Bigelow, the watchman. "Bigelow!" he yelled. "Bigelow! It's Dr. Stevens!" His voice bounced against the stone walls, echoing weirdly through the stairwell. The figure holding the flashlight kept climbing silently upward. "Who's there?" Judd demanded. The only answer was the echo of his words.

- ① sad and gloomy ② calm and peaceful
- ③ lively and exciting ④ tense and frightening
- ⑤ solemn and sacred

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As we all know, even the best-laid plans can go astray. It is therefore important that you keep in mind the possibility of plans going wrong, and maintain flexibility in your plans. If a given strategy or allocation of resources does not succeed, then you must be ready to change to another plan or set other priorities for resource allocation. For example, one of the most damaging strategies in taking a test is that of spending too long on a given problem. Occasionally, you may find that a problem you had thought you could solve in a reasonable amount of time is taking much longer than you had anticipated. Just as you have to know when and how to start a problem, you also have to know when and how to stop. Sometimes the best decision is just to give up and to move on.

- ① 문제의 난이도에 따른 해결 방법을 익혀야 한다.
- ② 업무 수행 시 난관에 부딪히더라도 포기하지 말아야 한다.
- ③ 효율적인 업무 수행을 위해 일의 우선순위를 정해야 한다.
- ④ 다양한 문제 해결 연습을 통해 사고의 유연성을 키워야 한다.
- ⑤ 계획의 실패 가능성을 염두에 두고 유연한 태도를 지녀야 한다.

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Before the Internet, most professional occupations required a large body of knowledge, accumulated over years or even decades of experience. But now anyone with good critical thinking skills and the ability to focus on the important information can retrieve it on demand from the Internet instead of from his own memory. However, those with wandering minds, who might once have been able to focus by isolating themselves with their work, now often find they must do their work with the Internet, which simultaneously furnishes a wide range of unrelated information about their friends' doings, celebrity news, and millions of other sources of distraction. How well an employee can focus might now be more important than how knowledgeable he is. Knowledge was once an internal property, and focus on the task at hand could be imposed externally; with the Internet, knowledge can be supplied externally but focus must be achieved internally.

- ① 반복 학습이 지식의 내재화에 효과적이다.
- ② 정보화 사회에서 정보검색 능력보다 분석 능력이 요구된다.
- ③ 업무 집중도 향상을 위해 직장 내 독립된 공간이 필요하다.
- ④ 인터넷에서 얻은 지식보다 경험으로 얻은 지식이 더 유용하다.
- ⑤ 인터넷 시대에 많은 지식의 보유보다 일에 대한 집중력이 중요하다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Customers often focus on product specifications, giving interviewers detailed instructions on particular design characteristics: size, weight, color, shape, look, or feel. Razor users may request "a wider handle" or "a lighter weight" or "a shiny look." By accepting this input from customers, companies assume that the customer knows the best solution — which is often not the case. A wider handle, for example, may have been requested to prevent the razor from slipping out of the user's hand while shaving. Although a wider handle may be helpful in solving the problem, a better option might be a regular-size handle with a ribbed, rubberized grip. Although this type of feedback may be appropriate in certain situations, accepting specifications as customer inputs inherently prevents engineers and designers from using their creative skills to devise breakthrough products and services.

- ① a problem of accepting customer input on specifications
- ② ways to obtain information for purchasing products
- ③ the importance of increasing customer satisfaction
- ④ the necessity of surveying customer preferences
- ⑤ reasons to improve product specifications

23. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

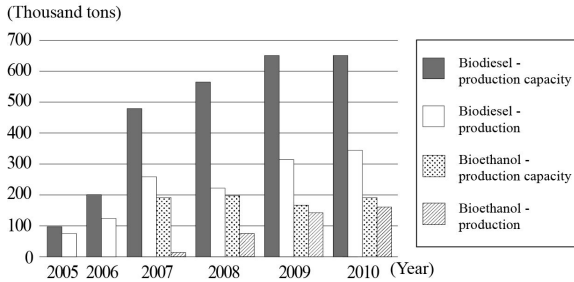
Something extraordinary from a cognitive perspective happens when a group starts to sing together. On your own, you might get stuck after the first line of the song. Singing with a single friend, your companion might remember the first word of the second line and that keeps you going for another few words, but then neither of you can remember the third line just now. In a large group, no one has to be able to recollect the entire song. Just one person singing the first syllable of a word can trigger a recollection in another group member to bring the second syllable of that same word, which in turn can cue a group of people to that whole word and the next three words after it. Imagine this notion propagated through a large group of dozens or hundreds of people, and throughout every syllable of the song — a sort of group consciousness emerges in which no single member of the group can be said to know the song, but the group itself does.

* propagate: 전파하다

- ① Group Singing: A Secret Bridge to Solving Conflicts
- ② Magic of Singing Together: Recollecting Lyrics
- ③ How Melody Triggers Our Hidden Memories
- ④ Why Not Shape Your Life like a Song?
- ⑤ Which Comes First, Lyrics or Melody?

24. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Biofuel Production in Austria from 2005 to 2010



The graph above shows the change of biofuel production capacity and biofuel production in Austria from 2005 to 2010. ① The production capacity of biodiesel increased overall from 2005 to 2009, and remained the same in 2010 as in the previous year. ② From 2007 to 2008, the production of biodiesel decreased in contrast to the rise of that of bioethanol. ③ In 2007, bioethanol production began to appear on the graph, and it continued to increase through 2010. ④ The production capacity of both biodiesel and bioethanol increased from 2008 to 2009. ⑤ In 2010, biodiesel production capacity was more than three times greater than bioethanol production capacity.

25. 2016 High School Musical Theater Workshop에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2016 High School Musical Theater Workshop

This summer, you can work with a team of theater teachers, specialists, and other talented students to explore the distinct challenges of musical theater. This workshop will be held at Bronx College from June 27 to July 11, 2016.

Registration Fee

- \$2,500 (includes room and board)

Application

- Enrollment is open to high school senior singers, actors, and dancers. Enrollment is limited; applications are reviewed on a first-come, first-served basis; and acceptance is based on available space in each voice part.

Workshop Programs

- Music Theory, Song Interpretation
- Voice & Speech, Voice Studio Lab, Acting Lab, Jazz & Ballet
- Optional: Travel to New York City to see a Broadway musical each weekend (Workshop participants can apply for this program and should submit an added \$50 for travel.)

Housing

- The dormitories are located on the south end of campus. Each suite sleeps four students in two bedrooms.


- ① 한 달 동안 진행된다.
- ② 등록비 이외에 별도의 숙식비를 납부해야 한다.
- ③ 지원서가 선착순으로 검토된다.
- ④ 참가자는 주말마다 브로드웨이 뮤지컬을 관람해야 한다.
- ⑤ 기숙사는 캠퍼스의 서쪽 끝에 위치해 있다.

26. SAVE THE FROGS! Art Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

SAVE THE FROGS! Art Contest

One-third of the world's amphibian species are threatened with extinction, and up to 200 frog species have completely disappeared since 1979. This year, the 8th annual art contest has the goal to spread awareness of frog extinctions.

Winners will be given a cash prize and a 100% organic cotton T-shirt with their own artwork printed on it. The contest is open to all ages!



◆ Contest Rules

- Your artwork must be submitted by October 31.
- Submitted artwork must be your original creation!
- Your artwork must not be larger than 8.5" × 11" in size.
- Submit up to three entries per person.
- Your entry form and artwork must be mailed to:
SAVE THE FROGS! Art Contest P.O. Box 78345
Los Angeles, CA 34789 USA.

For further information, please visit our website at www.savethefrogs.com.

- ① 여덟 번째 개최되는 대회이다.
- ② 수상자는 상금과 자신의 작품이 인쇄된 티셔츠를 받는다.
- ③ 참가 연령에 제한이 없다.
- ④ 작품 제출 마감 기한은 10월 31일이다.
- ⑤ 참가 신청서는 전자 우편으로 보내야 한다.

27. Robert Hooke에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Robert Hooke was born on July 18, 1635 on the Isle of Wight, England. He entered Westminster School at the age of thirteen, and from there went to Oxford, where some of the best scientists in England were working at the time. Hooke impressed them with his skills at designing experiments and building equipment, and soon became an assistant to the chemist Robert Boyle. Hooke worked with Boyle for seven years. Hooke devised a compound microscope with a new, screw-operated focusing mechanism he designed. In 1665 Hooke wrote *Micrographia*, a book describing observations made with microscopes and telescopes, which was a big bestseller at that time. He was the one who first used the term "cell" for describing biological organisms. He died in London on March 3, 1703.

- ① 13세에 Westminster School에 입학했다.
- ② 화학자 Robert Boyle의 조수가 되었다.
- ③ 복합 현미경을 고안했다.
- ④ 저술한 *Micrographia*가 당시에 많이 팔리지 않았다.
- ⑤ '세포'라는 용어를 처음으로 사용했다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Humans usually experience sound as the result of vibrations in air or water. Although sound that humans can sense ① is usually carried through these media, vibrations can also travel through soil, including rocks. Thus, sound can travel through a variety of substances with different densities, and the physical characteristics of the medium through which the sound travels have a major influence on ② how the sound can be used. For instance, it requires more energy to make water vibrate than to vibrate air, and it requires a great deal of energy to make soil vibrate. Thus, the use of vibrations in communication ③ depending on the ability of the sender to make a substance vibrate. Because of this, large animals such as elephants are more likely than small animals ④ to use vibrations in the soil for communication. In addition, the speed ⑤ at which sound travels depends on the density of the medium which it is traveling through.

29. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

The theory of E-prime argues that if you wrote and spoke English without the verb *to be*, you'd describe events more accurately. For example, when you say, "Johnny is a failure," the verb *is* implies that "failure" is in Johnny rather than in your observation of Johnny. The verb *to be* (in forms such as *is*, *are*, and *am*) also implies (A) permanence/variation; the implication is that because failure is in Johnny, it will always be there: Johnny will always be a failure. A more (B) erroneous/precise statement might be "Johnny failed his last two math exams." Consider this theory as applied to your thinking about yourself. When you say, for example, "I'm not good at public speaking" or "I'm unpopular" or "I'm lazy," you imply that these qualities are in you. But these are simply (C) evaluations/solutions that may be incorrect or, if at least partly accurate, may change over time.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | permanence | ..... | erroneous | ..... | evaluations |
| ② | permanence | ..... | precise | ..... | evaluations |
| ③ | permanence | ..... | precise | ..... | solutions |
| ④ | variation | ..... | erroneous | ..... | solutions |
| ⑤ | variation | ..... | precise | ..... | solutions |

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

There was a knock on the door. "Come in!" said Jack. The man who entered was young, well-groomed, and trimly dressed, with something of refinement and delicacy in ① his bearing. The streaming umbrella, which he held in his hand, and his long shining waterproof told of the fierce weather through which ② he had come. He looked around anxiously in the glare of the lamp. Jack could see that his face was pale and ③ his eyes heavy, like those of a man who is weighed down with some great anxiety. "I owe you an apology. I fear that I have brought some traces of storm and rain into your room," the man said, raising his golden glasses to ④ his eyes. Jack took the man's coat and umbrella. "Your coat may rest here on the hook and will be dry shortly," ⑤ he said.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. If you increase people's awareness of time — by placing a big clock in front of them — they do more stuff. Think about how much work you get done on the day before vacation. It makes sense that by getting more done, we'd feel more in control. More than that, it's one of the great fantasies of time management: If you get more organized, you will get on top. However, that works only in a finite world. We haven't lived in that world for quite a while. In our infinite world, we will never be able to get on top of everything. When we complete more tasks, more take their place — send more e-mails, get more replies. If we do more as a result of better managing our time, we just become _____. [3점]

* finite: 유한한, 제한된

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| ① safer | ② wiser | ③ busier |
| ④ greedier | ⑤ happier | |

32. With the invention of typography, spacing and punctuation solidified from gap and gesture to physical artifact. Punctuation marks, which were used differently from one scribe to another in the manuscript era, became part of the standardized, rule-bound system of the printed page. The communications scholar Walter Ong has shown how printing converted the word into a visual object precisely located in space: "Alphabet letterpress printing, in which each letter was cast on a separate piece of metal, or type, marked a psychological breakthrough of the first order.... Writing moves words from the sound world to the world of visual space, but print _____." Typography made text into a thing, a material object with known dimensions and fixed locations. [3점] * scribe: 필기사

- | |
|--|
| ① moves words away from their association with sound |
| ② offers unrestricted dimension to this space |
| ③ locks words into position in this space |
| ④ enhances the inherent concept of words |
| ⑤ confines words to limited meanings |

33. Adolescents, adults, and old people all report that their worst experiences have taken place in solitude. Almost every activity is more enjoyable with another person around. People are more happy, alert, and cheerful if there are others present, compared to how they feel alone, whether they are working on an assembly line or watching television. But the most depressing condition is not that of working or watching TV alone; the worst moods are reported when _____ . For people in our studies who live by themselves, Sunday mornings are the lowest part of the week, because with no demands on attention, they are unable to decide what to do. The rest of the week psychic energy is directed by external routines. But what is one to do Sunday morning after breakfast, after having browsed through the papers? For many, the lack of structure of those hours is devastating. [3점]

- ① one's mind is driven by work on demand
- ② one is tired of repeated routines at work
- ③ one's mind is unable to keep away negative thoughts
- ④ one is alone and there is nothing that needs to be done
- ⑤ one has many acquaintances but doesn't have true friends

34. As essayist Nassim Taleb resolved to do something about the stubborn extra pounds he'd been carrying, he considered taking up various sports. However, joggers seemed skinny and unhappy, and tennis players? Oh, so upper-middle-class! Swimmers, though, appealed to him with their well-built, streamlined bodies. He decided to sign up at his local swimming pool. A short while later, he realized that he had been caught by an illusion. Professional swimmers don't have perfect bodies because they train extensively. Rather, they are good swimmers because of their physiques. Similarly, female models advertise cosmetics and thus, many female consumers believe that these products make them beautiful. But it is not the cosmetics that make these women model-like. Quite simply, the models are born attractive, and only for this reason are they candidates for cosmetics advertising. As with the swimmers' bodies, beauty is _____ . Taleb calls the confusions like the cases above the *swimmer's body illusion*. [3점]

- ① what triggers gender stereotypes
- ② a quality with no absolute standard
- ③ a factor for selection and not the result
- ④ what helps people boost their self-esteem
- ⑤ the product of constant care and investment

[35~36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Broad, open-ended questions show your interest in the other person's situation. They often start with "Tell me," "how," "who," "what," or "why."

- (A) Our computer salesperson might have a client who says, "I need more control over our order system." He then builds on that response by asking a question using the most important words in the answer — *control* and *order system*.
- (B) They are much more powerful than closed questions that require a simple answer such as "yes" or "no" or a specific piece of information. After the broad question opens the conversation and begins to build rapport, the artful questioner builds on the responses and increases his understanding of the information being transferred.
- (C) For instance, he might ask, "What aspects of your order system would you like to have more control over?" or "Could you tell me more about your order system?" When the client responds, he builds his next question around the response to that question, and so on.

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

36.

Cultures of honor tend to take root in highlands and other marginally fertile areas.

- (A) So he has to be aggressive: he has to make it clear, through his words and deeds, that he is not weak. He has to be willing to fight in response to even the slightest challenge to his reputation — and that's what a "culture of honor" means.
- (B) If you live on some rocky mountainside, you can't farm. You probably raise goats or sheep, and the kind of culture that grows up around being a herdsman is very different from the culture that grows up around growing crops. The survival of a farmer relies on the cooperation of others in the community.
- (C) But a herdsman is off by himself. Farmers also don't have to worry that their livelihood will be stolen in the night, because crops can't easily be stolen. But a herdsman does have to worry. He's under constant threat of ruin through the loss of his animals.

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

[37~38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

These clouds are very short-lived, though, and they usually disappear within minutes after they are formed as their water droplets mix with drier air and evaporate.

Clouds are formed when moist air is carried upward by warm air currents rising from the earth's surface during the day. (①) When this air reaches high altitudes where the temperature and air pressure are lower than at the earth's surface, the moisture comes out of the rising air and forms the water droplets we see as clouds. (②) Thus, during the daytime, clouds are continually being formed and then evaporated. (③) At night, when the surface of the earth cools, the cloud-producing process cuts off. (④) The existing clouds continue to evaporate, but they are not replaced by new ones. (⑤) The result: cloudless skies in the morning.

38.

Furness was told one family's *fei* had been lost at sea many years earlier while being transported from a nearby island during a storm.

If you're frustrated by the market and you're looking for a currency that can stand the test of time, look no further. In the Caroline Islands in the South Pacific, there's an island named Yap (or Uap). (①) In 1903 an American anthropologist named Henry Furness III visited the islanders and found they had an unusual system of currency. (②) It consisted of carved stone wheels called *fei*, ranging in diameter from a foot to 12 feet. (③) Because the stones were heavy, the islanders didn't normally carry their money around with them. (④) After a transaction the *fei* might remain on a previous owner's land, but it was understood who owned what. (⑤) But that stone was still used as currency, even though it was unseen and irretrievable beneath hundreds of feet of water.

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Once you have made a decision, you have to be able to live with it. Sometimes we make bad decisions that are irreversible. ① If you make a commitment in a negotiation, you have to uphold it, even if you know it was a bad decision on your part. ② You can always go back and ask to renegotiate a deal or issue, but you have to maintain your commitment if renegotiation is not possible or is unsuccessful. ③ If you break a commitment made in a negotiation, you can be sure that you will not get the opportunity to negotiate with that particular party again. ④ Acquiring the information you need to have a successful negotiation is a critical component of your overall effort. ⑤ Sometimes it is painful to fulfill a commitment, but it is more painful and can be fatal to lose business because you failed to fulfill a commitment.

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

National tragedies create what psychologists call "flashbulb" memories, named for the vivid images that we retain: where we were when we got the news, how we learned it, how we felt, what we did. These memories are thought to be unforgettable, and it is true that the broad outlines of such catastrophes, thoroughly reported in the media, are well remembered, but your memory of your personal circumstances surrounding the events may not necessarily be precise. There have been numerous studies of this phenomenon, including surveys of fifteen hundred Americans' memories of the September 11 attacks. In this study, the respondents' memories were surveyed a week after the attacks, again a year later, and then again three years and ten years later. Respondents' most emotional memories of their personal details at the time they learned of the attacks are also those of which they are most confident and, paradoxically, the ones that have most changed over the years relative to other memories about 9/11.



(A) in one's memories of personal circumstances at the time one heard about national tragedies does not guarantee their (B).

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|----------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | Confidence | ..... | uniqueness |
| ② | Confidence | ..... | accuracy |
| ③ | Vividness | ..... | symbolism |
| ④ | Distortion | ..... | usefulness |
| ⑤ | Distortion | ..... | meaningfulness |

