

## 제 3 교시

## 영어 영역(B형)

홀수형

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

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

① It was done yesterday.  
 ② I'll receive it by email.  
 ③ I bought it at the post office.  
 ④ I don't know where to find it.  
 ⑤ I'll finish it by tomorrow morning.

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

① It took about an hour.  
 ② Only 10 dollars for adults.  
 ③ About two blocks from here.  
 ④ It's hard to become a tour guide.  
 ⑤ I stopped by the City Hall yesterday.

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

① Sure, I got a piano on Friday.  
 ② No, the jazz concert is Saturday.  
 ③ No, music always makes me happy.  
 ④ Yes, she's my favorite movie actress.  
 ⑤ Yes, I read five books on different musicians.

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

① 자전거 통근을 권장하려고  
 ② 교통 체증 상황을 안내하려고  
 ③ 환경 단체 지원을 호소하려고  
 ④ 시장 선거 출마를 선언하려고  
 ⑤ 자동차 함께 타기를 제안하려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 여권 만기일을 확인해야 한다.  
 ② 보안 검색 절차를 따라야 한다.  
 ③ 항공권은 미리 예약하는 것이 좋다.  
 ④ 공항에 여유 있게 일찍 도착해야 한다.  
 ⑤ 세관 신고 물품을 확인할 필요가 있다.

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

① 눈병을 예방하는 방법  
 ② 양파로 만든 요리의 종류  
 ③ 눈물을 구성하고 있는 성분  
 ④ 양파를 썰 때 눈물이 나는 이유  
 ⑤ 양파 섭취가 건강에 미치는 영향

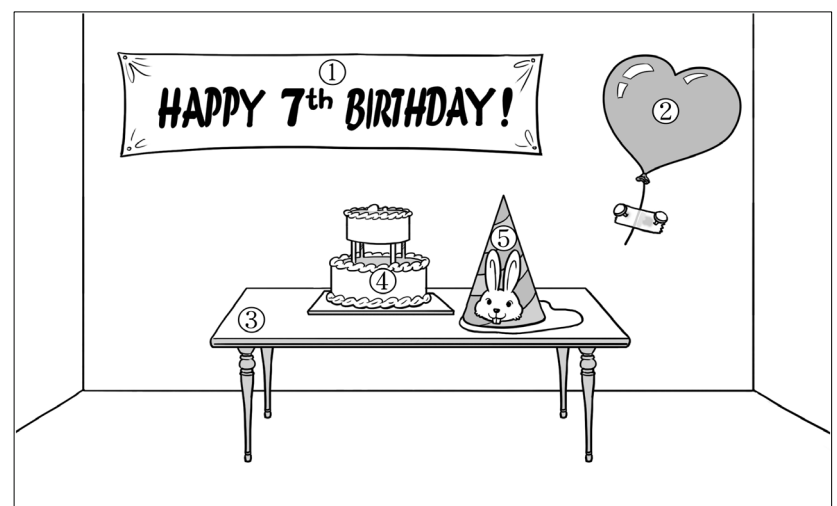
7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

① 타문화 이해의 중요성  
 ② 인도 전통 문화의 우수성  
 ③ 고객 만족도를 향상시키는 방법  
 ④ 친밀도에 따른 악수 방법의 차이  
 ⑤ 왼손을 쓰는 사람들에 대한 편견

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.

① editor - news reporter  
 ② customer - salesclerk  
 ③ advertiser - copywriter  
 ④ photographer - fashion model  
 ⑤ movie director - movie actress

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



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

① 계단 청소하기  
 ② 근무시간 바꿔 주기  
 ③ 대회 참가 신청하기  
 ④ 피아노 연습 중지하기  
 ⑤ 연주회에 함께 가기



23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One of the rules for success is that it doesn't matter where you're coming from; all that matters is where you're going. Almost everyone has the uneasy feeling that they have wasted a good deal of their time and their potential in the past. Unfortunately, many people use these feelings of regret as brakes that they set on their own lives. Instead of rededicating themselves to the exciting months and years ahead, they allow themselves to be overwhelmed with the mistakes that they made in the past. Don't let this happen to you. Instead, think about the future and where you are going. Think about what you can do to create the kind of future you imagine for yourself. Your resolve to be future-oriented will give you energy and enthusiasm. And your future is limited only by your imagination.

- ① 상상력을 억압하지 마라.
- ② 잠재력을 최대한 활용하라.
- ③ 실현 가능한 목표를 뚜렷이 설정하라.
- ④ 과거에 집착하지 말고 미래에 집중하라.
- ⑤ 과거의 경험으로부터 일의 우선순위를 정하라.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Music is an art that depends on re-creation. When you look at a painting, a piece of sculpture, or a building, you experience exactly what the artist created without involving an intervening person. Not so with music. Someone must bring it to life; it requires an intermediary. A few compositions exist only on discs or tape, and in such cases there is no performing intermediary. In some types of music, such as jazz, the performer is the creator of the music because, to a degree, it is made up as the performer goes along. However, in most cases even composers can't remember or express their own music completely. They can't play several instruments at once, and they can't perform their music if they are not physically present. So other performers are needed.

\* intermediary: 중개자

- ① Music is brought to life by performers.
- ② Listeners' appreciation completes music.
- ③ Composers are the genuine creators of music.
- ④ Composers rarely create music out of nothing.
- ⑤ Music depends on the audience for interpretation.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The National Park Service says 1,825 Burmese pythons have been caught in and around the Florida Everglades since 2000. One of the largest — over 16 feet long and weighing 156 pounds — was caught just in January. The Burmese pythons have been joined in the swamps by other discarded pets: African pythons and other kinds of snakes. They are rapidly vacuuming the Everglades clean of native wildlife. One python even tried to eat a live alligator. The National Park Service says that in areas where the snakes are known to be active, sightings of medium-size mammals have dropped by as much as 99 percent. It's not hard to envision what happens next. With their prey exhausted, the snakes will begin moving out of the Everglades in search of food — pets, for example. Florida Senator Bill Nelson says that snakes don't belong in the Everglades in the first place, "and they certainly don't belong in people's backyards."

\* python: 비단뱀

- ① Florida on the Alert: The Threat of Foreign Snakes
- ② Pythons and Mammals: A Happy Get-Together
- ③ Pet Pythons in People's Backyards in Florida
- ④ Pythons in Florida: A Successful Transplantation
- ⑤ A Battle in the Everglades: Burmese vs. African Pythons

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

Sarah kept walking until a combination of curiosity and hunger drove ① her into an old convenience store. Pushing open its glass door, ② she was sucked once again into that other, earlier time. The storekeeper, the only other occupant of the place, was a wrinkled old woman in a faded lavender-print dress. She didn't bother greeting Sarah but continued to sit motionless, conserving ③ her energy as she watched a collection of counter goods that might have sprung straight out of Sarah's childhood. A price list stuck up crooked beside the candy told her ④ she could buy half a loaf of oversweetened white bread, if she wanted, or a scoop of frozen peas. There was nothing here that Sarah felt like eating. She nodded at the woman, who once again failed to acknowledge ⑤ her, and left the shop.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

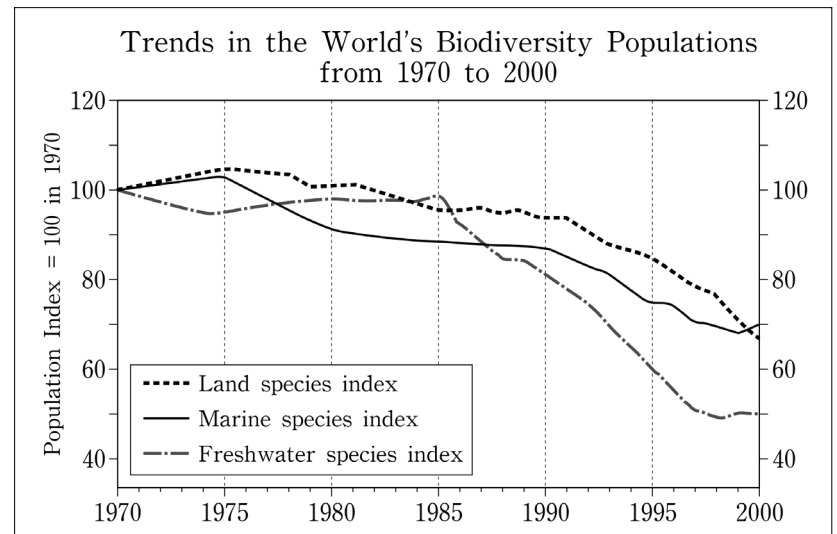
“Aerobic” means “with oxygen.” It’s not surprising that the demands you make on your body when you ask it to sustain an aerobic activity train your lungs to deliver oxygen and your heart ① to pump out greater amounts of blood to carry that oxygen to your working muscles. Your body also responds to this challenge by producing and storing something ② referred to as aerobic enzymes. These enzymes help you burn more fat, which is another reason why aerobic exercise has ③ such a pronounced effect on your body fat. This effect, which is often overlooked, is a primary reason why people ④ do aerobic exercises establish a new metabolism and a leaner body. Yet another benefit of aerobic training is ⑤ that it enables your muscles to better use oxygen to perform work over extended periods of time.

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

A great belt of desert stretches nearly halfway around the world. Starting in North India, it passes west through Pakistan and Afghanistan, ① continues through the Near East, crosses Africa as the Sahara, and leaping the Atlantic, ends in Mexico and the Southwest United States. In and near this and similar zones, perhaps one quarter of the world’s population lives in buildings constructed of sun-dried mud. The desert is both ② harsh and generous. The intense heat, cold, and scarcity of water in this environment are well known; but the desert also provides ③ insufficient means with which people can shelter themselves against these extremes. For thousands of years, earth has been used as ④ building material in the desert and dry savannah. Mud architecture is highly ⑤ resistant to temperature change and insulates against the day’s heat and the night’s cold.

\* insulate: 차단하다

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph shows the living species index from 1970 to 2000, which indicates trends in the world’s biodiversity populations of species living in land, freshwater, and marine ecosystems. ① Compared to 1970, all the indexes fell by 30 to 50 percent in 2000. ② Between 1975 and 1980, while the marine species index declined, the freshwater species index increased. ③ In 1985 the freshwater species index was the highest, followed by the land species index and the marine species index. ④ The freshwater species index decreased the least compared to the other indexes between 1990 and 1995. ⑤ The marine species index, the highest among the three in 2000, indicated an increase between 1999 and 2000.

30. *Thistlegorm*에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Packed full of artifacts and lying in the clear waters of the Red Sea, the *Thistlegorm* is perhaps the most famous of all shipwrecks for divers. Her fame comes at a price, however, with great numbers of divers crawling through the structure every day. The *Thistlegorm* first came to the attention of the global diving community in the 1950s, when she was discovered and filmed by Jacques Cousteau. Her location remained a secret until 1992, when she was rediscovered by recreational divers, and she has since become the most popular diving wreck in the entire Red Sea. The *Thistlegorm* was a World War II armed merchant vessel, 126m in length, carrying supplies to the British 8th Army in North Africa. Packed with machinery and weapons, she was spotted in the northern Red Sea by a German bomber on the 6th October 1941. Two bombs entered her Number Four hold, causing a huge explosion that cut her in half; she sank immediately with the loss of nine souls.

- ① Red Sea에 있다.
- ② Jacques Cousteau에 의해 촬영되었다.
- ③ 보급품을 수송하는 독일군 군함이였다.
- ④ 기계류와 무기를 싣고 있었다.
- ⑤ 폭격을 받고 가라앉았다.



[31~36] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. A good place for business leaders to start the process of building trust is by becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ to their employees. Getting out of the office and mixing with employees is a simple solution to a very common trust problem. In organizational improvement workshops, we often ask, “What is the single greatest barrier to improving communication and trust between you and your manager?” In many cases, the first response is, “I never see her. She’s always in a meeting.” The employees cannot develop a perception of trust with higher-ups when some don’t even know what they look like. If leaders seldom come out of the office, choosing to communicate through email instead, they are no longer a part of that organization.

- ① similar                      ② visible                      ③ frank
- ④ grateful                      ⑤ subjective

32. There is a long and honorable history of procrastination to suggest that many ideas and decisions may well improve if postponed. It is something of a truism that to put off making a decision is itself a decision. The parliamentary process is essentially a system of delay and deliberation. So, for that matter, is the creation of a great painting, or an entrée, or a book, or a building like Blenheim Palace, which took the Duke of Marlborough’s architects and laborers 15 years to construct. In the process, the design can mellow and marinate. Indeed, \_\_\_\_\_ can be the assassin of elegance. As T.H. White, author of *Sword in the Stone*, once wrote, time “is not meant to be devoured in an hour or a day, but to be consumed delicately and gradually and without haste.” In other words, what you don’t necessarily have to do today, by all means put off until tomorrow. [3점]

\* truism: 자명한 이치

- ① hurry                      ② caution                      ③ complexity
- ④ imitation                      ⑤ system

33. During the hundreds of millions of years that plants have been living on our planet, they have become amazingly self-sufficient. In addition to establishing a useful relationship with the sun, plants have learned \_\_\_\_\_. When plants die, they seem to just fall on the ground and rot, getting eaten by many bugs and worms. However, researchers were shocked to discover that dead plants get consumed only by particular bacteria and fungi. Plants know how to attract to their own rotting only those microorganisms and earthworms that will produce beneficial minerals for the soil where the plants’ siblings will grow. One way plants attract particular microorganisms into their soil is by concentrating more sugars in their roots. Thus roots such as carrots and potatoes are always much sweeter than the rest of the plant. Apparently, the quality of the soil is critically important, not only as a source of water and minerals for plants but for their very survival.

- ① to extend their lifespan
- ② to grow their own soil
- ③ to consume microorganisms
- ④ to survive attacks of bacteria
- ⑤ to keep the environment clean

34. As they try to maneuver through times of guilt and austerity, marketers seek tactics that they hope will overcome consumers’ guilt and negative self-regard — and will as a result revive consumption. New research on consumer behavior suggests that an effective tactic can be to acknowledge consumers’ unconscious attempts \_\_\_\_\_. Research has shown that people engage in compensatory behavior when their self-image deviates from its standard level. In other words, when a person’s self-image dips, the individual tries to compensate for this negative self-regard by, for example, refraining from purchasing or consuming a guilty pleasure. If, on the other hand, a person’s self-image rises above its standard level, the individual is inclined to give in to behaviors that are otherwise associated with feelings of guilt. [3점]

\* austerity: 내핍, 긴축

- ① to minimize their guilty pleasure
- ② to balance their self-image
- ③ to feel financially stable
- ④ to avoid criticism from others
- ⑤ to reveal their negative self-regard

35. One time a person on my team came to me with a problem she was having at work. As she explained her struggles and feelings, I tried to figure out what exactly was bothering her. Her emotions were soon clear to me — or at least I thought they were clear — as she began to cry. I went around the desk to give her a hug and reassure her, thinking that was what she wanted and needed from me. But I had gotten the situation all wrong. She absolutely recoiled. She wasn't sad. She was angry. She didn't want me to do anything other than listen and acknowledge the truth of the matter. She went on to tell me the issues that were causing her grief. I had to wait and let *her* tell me what she meant. True listening is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① bridging the gap between different viewpoints
- ② simulating the speaker's emotions and feelings
- ③ working together to build a lasting relationship
- ④ showing how you feel toward the people around you
- ⑤ creating a space for people to tell you what they mean

36. In my mind, we do not invent laws in mathematics and science, but rather we discover them. \_\_\_\_\_. I believe that mathematical laws go beyond us and our physical reality. The statement " $3 + 1 = 8$ " is false. Was the statement false before the discovery of integers? I believe it was. Numbers and mathematics exist whether humans know about them or not. Martin Gardner once stated this idea as: "If two dinosaurs met two other dinosaurs in a clearing, there would be four of them even though the animals would be too stupid to know that." In other words, four dinosaurs are now in the clearing, whether or not humans are around to appreciate this fact. [3점]

\* integer: 정수

- ① They are subject to changes and modifications
- ② They have an existence independent from us
- ③ Most of them originated from numbers
- ④ They are key to learning basic calculation
- ⑤ Logical investigations give them true meaning

37. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Color adds beauty to our lives, but it does more than that. Color serves important signaling functions, both natural and contrived by humans. The natural and human-made world provides many color signals that help us identify things. I know a banana is ripe when it has turned yellow and I know to stop when the traffic light turns red. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, color helps facilitate perceptual organization, the process by which small elements become grouped perceptually into larger objects. Color perception greatly facilitates the ability to tell one object from another and especially to pick out objects within scenes, an ability crucial to the survival of many species. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, consider a monkey searching for fruit in the forest. A monkey with good color vision easily detects red fruit against a green background, but a color-blind monkey would find it more difficult to find the fruit. Color vision thus enhances the contrast of objects that, if they didn't appear colored, would appear more similar.

- | (A)           | (B)                     |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| ① In addition | ..... However           |
| ② In addition | ..... For example       |
| ③ In contrast | ..... Similarly         |
| ④ Nonetheless | ..... Moreover          |
| ⑤ Nonetheless | ..... On the other hand |

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

Here is an uncomfortable math problem: By 2045 Earth's population will likely have swelled from seven to nine billion people.

- (A) Julian Cribb, author of *The Coming Famine*, says higher yielding crop varieties and more efficient farming methods will be crucial. So will waste reduction. Cribb and other experts urge cities to reclaim nutrients and water from waste streams and preserve farmland.
- (B) Poor countries, they say, can improve crop storage and packaging. And rich nations could cut back on resource-intensive foods like meat. In fact, wherever easy access to cheap food means people buy more than they consume, we could all start by shopping smarter — and cleaning our plates.
- (C) To fill all those stomachs — while accounting for shifting consumption patterns, climate change, and a finite amount of farmland and drinkable water — some experts say global food production will have to double. How can we make the numbers add up?

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

39. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

But they ran out of the special offers so you have to buy another of the meals at full price.

On the way home from work you see an excellent bargain: a really good ready meal at 25 percent of the usual cost. ( ① ) You snap up one but when you get home you feel like having a friend around. ( ② ) You phone, she agrees, so you pop out for another bargain. ( ③ ) The worst is to come: you heat up both meals and then your friend phones to say something has come up and she can't make it. ( ④ ) You have two hot, unreheatable meals: you have to throw one away. ( ⑤ ) Despite the fact that the meals are identical, economists say, people nearly always eat the one for which they paid full price.

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

Classification allows us to focus on one or two features and see something in terms of those characteristics alone. To classify plants and animals, we have to ignore all the variations that distinguish one plant from another and one animal from another. We have to focus only on those aspects that are shared by all plants and that differentiate them from all animals. We ignore the great variation that exists within each group and reduce its members to the common ground that ties all the members of that group together. As a result, we come to see objects in terms of their membership in a particular group, and we miss seeing that each is more than its group membership. Trapped by the category of doors, we become blind to the three-by-seven-foot pieces of wood that are right in front of us.



In classification, we concentrate on a few features \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to group members, and in doing so, we tend to \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ individual variations within the group.

- | (A)         |       | (B)      |
|-------------|-------|----------|
| ① varying   | ..... | identify |
| ② existing  | ..... | verify   |
| ③ special   | ..... | prefer   |
| ④ important | ..... | include  |
| ⑤ common    | ..... | overlook |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Before 1969, a watch was just a watch. There were manual and automatic-winding watches, calendar watches, and many other types of watches. All were powered by mechanical-movement systems, and accuracy was of the utmost importance. In 1969, quartz watches were introduced. They were much more accurate than previous watches — and much cheaper. Within a decade of their introduction, quartz watches dominated the industry. Mechanical watch makers faced two obvious but unattractive options: Attempt a highly uncertain transition to produce quartz movement or redouble efforts to improve the price and performance of their mechanical-movement devices, thereby merely narrowing, but not closing, the performance gap with quartz.

Insightful firms, however, recognized a third option. They realized that the rise of the quartz watch meant that for the first time, consumers could choose between mechanical and nonmechanical watches. In other words, the introduction of nonmechanical watches made some consumers aware of their preference for “mechanicalness.” These watchmakers began \_\_\_\_\_ their products with this type of consumer in mind. One result was a shift from the industry norm of hiding watch mechanisms within the case to making parts visible in order to show off the increasingly complicated, visually stimulating mechanical movements.

Clearly, the niche of consumers who valued the mechanical quality of a watch was smaller than the larger watch market. However, these consumers were willing to pay a higher price. And perhaps more important, this niche was immune to attack from quartz watchmakers.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Mechanical vs. Nonmechanical: Accuracy Matters?
- ② Chronological Transition in the Styles of Watch
- ③ An Innovative Technology in Watchmaking
- ④ Quartz Movement Rules the Watch Market
- ⑤ Finding a Niche: A Case of Watchmakers

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① redesigning      ② downsizing      ③ discontinuing
- ④ exporting      ⑤ advertising

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

About eight years ago storyteller Melissa Heckler arrived at a school ready to tell a few tales. Her classroom audience included children at risk because of learning difficulties, poverty, and other problems. The school suggested that Heckler not tell any family stories, assuming that the last thing such kids wanted to hear or talk about was family life. So (a) she told the students folk tales. “To everyone’s surprise, the kids who were most at risk were the most responsive,” says Heckler. “They used the stories as a mask — as a way to tell their own secrets.”

(B)

Heckler also asks the kids to collect stories from family members and friends. To make telling those stories a playful activity during class, (b) she sometimes has the children present their stories as if they were doing a radio program, complete with a student moderator and guest appearances by student storytellers. Or they might act out a TV show and tell the tales to a video camera. Other times the kids simply share the stories with their classmates.

(C)

Regardless of how the stories are staged, the children continually surprise Heckler with their honesty and their revelations. “One girl’s father was a firefighter,” remembers Heckler, “and she told a story about her father’s being injured on the job. When the girl told the story, she showed so much dignity, and from that day, the other kids treated (c) her differently, more kindly. Telling their own stories gives them a chance to express their heart and their strengths. They begin to see their own richness.”

(D)

Heckler’s repertoire does not stop with folk tales. (d) She also uses personal stories, her own and the children’s, to draw the kids out. She may have the children ask her questions, or (e) she may simply tell a tale about herself. “It doesn’t matter whether you’ve had a rough life or a privileged one. What matters is that you’re telling them your story,” explains Heckler. “They have to sense that what you’re telling them is real. They need to see you as a person. That will help them open up and tell their stories.”

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. 위 글의 Heckler에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 약 8년 전에 이야기를 해 주려고 어느 학교에 갔다.  
 ② 학교로부터 가족 이야기를 하지 말라는 제안을 받았다.  
 ③ 아이들로 하여금 친구의 이야기는 수집하지 않도록 한다.  
 ④ 아이들의 솔직함에 놀란다.  
 ⑤ 그녀 이야기의 레퍼토리는 민간설화에 국한되지 않는다.

\* 확인 사항

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