

문 10. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The e-book applications available on tablet computers employ touchscreen technology. Some touchscreens feature a glass panel covering two electronically-charged metallic surfaces lying face-to-face. When the screen is touched, the two metallic surfaces feel the pressure and make contact. This pressure sends an electrical signal to the computer, which translates the touch into a command. This version of the touchscreen is known as a resistive screen because the screen reacts to pressure from the finger. Other tablet computers feature a single electrified metallic layer under the glass panel. When the user touches the screen, some of the current passes through the glass into the user's finger. When the charge is transferred, the computer interprets the loss in power as a command and carries out the function the user desires. This type of screen is known as a capacitive screen.

- ① how users learn new technology
- ② how e-books work on tablet computers
- ③ how touchscreen technology works
- ④ how touchscreens have evolved

문 11. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A: Oh, another one! So many junk emails!
 B: I know. I receive more than ten junk emails a day.
 A: Can we stop them from coming in?
 B: I don't think it's possible to block them completely.
 A: _____?
 B: Well, you can set up a filter on the settings.
 A: A filter?
 B: Yeah. The filter can weed out some of the spam emails.

- ① Do you write emails often
- ② Isn't there anything we can do
- ③ How did you make this great filter
- ④ Can you help me set up an email account

문 12. 우리말을 영어로 잘못 옮긴 것은?

- ① 나는 네 열쇠를 잃어버렸다고 네게 말한 것을 후회한다.
→ I regret to tell you that I lost your key.
- ② 그 병원에서 그의 경험은 그녀의 경험보다 더 나빴다.
→ His experience at the hospital was worse than hers.
- ③ 그것은 내게 지난 24년의 기억을 상기시켜준다.
→ It reminds me of the memories of the past 24 years.
- ④ 나는 대화할 때 내 눈을 보는 사람들을 좋아한다.
→ I like people who look me in the eye when I have a conversation.

문 13. 두 사람의 대화 중 가장 자연스러운 것은?

- ① A: Do you know what time it is?
B: Sorry, I'm busy these days.
- ② A: Hey, where are you headed?
B: We are off to the grocery store.
- ③ A: Can you give me a hand with this?
B: OK. I'll clap for you.
- ④ A: Has anybody seen my purse?
B: Long time no see.

문 14. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Louis XIV needed a palace worthy of his greatness, so he decided to build a huge new house at Versailles, where a tiny hunting lodge stood. After almost fifty years of labor, this tiny hunting lodge had been transformed into an enormous palace, a quarter of a mile long. Canals were dug to bring water from the river and to drain the marshland. Versailles was full of elaborate rooms like the famous Hall of Mirrors, where seventeen huge mirrors stood across from seventeen large windows, and the Salon of Apollo, where a solid silver throne stood. Hundreds of statues of Greek gods such as Apollo, Jupiter, and Neptune stood in the gardens; each god had Louis's face!

- ① True Face of Greek Gods
- ② The Hall of Mirrors vs. the Salon of Apollo
- ③ Did the Canal Bring More Than Just Water to Versailles?
- ④ Versailles: From a Humble Lodge to a Great Palace

문 15. 글의 흐름상 가장 어색한 문장은?

Philosophers have not been as concerned with anthropology as anthropologists have with philosophy. ① Few influential contemporary philosophers take anthropological studies into account in their work. ② Those who specialize in philosophy of social science may consider or analyze examples from anthropological research, but do this mostly to illustrate conceptual points or epistemological distinctions or to criticize epistemological or ethical implications. ③ In fact, the great philosophers of our time often drew inspiration from other fields such as anthropology and psychology. ④ Philosophy students seldom study or show serious interest in anthropology. They may learn about experimental methods in science, but rarely about anthropological fieldwork.

문 16. 밑줄 친 부분에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

All of us inherit something: in some cases, it may be money, property or some object—a family heirloom such as a grandmother's wedding dress or a father's set of tools. But beyond that, all of us inherit something else, something _____, something we may not even be fully aware of. It may be a way of doing a daily task, or the way we solve a particular problem or decide a moral issue for ourselves. It may be a special way of keeping a holiday or a tradition to have a picnic on a certain date. It may be something important or central to our thinking, or something minor that we have long accepted quite casually.

- ① quite unrelated to our everyday life
- ② against our moral standards
- ③ much less concrete and tangible
- ④ of great monetary value

문 17. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Evolutionarily, any species that hopes to stay alive has to manage its resources carefully. That means that first call on food and other goodies goes to the breeders and warriors and hunters and planters and builders and, certainly, the children, with not much left over for the seniors, who may be seen as consuming more than they're contributing. But even before modern medicine extended life expectancies, ordinary families were including grandparents and even great-grandparents. That's because what old folk consume materially, they give back behaviorally—providing a leveling, reasoning center to the tumult that often swirls around them.

- ① Seniors have been making contributions to the family.
- ② Modern medicine has brought focus to the role of old folk.
- ③ Allocating resources well in a family determines its prosperity.
- ④ The extended family comes at a cost of limited resources.

문 18. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nowadays the clock dominates our lives so much that it is hard to imagine life without it. Before industrialization, most societies used the sun or the moon to tell the time.

- (A) For the growing network of railroads, the fact that there were no time standards was a disaster. Often, stations just some miles apart set their clocks at different times. There was a lot of confusion for travelers.
- (B) When mechanical clocks first appeared, they were immediately popular. It was fashionable to have a clock or a watch. People invented the expression “of the clock” or “o'clock” to refer to this new way to tell the time.
- (C) These clocks were decorative, but not always useful. This was because towns, provinces, and even neighboring villages had different ways to tell the time. Travelers had to reset their clocks repeatedly when they moved from one place to another. In the United States, there were about 70 different time zones in the 1860s.

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

문 19. 주어진 문장이 들어갈 위치로 가장 적절한 것은?

But there is also clear evidence that millennials, born between 1981 and 1996, are saving more aggressively for retirement than Generation X did at the same ages, 22 ~ 37.

Millennials are often labeled the poorest, most financially burdened generation in modern times. Many of them graduated from college into one of the worst labor markets the United States has ever seen, with a staggering load of student debt to boot. ① Not surprisingly, millennials have accumulated less wealth than Generation X did at a similar stage in life, primarily because fewer of them own homes. ② But newly available data providing the most detailed picture to date about what Americans of different generations save complicates that assessment. ③ Yes, Gen Xers, those born between 1965 and 1980, have a higher net worth. ④ And that might put them in better financial shape than many assume.

문 20. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Carbonate sands, which accumulate over thousands of years from the breakdown of coral and other reef organisms, are the building material for the frameworks of coral reefs. But these sands are sensitive to the chemical make-up of sea water. As oceans absorb carbon dioxide, they acidify—and at a certain point, carbonate sands simply start to dissolve. The world's oceans have absorbed around one-third of human-emitted carbon dioxide. The rate at which the sands dissolve was strongly related to the acidity of the overlying seawater, and was ten times more sensitive than coral growth to ocean acidification. In other words, ocean acidification will impact the dissolution of coral reef sands more than the growth of corals. This probably reflects the corals' ability to modify their environment and partially adjust to ocean acidification, whereas the dissolution of sands is a geochemical process that cannot adapt.

- ① The frameworks of coral reefs are made of carbonate sands.
- ② Corals are capable of partially adjusting to ocean acidification.
- ③ Human-emitted carbon dioxide has contributed to the world's ocean acidification.
- ④ Ocean acidification affects the growth of corals more than the dissolution of coral reef sands.