

영어 영역(B형)

제 3 교시

성명

수험번호

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1번부터 22번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 20번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 21번부터 22번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다.

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

- ① I'm almost ready.
- ② I'll see you at 3 p.m.
- ③ I wrote about camping.
- ④ We went there by train.
- ⑤ We should meet at school.

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

- ① I'll take a rain check.
- ② It's definitely not in there.
- ③ You bought it here last time.
- ④ You can find it on the Internet.
- ⑤ I'm looking forward to seeing you.

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

- ① I'll let you know after I check.
- ② It's very far from my school.
- ③ We need to buy tickets first.
- ④ I saw only half of the concert.
- ⑤ It'll take a while to come back.

4. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수습기자를 모집하려고
- ② 신문 구독을 권장하려고
- ③ 축하의 글을 공모하려고
- ④ 잡지 창간을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 기념식 참가를 독려하려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 잇몸질환은 초기에 치료해야 한다.
- ② 정기적인 치과 검진이 필요하다.
- ③ 칫솔을 완전히 건조시켜야 한다.
- ④ 식사 직후 양치하는 것이 좋다.
- ⑤ 칫솔을 자주 교체해야 한다.

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 계절성 알레르기 예방법
- ② 봄맞이 대청소의 필요성
- ③ 실내 공기 오염의 심각성
- ④ 올바른 손 씻기의 중요성
- ⑤ 계절에 따른 차량 관리법

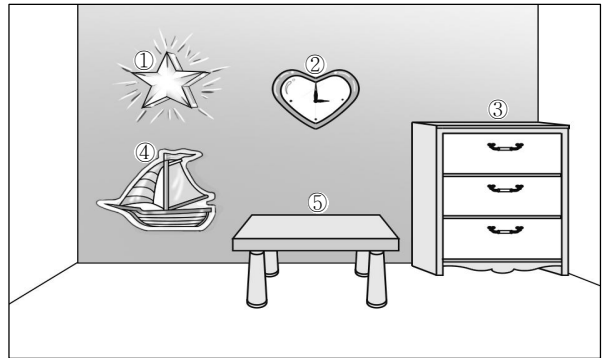
7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 청결한 두피 관리 요령
- ② 청소 시 환기의 필요성
- ③ 유리컵을 깨끗이 닦는 법
- ④ 요리에 양념을 넣는 순서
- ⑤ 페인트 붓의 다양한 종류

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① 시청 ② 은행 ③ 학교
- ④ 서점 ⑤ 편의점

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



10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 포스터 붙여주기 ② 캠페인 계획하기
- ③ 기차표 예매하기 ④ 여행지 추천하기
- ⑤ 생일상 차려주기

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

- ① to buy flowers
- ② to make a cake
- ③ to call her uncle
- ④ to give her a ride
- ⑤ to go to the hospital

12. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 세미나에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 수업에 출석해야 해서
- ② 가족 모임에 가야 해서
- ③ 몸 상태가 좋지 않아서
- ④ 교수님과 약속이 있어서
- ⑤ 봉사활동을 신청해야 해서

13. 대화를 듣고, Anuta 섬에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 위치 ② 면적 ③ 기후
- ④ 인구 ⑤ 언어

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$54 ② \$55 ③ \$60 ④ \$95 ⑤ \$100

15. Christine Book Event에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 5월 4일부터 10일까지 진행된다.
- ② Joe Christine의 책을 반값으로 판매한다.
- ③ 작가의 서명을 직접 받을 수 있는 기회가 있다.
- ④ 판매 수익은 어린이 박물관 건립에 사용된다.
- ⑤ 보다 많은 정보를 홈페이지에서 찾을 수 있다.

16. spotted salamander에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 크기가 대략 18cm이다.
- ② 밝은 노랑 또는 주황색 반점이 있다.
- ③ 거의 전 생애를 바위 밑이나 구멍에서 지낸다.
- ④ 낮에 주로 활동한다.
- ⑤ 물웅덩이 속에 알을 낳는다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 선택할 자동차를 고르시오.



Low & Safe Rental

	Item	Type	Seats	Insurance
①	A	SUV	5-seater	×
②	B	SUV	7-seater	○
③	C	van	5-seater	○
④	D	van	7-seater	○
⑤	E	van	7-seater	×

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

Woman: _____

- ① Okay, I'll drop it off there.
- ② Of course, you can do that.
- ③ Sorry, I can't find your phone.
- ④ Sure, I'll meet you at the station.
- ⑤ Alright, I'll leave your book there.

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

Man: _____

- ① I'll grab a taxi for you.
- ② I'll get you a sandwich.
- ③ Lunch is already served.
- ④ Lunch time starts in an hour.
- ⑤ The report is due at lunch time.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jane이 남자에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jane: Excuse me, but _____

- ① are you going to get in?
- ② is this going up or down?
- ③ am I late for the meeting?
- ④ could you press the button?
- ⑤ would you move in a little bit?

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① global popularity of biofuels
- ② depletion of natural resources
- ③ concerns over energy shortage
- ④ drawbacks related to fossil fuels
- ⑤ problems of alternative energies

22. biofuel에 관해서 언급되지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① 종류 ② 원료 ③ 가격
- ④ 생산량 ⑤ 효율성

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

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

So many problems can be avoided by slowing down and carefully considering how to proceed in any given situation. In some instances, of course, there isn't time to slow down and we have to just react. But generally we have more time than we allot ourselves to make decisions and draw conclusions. Slowing down provides time to consider how an issue has been framed and whether we have really considered all the relevant factors. We ought to pause for a moment in order to reconsider actions that could have serious consequences. Putting on the mental brakes can stop you, for example, from reacting in anger to someone on the road — a situation that can lead to danger. If more of us would take just a couple extra moments to think an action through, we would all be much better off.

- ① 타인의 충고에 귀를 기울여라.
- ② 한 번에 한 가지 일에만 집중하라.
- ③ 현재의 주어진 상황에서 최선을 다하라.
- ④ 역경에 굴복하지 말고 도약의 기회로 삼아라.
- ⑤ 행동하기 전에 여유를 갖고 생각할 시간을 가져라.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have always believed your home tells your story. That tortoise shell on the wall? There was one exactly like it in my mother's house and I can't see it without thinking about a thousand family dinners. Those cuff links? They belonged to somebody I loved; we picked them out on one of the most perfect days we ever spent together. Each object tells a story and each story connects us to one another and to the world. The truth is, things matter. They have to. They are what we live with and touch each and every day. They represent what we have seen, who we have loved, and where we hope to go next. They remind us of the good times and the rough patches, and everything in between that has made us who we are.

- ① Things we live with are reflections of ourselves.
- ② Valuable things come when we don't expect them.
- ③ Who we are is more important than what we have.
- ④ Various collections improve the quality of our lives.
- ⑤ Old memories matter in keeping social relationships.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

According to the experts who are happiest in their careers, most people encounter turning points at which they have a clear choice. This choice is not, as you might think, "Should I stay or should I go?" It is often a decision about doing something new on the job: a training opportunity, an offer to take on new responsibilities, a chance to move into a new area with which one is unfamiliar. There are a host of possibilities, but the experts concur on this one point: say yes. As far as work is concerned, those experts can point to a decision where they were tempted to say no, where staying the course was more comfortable and less risky, but they finally decided to give it a go.

- ① Don't Be Afraid to Say No
- ② Don't Give Up, Hang in There!
- ③ Be Open to New Opportunities
- ④ Comfort: An Ultimate Goal in Life
- ⑤ Why Is Career Training Important?

26. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Sonya asked for my advice about her five-year-old child's separation anxiety. "Anna wants to be with me at all times," she said. In Anna's case, there was an early attempt to leave ① her at a nice, small preschool for half days. She seemed to enjoy the school, but was having a hard time departing from her mother in the morning. "She was fearful and clingy and, over time, ② she started to be more whiny at home and less happy," her mother said. I suggested that ③ she stop taking her to preschool. The result was immediate and dramatic: "I got my child back," Sonya said. "She is happy again and self-engaged, but ④ she is still unable to be away from me." Anna will regain her trust and confidence. She needs time in which there is no reminder of ⑤ her experience of separation from her mother.

* whiny: 투덜대는

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

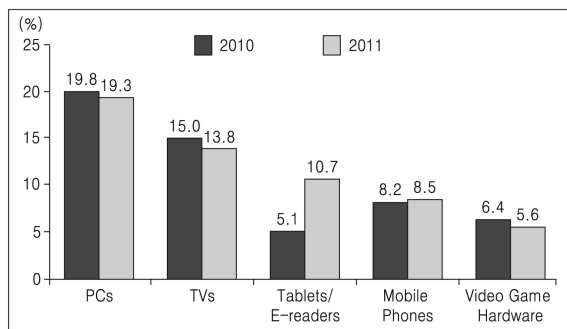
While digital production on tape has grown quickly and steadily, there are some notable holdouts in areas of production ① in which film is still largely preferred for image capture. Put simply, the picture on film still always looks better and more nuanced visually. Once ② captured on celluloid with the film look, such footage must then be transferred to a digital tape format for editing. High-end commercials for many products promoted across the nation, for example, still ③ are often shot on film. Here the preference for the film look in glossy national advertising campaigns ④ prevailing. Nonetheless, television producers have widely accepted that it is the use of camera lenses ⑤ that more fully determines the "look" of any picture than whether it is recorded digitally or on celluloid.

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

Pay is most carefully considered when a person is applying for a job and considering an offer. In general, people ① accept offers where the monetary compensation is near the amount that they were hoping for. Over time, employees often expect to receive raises and/or bonuses, but these factors are not just about ② money. Employees want to be compensated fairly for their work. If they are taking on a heavier workload with more difficult projects, it is likely they would expect ③ inadequate compensation for their efforts. Part of this compensation could be monetary, but often times ④ recognition is just as important. People love to hear they have done a good job. A ⑤ promotion that includes a title change can be just as meaningful, if not more meaningful than an increase in salary.

29. 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Top 5 Categories of U.S. Consumer Electronics Sales
Share of Total Revenue



The graph above shows the top five categories of U.S. consumer electronics sales and their share of total revenue in 2010 and 2011. ① PCs accounted for approximately 20 percent of total revenue, topping the share of total revenue both in 2010 and 2011. ② Video game hardware, however, represented the lowest percentage of revenue among the top five categories in 2011, though it had the third highest in the previous year. ③ One noticeable category, which saw the biggest increase in share of revenue, was tablets/e-readers, with its share more than doubling between 2010 and 2011. ④ Along with tablets/e-readers, mobile phones also gained an increased share in 2011, whereas the other three categories showed a decreased share. ⑤ TVs ranked the second highest in share of revenue in 2010, and did the same in 2011 with only a small decrease of 1.2%.

30. Sybilla Masters에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Sybilla Masters was the wife of a prominent Philadelphia merchant. She was also America's first female inventor. In 1712, she invented a new way to grind corn into meal. Figuring that this was going to be the next big thing, she was determined to protect her idea. The State of Pennsylvania didn't offer patents at the time, so she set sail for England. It took Sybilla several years to get what she came for. In the meantime, she opened a hat store to support herself in London. What Londoners thought of this energetic female inventor is largely unrecorded. But in November of 1715, the British government issued a patent to Thomas Masters for 'a new invention found out by Sybilla, his wife.' Even though it was *her* idea, and *her* years of effort that got the patent, the law required that it be issued in her husband's name.

- ① 옥수수를 분쇄하는 새로운 방법을 고안했다.
- ② 펜실베이니아 주가 특허권을 주지 않아 영국으로 갔다.
- ③ 런던에서 생계를 유지하기 위해 모자 가게를 열었다.
- ④ 그녀에 대한 런던 사람들의 생각이 기록으로 많이 남아있다.
- ⑤ 영국 정부는 그녀의 남편에게 특허권을 발행했다.

[31~36] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Imagine that you are lying on a bed in a dental clinic. If you were told "only two times more" versus "only ten times more," wouldn't you use different mental strategies to try to cope? With either scenario, you would pull out the comforting thought of "only one more and then it's the last one" at different times; you would save your most distracting fantasy for a different point. _____ information lets us know what internal coping strategy is likely to work best during a stressor. A simple example: you have some minor surgery. You are told that on the first post-surgical day there is going to be a lot of pain, whereas by the second day, you will just feel a bit achy. Armed with that information, you are more likely to plan on watching distracting videos on the first day and to devote day two to writing poems.

- ① Tentative ② Deceptive ③ Predictive
- ④ Subjective ⑤ Alternative

32. Dozens of studies have demonstrated the _____ nature of self-supervision. For instance, people who were asked to make tricky choices and trade-offs — such as setting up a wedding registry or ordering a new computer — were worse at focusing and solving problems than others who had not made the tough choices. In one study, some people were asked to restrain their emotions while watching a sad movie about sick animals. Afterward, they exhibited less physical endurance than others who had let the tears flow freely. The research shows that we burn up self-control in a wide variety of situations: managing the impression we are making on others; coping with fears; controlling our spending; trying to focus on simple instructions such as “Don’t think of a white bear”; and many, many others. [3점]

- ① nurturing ② hesitating ③ rewarding
- ④ misleading ⑤ exhausting

33. Our health is certainly a matter of how we feel, but it is a lot more besides. We must always factor in _____. An individual may feel fine, but if significant others in his or her community keep saying things like, “You don’t seem like yourself,” or “Is there something wrong?” that person may feel impelled to go to the doctor to get checked out. The doctor, in turn, may perform various tests that indicate that there is, indeed, something wrong even if the person is as yet experiencing no overt symptoms. Once the doctor has confirmed one’s friends’ evaluation that something is wrong, the person is very likely to start feeling a lot less lively.

- ① what the people around us think
- ② how doctors react to our thoughts
- ③ the clear symptoms we often have
- ④ results of regular medical checkups
- ⑤ when others feel they are unhealthy

34. Contentment is not supposed to be the same thing as apathy. Contentment is emotionally accepting your present as being what it is, without being filled with resentment, frustration, or irritation at anything you are undergoing. But that is thoroughly compatible with _____. You aspire to be better or to accomplish more. You are not satisfied to stay where you are existentially, with no further growth and no further effects for good on your world. You want to be and do more. This is the dissatisfaction of aspiration. It can be a very healthy goad to personal growth and fulfillment. As Saint Augustine put it, “Be always displeased at what you are, if you desire to attain to what you are not.” [3점]

* goad: 자극

- ① refusing to let negative emotions out
- ② acknowledging what you have achieved
- ③ wanting the future to be quite different
- ④ abandoning our efforts to make progress
- ⑤ recalling a pleasant moment from the past

35. If you stand still in vertical rain, you will only get wet on top of your head, but once you start to move, your front starts getting wet as well. But, crucially, _____. Think about it this way: in every volume of space, there is a certain density of raindrops. Your front will meet that density of drops when you get to it no matter what your speed, so going more slowly does not help. It turns out that real-world effects do give runners a small increase in dampness — maybe the air currents caused by running suck in more rain than they repel, or heavier footsteps cause more splashing — but that is a drop in the bucket, so to speak, compared to the wetness you will prevent by getting to shelter quicker. [3점]

- ① there is no way for you to get to shelter
- ② you have to consider the direction of the wind
- ③ the density of raindrops affects walking speed
- ④ you don’t hit fewer raindrops by moving slower
- ⑤ wetness will be prevented by careful footsteps

36. We naturally think in terms of cause and effect. And this helps organize our experience of the world. We think of ourselves as seeing some things cause other things to happen, but in terms of our raw sense experience, we just see certain things happen before other things, and remember having seen such before-and-after sequences at earlier times. For example, a rock hits a window, and then the window breaks. We don't see a third thing called *causation*. But we believe it has happened. The rock hitting the window caused it to break. But this is not experienced like the flight of the rock or the shattering of the glass. Experience does not seem to force the concept of causation on us. We just use it to interpret what we experience. Cause and effect are categories that could never be read out of our experience and must therefore be _____ to attribute such a connection.

[3점]

- ① learned from the accumulated knowledge of humankind
- ② made use of as compensation for our lack of imagination
- ③ clearly distinguished from each other as separate entities
- ④ brought to that experience by our prior mental disposition
- ⑤ considered as independent sensory experiences themselves

37. 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most people who work are used to setting and pursuing performance goals. Most workers will give you a blank stare if you ask what their learning goals are, or they will offer up a performance goal in disguise. _____ (A) _____, "I would like to learn to make more money," and "I would like to learn to break eighty in golf," are simply performance goals with the word learning inserted. How does a learning goal differ from a performance goal? Performance is something you do that brings about an observable change in the external world. Learning, _____ (B) _____, is a change that takes place within the learner, although often as a result of interaction with the external world. Thus a change in understanding based on new information or on a new interpretation of old information would be classified as learning.

(A) (B)

- ① However in fact
- ② However as a result
- ③ Moreover instead
- ④ For example in the same way
- ⑤ For example on the other hand

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

One of the most famous highway illusions, "motion parallax," puzzled psychologists long before the car was invented. This phenomenon can be easily glimpsed when you look out the side window of a moving car.

- (A) Obviously, we cannot make them move, no matter how fast we may drive. What is happening is that as we fixate on an object in that landscape, our eyes, to maintain their fixation, must move in a direction opposite to the way we are going.
- (B) The foreground moves past very quickly, while trees and other objects farther out seem to move by more slowly, and things far in the distance, like mountains, seem to move in the same direction as us.
- (C) Wherever we fixate in that view, the things we see before the point of fixation are moving quickly across our retina opposite to the direction we are moving in, while things past the point are moving slowly across our retina in the same direction as we are traveling.

* retina: 망막

- 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?

Regrettably, this is not the case — not even for the fastest sprinters in the world.

For most athletes, maximum speed is reached between 40–60m. Once this is achieved, the challenge is to hold this speed for as long as possible. (①) Young athletes may run with the belief that they will run faster and faster until they reach the finishing line. (②) After 60m, all sprinters start to slow down. (③) At both maximum speed and decelerating speed, the challenge for the runner is to maintain their technique as long as possible. (④) Vigorous arm actions, powerful extensions of the rear leg, and applying sprinting forces through the ball of the foot will all help to hold the speed as long as possible. (⑤) Some people observe that great sprinters start to pull away from other runners toward the finishing line — this is because these athletes are not slowing down as fast as their opponents.

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

Research done for *Sesame Street* reveals that children do not actually watch television continuously, but in bursts. They tune in just enough to get the gist and be sure it makes sense. In one key experiment, half the children were shown the program in a room filled with toys. As expected, the group with toys was distracted and watched the show only about 47 percent of the time as opposed to 87 percent in the group without toys. But when the children were tested for how much of the show they remembered and understood, the scores were exactly the same. The researchers were led to the conclusion that the 5-year-olds in the toys group were attending quite strategically, distributing their attention between toy play and viewing so that they looked at what was for them the most informative part of the program.



In an experiment, children with distracting toys showed a(n) ____ (A) ____ level of retention and comprehension of a TV program compared with the ones without toys, which implies that children get information ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|--------------------|
| ① identical | selectively |
| ② identical | accidentally |
| ③ distinct | passively |
| ④ proper | thoroughly |
| ⑤ distinct | purposely |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the case of a company, it is common to describe culture as the visible elements of a working environment: casual Fridays or free sodas in the cafeteria. But as MIT's Edgar Schein explains, those things don't define a culture. They are just artifacts of it. According to him, culture is a way of working together toward common goals that people have followed so frequently and so successfully that they don't even think about trying to do things another way. If a culture has formed, people will autonomously do what they need to do to be successful.

Those instincts are not formed overnight. Rather, they are the result of shared learning. In every organization, there is that first time when a problem or challenge arises. Those responsible reach a decision together on what to do and how to do it in order to succeed. If that decision results in a successful outcome, then the next time when those employees face a similar type of challenge, they will return to the same decision and same way of solving the problem.

As long as the way they have chosen keeps working to solve the problem, the culture will become an internal set of rules that people will draw upon in making the choices ahead of them. They will just assume that the way they have been doing it is the way of doing it. This causes an organization to become _____. Managers don't need to enforce the rule. People instinctively get on with what needs to be done.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Cultural Tolerance: A Way to True Success
- ② Company Culture: More than What It Seems
- ③ Widespread Misconceptions about Autonomy
- ④ Through a Visible Rather than Invisible Hand
- ⑤ Diversity in a Company: Obligation or Option?

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ① vulnerable | ② confidential | ③ hierarchical |
| ④ non-adaptive | ⑤ self-managing | |

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

The sun was shining and most people were lightly dressed. Everyone, except one girl who was standing apart in front of the entrance of North Valley High School. She wore a headscarf and she somehow looked like she didn't belong here. Our English teacher, Mrs. Brandon, arrived with the girl wearing the headscarf coming up behind (a) her. The girl seemed to be afraid and shy and I somehow felt sorry for her.

(B)

The next day at school we sat next to each other and I noticed that everyone was staring at (b) her as if she were a monster. Then I saw Chloe, the captain of the cheerleading team, coming right up to us saying that it was silly that she was still wearing a headscarf in such a modern world. Lara went red and started to stutter. I got angry at Chloe and told her that she should tolerate other cultures. She turned red and walked away, and Lara gave me a strong hug. Now Lara and I are inseparable. (c) She teaches me some things about her culture and I explain to her how to make popcorn.

(C)

When I was having a short break after the class, Mrs. Brandon walked towards me and asked whether I could help Lara with her English homework after school. Two afternoons later I stood in front of a big house in the middle of Beverly Hills with her address, which Mrs. Brandon gave to me. Lara opened the door with a warm welcome, and I immediately felt comfortable. I realized that (d) she was not that afraid and shy. The more she told me about her life, the more I understood her and her views. I lost track of time talking with her until late night.

(D)

Mrs. Brandon said that her name was Lara and that she came from the Middle East. Lara was supposed to introduce herself but as soon as (e) she opened her mouth everyone started to laugh. She had an accent sounding as if she had just learned how to speak. Lara blushed and Mrs. Brandon needed to calm the laughing class. Next to me, the seat was not taken, the only one, always at the wrong time. She sat next to me not saying anything and looking down at the floor.

43. 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 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. 위 글의 'I'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 수줍은 Lara를 보고 가여움을 느꼈다.
② Lara에게 다른 문화를 용인해야 한다고 말했다.
③ 선생님이 주신 주소로 Lara의 집을 찾아갔다.
④ 시간가는 줄 모르고 밤늦게까지 Lara와 얘기했다.
⑤ 학교에서 자신의 옆 자리가 비어 Lara가 앉았다.

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.