

2020학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가 문제 및 정답

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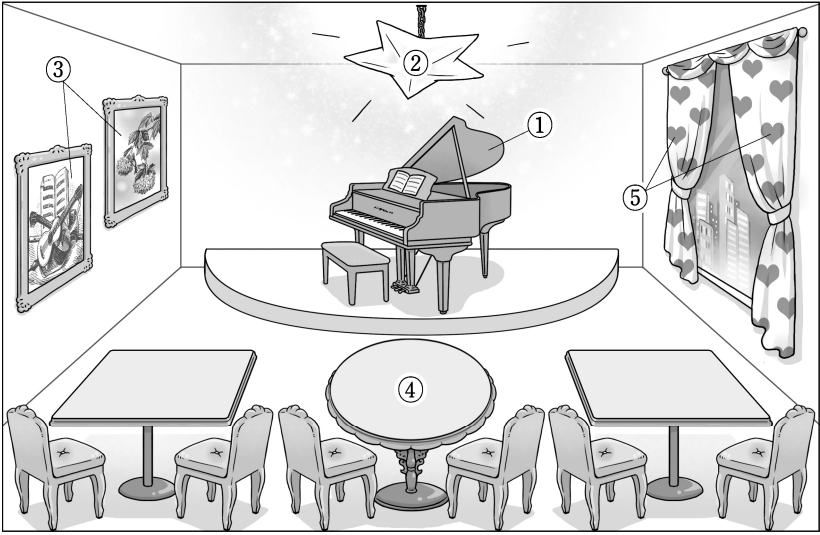
제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① They'll let me know in a week.
 - ② I'm excited to watch the musical.
 - ③ I posted the results on the website.
 - ④ I finally got the main role I wanted.
 - ⑤ They'll start the audition in 10 minutes.
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Absolutely. You don't need it tomorrow.
 - ② Alright. I'll return it to you this evening.
 - ③ I know. But I haven't fixed mine yet.
 - ④ Don't worry. You can repair it easily.
 - ⑤ Sorry. I couldn't go to the workshop.
3. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 회사 발전 계획을 발표하려고
 - ② 직원 연수 일정을 안내하려고
 - ③ 우수 직원상 신청을 권장하려고
 - ④ 신입 사원 세미나를 공지하려고
 - ⑤ 직장 근무 환경 개선을 촉구하려고
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 글씨체를 통해 사람의 성격을 파악할 수 있다.
 - ② 컴퓨터 사용이 고객 관리에 도움이 된다.
 - ③ 손으로 쓴 편지는 사람을 감동시킨다.
 - ④ 신뢰 관계는 좋은 첫인상에서 비롯된다.
 - ⑤ 글쓰기 능력은 꾸준한 노력을 통해 향상된다.
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 화가 - 패션모델
 - ② 소설가 - 출판업자
 - ③ 사진작가 - 요리사
 - ④ 영화감독 - 만화가
 - ⑤ 작곡가 - 신문 기자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 행사 광고지 인쇄하기
 - ② 행사용 선물 주문하기
 - ③ 사인회 작가에게 연락하기
 - ④ 할인 행사용 도서 진열하기
 - ⑤ 회원에게 문자 메시지 보내기
8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 농구 경기를 보러 가지 못한 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 야근을 해야 했기 때문에
 - ② 티켓이 매진되었기 때문에
 - ③ 딸을 돌보아야 했기 때문에
 - ④ 경기 일정이 변경되었기 때문에
 - ⑤ 갑자기 출장을 가야 했기 때문에
9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$36 ② \$40 ③ \$45 ④ \$50 ⑤ \$60
10. 대화를 듣고, 학생회장 선거에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 선거 일자 ② 후보자 공약 ③ 후보 자격
 - ④ 연설 장소 ⑤ 투표 방법
11. Sunstone City Library에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 8월 5일에 개관한다.
 - ② Kingsbury Museum을 설계한 건축가가 설계했다.
 - ③ 가상현실 기기를 무료로 사용할 수 있다.
 - ④ Sunstone City에서 가장 많은 도서를 보유하고 있다.
 - ⑤ 개관일에 방문객에게 선물을 줄 예정이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 그림 액자를 고르시오.

Picture Frames					
	Model	Price	Material	Color	Free Gift
①	A	\$30	Paper	Gold	Picture Key Ring
②	B	\$33	Ceramic	White	Picture Key Ring
③	C	\$42	Aluminum	Silver	Picture Magnet
④	D	\$35	Bamboo	Brown	Picture Magnet
⑤	E	\$28	Plastic	Blue	Picture Key Ring

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

Man: _____

- ① Thanks a lot. I hope he can help me out.
- ② No thanks. He's the last man I want to see.
- ③ Trust me. I'll keep the sound system updated.
- ④ That's fine. You'll learn from your experience.
- ⑤ Cheer up! You'll get another chance next time.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. I'll ask her to buy some shrimp on her way home.
- ② Great idea. Turkey sandwiches are always my favorite.
- ③ Yes. I'll take the shrimp pasta to her workplace now.
- ④ Good. Let me recommend several good restaurants.
- ⑤ No wonder. She took the day off from work today.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Peter가 Peter의 할머니에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Peter: _____

- ① I'm worried that you use your smartphone too much.
- ② Let me explain how to download apps on your phone.
- ③ Why don't you share your photos with your classmates?
- ④ How about taking a smartphone class at the senior center?
- ⑤ I'd better buy you a new smartphone with a larger screen.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① unique museums around the world
- ② the history of world-class museums
- ③ cultural festivals in different countries
- ④ worldwide efforts to preserve heritage
- ⑤ international etiquette of museum visitors

17. 언급된 나라가 아닌 것은?

- ① USA ② Egypt ③ India
- ④ Japan ⑤ Mexico

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Future Pilots,

We are very excited to announce that we will offer the Summer Aviation Flight Camp for student pilot certificates. It will be held from July 20 to August 3, 2019 at O'Ryan Flight School. The summer camp will include programs in which participants can receive flight instruction from professional pilots, go on field trips, try flight simulators, and do a lot more. Because of the aviation regulation for student pilots, the camp is limited to participants over 16 years old. Please see the attached document for registration and tuition information. If you have further questions about the camp, please contact the coordinator at 714-3127-1004.

Sincerely,
Todd O'Ryan
Director

- ① 항공 비행 캠프 변경 사항을 알리려고
- ② 항공 비행 캠프 개최에 대해 안내하려고
- ③ 항공 조종사 자격시험 장소를 공지하려고
- ④ 항공 조종사 면허 신청 방법을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 항공 비행 캠프 참여자 선정 결과를 통보하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 Claire의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

It was two hours before the paper submission. With the deadline close at hand, Claire was still struggling with her writing. Pressed for time and stuck in a deadlock, she had no idea how to finish the paper. She wasn't even sure whether she could submit it on time. What she found in her paper was scribbled words, half sentences, and a pile of seemingly strange and disjointed ideas. "Nothing makes sense," she said to herself. She looked at her writing and began reading it over and over. All of a sudden and unexpectedly, something was found in that pile of thoughts: the flow and connection of ideas she had not considered while she was writing. From this moment, the ticking of the clock sounded encouraging to her. "Yes, I can do it!" Claire said as she grabbed her pencil again.

* scribble: 휘갈겨 쓰다

- ① delighted → ashamed ② relieved → worried
- ③ nervous → confident ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ bored → embarrassed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Learning a certain concept such as "molecules" requires more than just a single exposure to the idea. If a student is going to remember a science concept, he or she should experience it multiple times and in various contexts. That is one of the strengths of the learning cycle: the students have direct experience with the concept, then they talk about it, and then they have even more direct experience. Reading, watching videos, and listening to others' thoughts contribute to a more solid understanding of the concept. This suggests more than repetition. Each event allows the student to examine the concept from a different perspective. Ultimately this will lead to a substantive, useful understanding of the complexities and nuances of the concept.

- ① 과학 개념을 학습하려면 다양한 방식으로 여러 번 접해야 한다.
- ② 복잡한 과학 개념을 이해하기 위해서는 암기가 선행되어야 한다.
- ③ 효과적인 과학 학습을 위해 기본 개념을 숙지할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 과학 원리는 쉬운 것부터 어려운 것 순으로 가르쳐야 한다.
- ⑤ 다양한 시각 자료를 활용하여 과학 수업을 진행해야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “Garbage in, garbage out”이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many companies confuse activities and results. As a consequence, they make the mistake of designing a process that sets out milestones in the form of activities that must be carried out during the sales cycle. Salespeople have a genius for doing what’s compensated rather than what’s effective. If your process has an activity such as “submit proposal” or “make cold call,” then that’s just what your people will do. No matter that the calls were to the wrong customer or went nowhere. No matter that the proposal wasn’t submitted at the right point in the buying decision or contained inappropriate information. The process asked for activity, and activity was what it got. Salespeople have done what was asked for. “Garbage in, garbage out” they will delight in telling you. “It’s not our problem, it’s this dumb process.”

- ① In seeking results, compensation is the key to quality.
- ② Salespeople should join in a decision-making process.
- ③ Shared understanding does not always result in success.
- ④ Activities drawn from false information produce failure.
- ⑤ Processes focused on activities end up being ineffective.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

The twenty-first century is the age of information and knowledge. It is a century that is characterized by knowledge as the important resource that gains competitive advantage for companies. To acquire all these knowledge and information, organizations must rely on the data that they store. Data, the basic element, is gathered daily from different input sources. Information is extracted or learned from these sources of data, and this captured information is then transformed into knowledge that is eventually used to trigger actions or decisions. By and large, organizations do not have any problem of not having enough data because most organizations are rich with data. The problem however is that many organizations are poor in information and knowledge. This fact translates into one of the biggest challenges faced by organizations: how to transform raw data into information and eventually into knowledge, which if exploited correctly provides the capabilities to predict customers’ behaviour and business trends.

- ① 고객의 특성은 기업의 데이터 처리 과정에서 주요 고려 사항이다.
- ② 성공하는 기업은 사실에 기반한 판단을 통해 위기를 극복한다.
- ③ 기업 경쟁력은 데이터를 정보와 지식으로 변환하는 능력에서 나온다.
- ④ 지식 정보화 시대에는 기초 데이터 확보의 중요성이 커지고 있다.
- ⑤ 데이터의 가치는 그것이 가지는 잠재적 수익성에 의해 결정된다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching “table manners” to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of “good manners” addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who “doesn’t know” what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

* aristocrat: 귀족 ** ostracize: 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

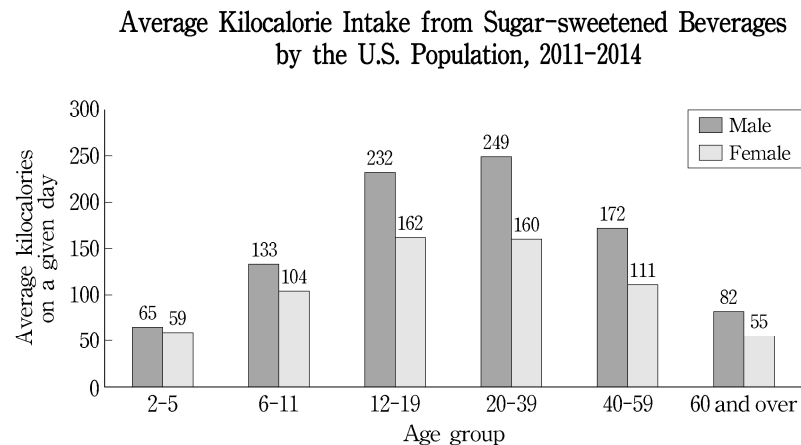
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Racial and ethnic relations in the United States are better today than in the past, but many changes are needed before sports are a model of inclusion and fairness. The challenges today are different from the ones faced twenty years ago, and experience shows that when current challenges are met, a new social situation is created in which new challenges emerge. For example, once racial and ethnic segregation is eliminated and people come together, they must learn to live, work, and play with each other despite diverse experiences and cultural perspectives. Meeting this challenge requires a commitment to equal treatment, *plus* learning about the perspectives of others, understanding how they define and give meaning to the world, and then determining how to form and maintain relationships while respecting differences, making compromises, and supporting one another in the pursuit of goals that may not always be shared. None of this is easy, and challenges are never met once and for all time.

* segregation: 분리

- ① On-going Challenges in Sports: Racial and Ethnic Issues
- ② Racial and Ethnic Injustice in Sports: Cause and Effect
- ③ The History of Racial and Ethnic Diversity in Sports
- ④ All for One, One for All: The Power of Team Sports
- ⑤ Cooperation Lies at the Heart of Sportsmanship

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages by age group and gender on a given day during 2011-2014 in the United States. ① In each age group, males had higher average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages than females did. ② Among the male groups, the group aged 20-39 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ③ Among the female groups, the group aged 12-19 had the highest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages, followed by the group aged 20-39. ④ Among the male groups, the group aged 2-5 had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages. ⑤ Among the female groups, likewise, the youngest group had the lowest average kilocalorie intake from sugar-sweetened beverages.

26. Great Bear Rainforest에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Along the coast of British Columbia lies a land of forest green and sparkling blue. This land is the Great Bear Rainforest, which measures 6.4 million hectares — about the size of Ireland or Nova Scotia. It is home to a wide variety of wildlife. One of the unique animals living in the area is the Kermode bear. It is a rare kind of bear known to be the official mammal of British Columbia. Salmon are also found here. They play a vital role in this area's ecosystem as a wide range of animals, as well as humans, consume them. The Great Bear Rainforest is also home to the Western Red Cedar, a tree that can live for several hundred years. The tree's wood is lightweight and rot-resistant, so it is used for making buildings and furniture.

- ① British Columbia의 해안가를 따라 위치한다.
- ② Ireland와 Nova Scotia를 합친 크기이다.
- ③ Kermode 곰이 살고 있다.
- ④ 연어는 이 지역 생태계에서 중요한 역할을 한다.
- ⑤ Western Red Cedar의 서식지이다.

27. 2019 Fitness EXPO에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2019 Fitness EXPO

The 2019 Fitness EXPO is an annual event where you can experience new wellness products and enjoy fitness classes, competitions, and a lot more.

Dates & Time: June 22-23, 2019, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

Place: Healfit Convention Hall

Admission: One-day Pass \$10 / Two-day Pass \$18
(Ages 12 and under enter for FREE.)

Accommodations

Healfit Hotel offers rooms at a special rate. Please book your stay at www.healfithotel.com.

Activities

- Fitness Classes led by professional trainers
- Arm Wrestling Tournament, where the champion is given a trophy
- Dance Fitness Contest, where only amateurs can participate

For further information, visit our website at www.ibeingfit.com.

- ① 새로 나온 건강 제품을 체험할 수 있다.
- ② 12세 이하는 무료입장이다.
- ③ Healfit Hotel이 객실을 특별가로 제공한다.
- ④ 팔씨름 토너먼트 챔피언에게는 트로피가 수여된다.
- ⑤ 댄스 피트니스 경연은 전문가들이 참가할 수 있다.

28. 2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

2019 Mountain Today Wildflower Photo Contest

Mountain Today is hosting a photo contest for local high school students. We want to see your best wildflower photos.

- No Entry Fee
- Submission Deadline: 18:00 on June 7, 2019
- How to Submit: Upload to www.mountaintoday.com.

Submission Categories

- People with Wildflowers
- Landscape with Wildflowers

Prizes

- First Place: \$200 for one person from each category
- Second Place: \$100 for one person from each category
- Winners will be posted on the website on June 21, 2019. Individual notifications will also be issued to winners.

Details

- All photos should be uploaded in JPEG format.
- No photo editing is allowed.
- The total number of photos submitted is limited to four per student.

- ① 참가비가 있다.
- ② 출품 분야는 세 가지이다.
- ③ 입상자들에게 개별 통지는 하지 않을 것이다.
- ④ 사진 편집이 허용되지 않는다.
- ⑤ 학생 1인당 출품 사진 수에 제한이 없다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

An interesting aspect of human psychology is that we tend to like things more and find them more ① appealing if everything about those things is not obvious the first time we experience them. This is certainly true in music. For example, we might hear a song on the radio for the first time that catches our interest and ② decide we like it. Then the next time we hear it, we hear a lyric we didn't catch the first time, or we might notice ③ what the piano or drums are doing in the background. A special harmony ④ emerges that we missed before. We hear more and more and understand more and more with each listening. Sometimes, the longer ⑤ that takes for a work of art to reveal all of its subtleties to us, the more fond of that thing — whether it's music, art, dance, or architecture — we become.

* subtleties: 중요한 세부 요소[사항]들

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Sometimes the awareness that one is distrusted can provide the necessary incentive for self-reflection. An employee who ① realizes she isn't being trusted by her co-workers with shared responsibilities at work might, upon reflection, identify areas where she has consistently let others down or failed to follow through on previous commitments. Others' distrust of her might then ② forbid her to perform her share of the duties in a way that makes her more worthy of their trust. But distrust of one who is ③ sincere in her efforts to be a trustworthy and dependable person can be disorienting and might cause her to doubt her own perceptions and to distrust herself. Consider, for instance, a teenager whose parents are ④ suspicious and distrustful when she goes out at night; even if she has been forthright about her plans and is not ⑤ breaking any agreed-upon rules, her identity as a respectable moral subject is undermined by a pervasive parental attitude that expects deceit and betrayal.

* forthright: 솔직한, 거리낌 없는 ** pervasive: 널리 스며 있는

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Some people have defined wildlife damage management as the science and management of overabundant species, but this definition is too narrow. All wildlife species act in ways that harm human interests. Thus, all species cause wildlife damage, not just overabundant ones. One interesting example of this involves endangered peregrine falcons in California, which prey on another endangered species, the California least tern. Certainly, we would not consider peregrine falcons as being overabundant, but we wish that they would not feed on an endangered species. In this case, one of the negative values associated with a peregrine falcon population is that its predation reduces the population of another endangered species. The goal of wildlife damage management in this case would be to stop the falcons from eating the terns without _____ the falcons.

* peregrine falcon: 송골매 ** least tern: 작은 제비갈매기

- ① cloning ② harming ③ training
- ④ overfeeding ⑤ domesticating

32. Through recent decades academic archaeologists have been urged to conduct their research and excavations according to hypothesis-testing procedures. It has been argued that we should construct our general theories, deduce testable propositions and prove or disprove them against the sampled data. In fact, the application of this 'scientific method' often ran into difficulties. The data have a tendency to lead to unexpected questions, problems and issues. Thus, archaeologists claiming to follow hypothesis-testing procedures found themselves having to create a fiction. In practice, their work and theoretical conclusions partly developed _____. In other words, they already knew the data when they decided upon an interpretation. But in presenting their work they rewrote the script, placing the theory first and claiming to have tested it against data which they discovered, as in an experiment under laboratory conditions.

* excavation: 발굴 ** deduce: 추론하다

- ① from the data which they had discovered
- ② from comparisons of data in other fields
- ③ to explore more sites for their future studies
- ④ by supposing possible theoretical frameworks
- ⑤ by observing the hypothesis-testing procedures

33. Digital technology accelerates dematerialization by hastening the migration from products to services. The liquid nature of services means they don't have to be bound to materials. But dematerialization is not just about digital goods. The reason even solid physical goods — like a soda can — can deliver more benefits while inhabiting less material is because their heavy atoms are substituted by weightless bits. The tangible is replaced by intangibles — intangibles like better design, innovative processes, smart chips, and eventually online connectivity — that do the work that more aluminum atoms used to do. Soft things, like intelligence, are thus embedded into hard things, like aluminum, that make hard things behave more like software. Material goods infused with bits increasingly act as if _____. Nouns morph to verbs. Hardware behaves like software. In Silicon Valley they say it like this: “Software eats everything.” [3점]

* morph: 변화하다

- ① they were intangible services
- ② they replaced all digital goods
- ③ hardware could survive software
- ④ digital services were not available
- ⑤ software conflicted with hardware

34. Not all Golden Rules are alike; two kinds emerged over time. The negative version instructs restraint; the positive encourages intervention. One sets a baseline of at least not causing harm; the other points toward aspirational or idealized beneficent behavior. While examples of these rules abound, too many to list exhaustively, let these versions suffice for our purpose here: “What is hateful to you do not do to another” and “Love another as yourself.” Both versions insist on caring for others, whether through acts of omission, such as not injuring, or through acts of commission, by actively intervening. Yet while these Golden Rules encourage an agent to care for an other, they _____.

The purposeful displacement of concern away from the ego nonetheless remains partly self-referential. Both the negative and the positive versions invoke the ego as the fundamental measure against which behaviors are to be evaluated. [3점]

* an other: 타자(他者)

- ① do not lead the self to act on concerns for others
- ② reveal inner contradiction between the two versions
- ③ fail to serve as a guide when faced with a moral dilemma
- ④ do not require abandoning self-concern altogether
- ⑤ hardly consider the benefits of social interactions

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

When a dog is trained to detect drugs, explosives, contraband, or other items, the trainer doesn't actually teach the dog how to smell; the dog already knows how to discriminate one scent from another. Rather, the dog is trained to become emotionally aroused by one smell versus another. ① In the step-by-step training process, the trainer attaches an “emotional charge” to a particular scent so that the dog is drawn to it above all others. ② And then the dog is trained to search out the desired item on cue, so that the trainer can control or release the behavior. ③ This emotional arousal is also why playing tug with a dog is a more powerful emotional reward in a training regime than just giving a dog a food treat, since the trainer invests more emotion into a game of tug. ④ As long as the trainer gives the dog a food reward regularly, the dog can understand its “good” behavior results in rewards. ⑤ From a dog's point of view, the tug toy is compelling because the trainer is “upset” by the toy.

* contraband: 밀수품 ** tug: 잡아당김

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music.

- (A) Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it discourages improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance lacks the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition.
- (B) It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can re-create it. At the same time, there are downsides.
- (C) Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don't bother, and their art is much involved with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can't read music at all.

* improvisation: 즉흥 연주 ** aural: 청각의

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

37.

Marshall McLuhan, among others, noted that clothes are people's extended skin, wheels extended feet, camera and telescopes extended eyes. Our technological creations are great extrapolations of the bodies that our genes build.

- (A) The blueprints for our shells spring from our minds, which may spontaneously create something none of our ancestors ever made or even imagined. If technology is an extension of humans, it is not an extension of our genes but of our minds. Technology is therefore the extended body for ideas.
- (B) In this way, we can think of technology as our extended body. During the industrial age it was easy to see the world this way. Steam-powered shovels, locomotives, television, and the levers and gears of engineers were a fabulous exoskeleton that turned man into superman.
- (C) A closer look reveals the flaw in this analogy: The extended costume of animals is the result of their genes. They inherit the basic blueprints of what they make. Humans don't. [3점]

* extrapolation: 연장(延長) ** exoskeleton: 외골격 *** flaw: 결함

- 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.

Rather, happiness is often found in those moments we are most vulnerable, alone or in pain.

We seek out feel-good experiences, always on the lookout for the next holiday, purchase or culinary experience. This approach to happiness is relatively recent; it depends on our capacity both to pad our lives with material pleasures and to feel that we can control our suffering. (①) Painkillers, as we know them today, are a relatively recent invention and access to material comfort is now within reach of a much larger proportion of the world's population. (②) These technological and economic advances have had significant cultural implications, leading us to see our negative experiences as a problem and maximizing our positive experiences as the answer. (③) Yet, through this we have forgotten that being happy in life is not just about pleasure. (④) Comfort, contentment and satisfaction have never been the elixir of happiness. (⑤) Happiness is there, on the edges of these experiences, and when we get a glimpse of *that* kind of happiness it is powerful, transcendent and compelling.

* culinary: 요리의 ** elixir: 특효약 *** transcendent: 뛰어난

39.

That puts you each near a focus, a special point at which the sound of your voice gets focused as it reflects off the passageway's curved walls and ceiling.

Whispering galleries are remarkable acoustic spaces found beneath certain domes or curved ceilings. A famous one is located outside a well-known restaurant in New York City's Grand Central Station. (①) It's a fun place to take a date: the two of you can exchange romantic words while you're forty feet apart and separated by a busy passageway. (②) You'll hear each other clearly, but the passersby won't hear a word you're saying. (③) To produce this effect, the two of you should stand at diagonally opposite corners of the space, facing the wall. (④) Ordinarily, the sound waves you produce travel in all directions and bounce off the walls at different times and places, scrambling them so much that they are inaudible when they arrive at the ear of a listener forty feet away. (⑤) But when you whisper at a *focus*, the reflected waves all arrive at the *same* time at the other focus, thus reinforcing one another and allowing your words to be heard.

[3점]

* acoustic: 음향의 ** diagonally: 대각선으로

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

After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term "sustainability" widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing "green" products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

* buzzword: 유행어 ** abreast: 나란히



While the term "sustainability," in the initial phase, was popular among those who (A) to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would (B) their pro-environmental thoughts.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) | (A) | (B) |
| ① pretended | actualize | ② pretended | disregard |
| ③ refused | realize | ④ refused | idealize |
| ⑤ attempted | mask | | |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a) excluded from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b) common goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics — or moral philosophy — so it is (c) unsurprising that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d) protect certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More's book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato's book the *Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e) promising undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

* resonate: 공명하다, 울리다 ** fraternity: 동포애, 우애

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
- ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
- ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
- ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
- ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When Master Brooks played a Mozart piece on the violin for his class to learn, the room was filled with waves of beautiful, soul-stirring sound. The class tried to emulate the music played by this renowned guest musician. Among the students in the class, Joe Brooks was by far the best. In fact, Joe was the master's son. His father had placed a baby violin in his hands at the age of four, and Joe was a natural talent. Now, just twelve years later, he was already on (a) his way to becoming a virtuoso like his father.

* emulate: 열심히 배우다 ** virtuoso: 거장

(B)

When they finished practicing, Joe noticed his father standing in the corner. "Wow, that was quite wonderful," he said with admiration. Master Brooks came toward his son. "I love the way you created those unique sounds while keeping the spirit of the violin. I underestimated the power that crossover music can create," said Master Brooks to (b) him. Joe and his father returned home, both humming the melody that the band had been practicing.

(C)

"Well, did you get permission?" asked Brian as soon as Joe entered the practice room the following day. "Um, I'm not sure," answered Joe without confidence. "(c) You can tell us about it after practice," Brian said as he placed his fingers on the keyboard. Beside him, Nick was tuning his guitar. Joe thought that he would play just one last time before telling them that (d) he might pull out of the concert. The trio swung into their routine, as easily as only a group that had practiced long and hard together could.

(D)

After the class, Joe was alone with his father. He had something important to talk about. Joe took a deep breath and said, "I have been asked to play in a concert, and I would like your permission first. It is a crossover concert." Master Brooks looked surprised. Indeed, the master's dislike of crossover music was no secret. "Father," Joe took a deep breath and continued, "I respect your views, but it is not what (e) you think. Why don't you come and listen to our practice tomorrow? If you don't like it, I will cancel."

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Joe는 바이올린에 천부적인 재능이 있었다.
- ② Master Brooks는 Joe가 속한 밴드의 연습을 보러 갔다.
- ③ Master Brooks는 크로스오버 음악에 대한 자신의 견해를 바꾸었다.
- ④ Joe가 속한 밴드는 두 명의 연주자로 구성되었다.
- ⑤ Joe는 수업이 끝난 후에 아버지와 단둘이 대화를 나눴다.

* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.

2020학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가

영어 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	①	2	13	①	2	25	⑤	2	37	③	3
2	②	2	14	①	3	26	②	2	38	⑤	2
3	③	2	15	④	3	27	⑤	2	39	④	3
4	③	2	16	①	2	28	④	2	40	①	2
5	③	2	17	②	2	29	⑤	3	41	③	2
6	⑤	2	18	②	2	30	②	2	42	⑤	3
7	④	2	19	③	2	31	②	2	43	⑤	2
8	③	2	20	①	2	32	①	2	44	⑤	2
9	②	3	21	⑤	2	33	①	3	45	④	2
10	③	2	22	③	2	34	④	3			
11	④	2	23	①	2	35	④	2			
12	④	2	24	①	3	36	②	2			