

제 3 교시

영어 영역(B형)

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

- ① Yes, I'll turn it off when I leave home.
- ② Sure, but not until I finish my homework.
- ③ Okay, but only after watching this program.
- ④ Oh, I didn't realize I fell asleep on the sofa.
- ⑤ No, I don't like watching TV before going to bed.

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

- ① My dog always listens to me.
- ② You don't have to reward him.
- ③ He needs to be treated by a vet.
- ④ A pat on the head would be enough.
- ⑤ Ask the trainer how to stop his bad habits.

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

- ① They'll let us know when he'll come.
- ② The washing machine is working now.
- ③ I'm afraid we'll have to hand wash them.
- ④ You should go pick them up from the laundry.
- ⑤ The technician will come fix the machine today.

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

- ① 마술 대회 참가를 권유하려고
- ② 대중교통 생활화를 권장하려고
- ③ 열차 운행 시간 변경을 알리려고
- ④ 열차 디자인 아이디어를 공모하려고
- ⑤ 열차 내 특별 행사에 관해 안내하려고

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

- ① 인터넷을 통한 가족 역사 찾기
- ② 온라인으로 맺는 인간관계의 한계
- ③ 인터넷이 가족 관계에 미치는 영향
- ④ 소셜 네트워크의 효과적 활용 방안
- ⑤ 인터넷을 활용한 다양한 역사 학습 방법

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

- ① 숙소 선정 시 고려할 점
- ② 다양한 숙박 시설의 장단점
- ③ 여행 경비를 아끼는 요령
- ④ 안전한 여행을 위한 유의점
- ⑤ 관광지 정보를 얻는 방법

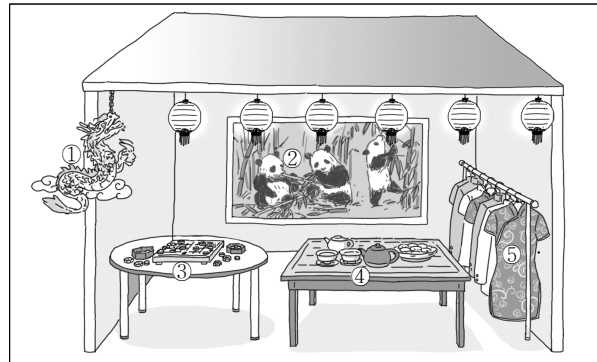
7. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 외식을 줄이면 가정 경제에 도움이 된다.
- ② 작은 그릇을 이용하면 과식을 예방할 수 있다.
- ③ 가족의 수가 많으면 요리 준비를 분담할 수 있다.
- ④ 요리의 가짓수를 줄이면 음식물 쓰레기를 줄일 수 있다.
- ⑤ 음식물 쓰레기 배출에 부과하는 요금을 인상할 필요가 있다.

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

- ① 의사 - 환자
- ② 영화감독 - 배우
- ③ 안무가 - 무용수
- ④ 패션 디자이너 - 모델
- ⑤ 옷 가게 점원 - 손님

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



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

- ① 치즈 케이크 사다 주기
- ② 요리 재료 준비하기
- ③ 자동차 열쇠 찾아 주기
- ④ 손님들에게 연락하기
- ⑤ 제과점 위치 알려 주기

11. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to come to his rock concert
- ② to be a judge in the contest
- ③ to lend rock & roll music CDs
- ④ to give a music lesson to his band
- ⑤ to help select a song for the contest

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 권투 시합에 출전하지 않는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 체중 관리에 실패해서      ② 훈련 기간이 부족해서
- ③ 시합 일정이 변경되어서      ④ 라이벌이 출전하지 않아서
- ⑤ 학교 대표로 선발되지 못해서

13. 대화를 듣고, 작품에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 작가                      ② 제목                      ③ 제작 기법
- ④ 실물 크기              ⑤ 전시 장소

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$90      ② \$100      ③ \$110      ④ \$120      ⑤ \$130

15. Beaver County College Fair에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 10월 24일에 2시간 동안 개최된다.
- ② 참가비는 무료이나 미리 등록을 해야 한다.
- ③ 100개가 넘는 학교에서 진학 정보를 제공한다.
- ④ 모든 연령의 학생들이 참여할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 방문객은 캠퍼스에 도착하면 안내를 받게 된다.

16. Reichstag 건물에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 베를린에 있는 독일 의회 건물이다.
- ② 19세기에 화재로 많은 부분이 파손되었다.
- ③ 제2차 세계대전 이후 서독에 속하게 되었다.
- ④ 1990년대에 대대적으로 수리되었다.
- ⑤ 돔의 유리 바닥을 통해 건물 내부를 내려다 볼 수 있다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 텐트를 고르시오.

Yellow Creek Outdoor Tents

	Tent	Capacity (Person)	Price	Free Gift	Packed Weight
①	A	5	\$100	2 sleeping bags	11.6 kg
②	B	4	\$80	2 sleeping bags	9.5 kg
③	C	4	\$60	2 camping chairs	10.5 kg
④	D	2	\$50	1 sleeping bag	4.5 kg
⑤	E	2	\$40	1 camping chair	5.5 kg

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

Man: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① She'll be waiting for you at the train station.
- ② Yes, you can call her and cancel the meeting.
- ③ Okay, but make sure you clean your room later.
- ④ I'll give you a ride to the airport after I finish cleaning.
- ⑤ Since you're done with your job, you can come with me.

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

Woman: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Don't worry. I won't say anything until they do.
- ② Sure. I'll remember to buy a dress for the party.
- ③ Sorry. I forgot that I'd heard about their engagement.
- ④ You could've told me earlier that we were eating out.
- ⑤ Everybody knows the party will be held tomorrow night.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mark가 Harry에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① I also want to try out for the basketball team.
- ② I'm afraid the coach is moving to another school.
- ③ Playing basketball will make you taller and healthier.
- ④ You played a major role in our team's winning the game.
- ⑤ I'm sure you're the very player our coach is looking for.

[21 ~ 22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the advantages of indoor farms
- ② pros and cons of organic farming
- ③ the influence of weather on farming
- ④ various types of farms in the urban area
- ⑤ the superiority of traditional farms to modern farms

22. 농장에서 기를 수 있는 것으로 언급되지 않은 것은?

- ① 꽃      ② 벼      ③ 오리      ④ 딸기      ⑤ 물고기

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

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Common wisdom states, "If it tastes good, it's not good for you." It also says, "If you get to eat the foods you like, you're not dieting." There is no evidence to support these claims. In fact, many diets fail due to this attitude. When dieting, there is no reason that the foods have to taste bad. I knew a bodybuilder who used to mix tuna, water, and protein powder in a blender for lunch. His idea was that food didn't need to taste good; what really mattered was getting nutrients. That mentality may work for some. But if you tell the majority of people that their food must be dull or that they can't ever eat what they like, you are setting them up for failure. Flavor in the diet helps to ensure success as long as the flavor is not pushing you over your calorie budget.

- ① 건강 보조 식품에 지나치게 의존해서는 안 된다.
- ② 다이어트를 위한 음식이 맛이 없을 필요는 없다.
- ③ 다이어트 중에도 단백질 섭취를 충분히 해야 한다.
- ④ 음식을 선택할 때 맛보다 영양을 우선 고려해야 한다.
- ⑤ 체중 조절을 위해서 운동과 식이요법을 병행해야 한다.

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The psychological advice warns us most often about the limits of argumentation in dealing with another person and the truth at the same time. As Sir Thomas Browne once warned, in all disputes, the more passion there is, the less purpose there is. Debate, you often hear, typically generates more heat than light. Passion clouds reason. And in the context of an interpersonal argument, or debate, people sometimes are willing to do anything to save face. Joseph Addison once observed, "Our rivals in debates put me in the mind of the cuttlefish that, when he is unable to protect himself, blackens the water about him till he becomes invisible." So, as Publilius Syrus concluded long ago, in a heated argument, we are apt to lose sight of the truth.

- ① the difficulty of seeing the truth during a heated debate
- ② the importance of truly listening to others in a debate
- ③ the rules to keep in mind for a successful research
- ④ the ways to win a debate without hurting others
- ⑤ the process of drawing a reasonable conclusion

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is one realm where few have sought inspiration for our dilemma about how to live: history. I believe that the future of the art of living can be found by gazing into the past. If we explore how people have lived in other epochs and cultures, we can draw out lessons for the challenges and opportunities of everyday life. What secrets for living with passion lie in medieval attitudes towards death, or in the pin factories of the industrial revolution? How might an encounter with Ming-dynasty China, or Central African indigenous culture, change our views about bringing up our kids and caring for our parents? It is astonishing that, until now, we have made so little effort to unveil this wisdom from the past, which is based on how people have actually lived rather than utopian dreamings of what might be possible.

- ① The Museum as Living History
- ② History: A Fountain of Insights
- ③ No Future, No Past, Only Present
- ④ The Pursuit of Historical Accuracy
- ⑤ Historical Drama: Fiction or Non-fiction?

26. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Inside the compound, just beyond the gates, in the admissions tent, Dr. Milton Tectonidis examines a two-year old boy clinging to his mother's breast. "He's quite dehydrated," ① he says, "so I'll keep him here." He gently pinches the skin of the child's left arm to check if the skin comes back. The boy's name is Rashidu. ② His eyes are wide, and he looks right at Dr. Tectonidis. In his native Canada, Dr. Tectonidis might be mistaken for a drifter. His long hair is uncombed; ③ his thin body swims in the white T-shirt he always wears. He has worked with Doctors Without Borders for more than a dozen years, and in as many countries. ④ He has treated tens of thousands of children, perhaps hundreds of thousands. He's lost count of how many ⑤ he has saved.

\* compound: (난민) 수용소

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

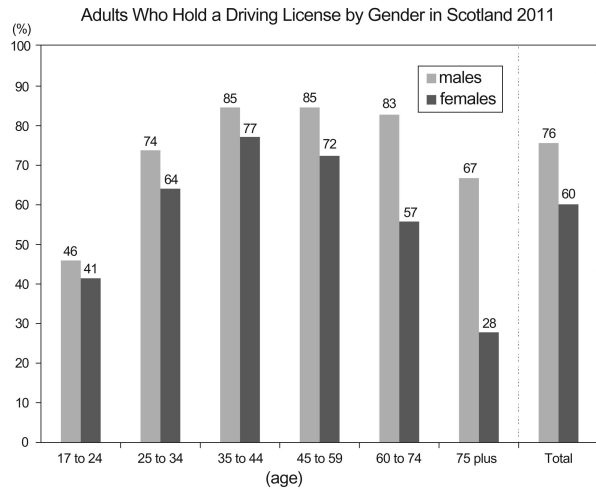
With all the passion for being slim, it is no wonder ① that many people view any amount of visible fat on the body as something to get rid of. However, the human body has evolved over time in environments of food scarcity; hence, the ability to store fat ② efficiently is a valuable physiological function that served our ancestors well for thousands of years. Only in the last few decades, in the primarily industrially developed economies, ③ have food become so plentiful and easy to obtain as to cause fat-related health problems. People no longer have to spend most of their time and energy ④ gathering berries and seeds and hoping that a hunting party will return with meat. All we have to do nowadays is drive to the supermarket or the fast-food restaurant, ⑤ where for very low cost we can obtain nearly all of our daily calories.

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When two monkeys are trapped together in a small cage, they try everything they can to (A) prevent/start a fight. Moving with caution and suppressing any behaviors that could trigger aggression are good short-term solutions to the problem. The monkeys sit in a corner and avoid any random movements; even a brief touch could be interpreted as the beginning of (B) generous/hostile action. Mutual eye contact is also dangerous because, in monkey language, staring is a threat. The monkeys look up in the air or at the ground, or stare at some imaginary point outside the cage. But as time passes, sitting still and pretending (C) authority/indifference are no longer sufficient strategies to keep the situation under control. To avoid aggression and to reduce stress, an act of communication is needed to make it clear to the other monkey that no harm is intended.

- | (A)       | (B)   | (C)          |
|-----------|-------|--------------|
| ① prevent | ..... | generous     |
| ② prevent | ..... | hostile      |
| ③ prevent | ..... | authority    |
| ④ start   | ..... | indifference |
| ⑤ start   | ..... | indifference |
| ⑥ start   | ..... | generous     |
| ⑦ start   | ..... | authority    |

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the percentage of people holding a driving license within age groups by gender in Scotland in 2011. ① In total, a higher proportion of males (76%) held a license compared to females (60%), and in each age group the percentage of males was higher than that of females. ② The percentage of license holders for males in the 35 to 44 age group was exactly the same as that for males in the 45 to 59 age group. ③ The percentage of females holding a license peaked in the 35 to 44 age group. ④ The percentage gap between male and female license holders was the biggest in those aged 75 and over. ⑤ On the other hand, the percentage gap between male and female license holders was the smallest in the 25 to 34 age group.

30. Joseph H. Pilates에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Joseph H. Pilates was born in Germany in 1880 and was a weak child with asthma who was determined to be strong. He was imprisoned in England during World War I because of his German citizenship. While in England, he became a nurse and began designing exercise apparatus for immobilized hospital patients. The devices and exercises became the foundation for his method of body conditioning and strengthening. In 1926, he moved to New York City and opened his first Pilates Studio. The body building and fitness techniques he developed became widely used all over the world by dancers, actors, sports teams, spas, and fitness enthusiasts. Dancers such as Martha Graham and George Balanchine were among the first to adopt his fitness techniques. Today, his exercises are recommended by physical therapists as part of an overall program of rehabilitation for patients who have suffered stress injuries.

- ① 어린 시절에 몸이 허약했다.
- ② 영국에서 투옥된 적이 있다.
- ③ 거동을 못하는 환자들을 위한 운동 기구를 고안했다.
- ④ 뉴욕시에서 Pilates Studio를 열었다.
- ⑤ 개발한 운동 기법이 무용수들에게 외면당했다.

[31 ~ 35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. The person who relates to certain individuals as family members or friends to the exclusion of others does not affirm that those to whom he relates are better persons. He affirms only that they are *his* relatives or friends. When a new father tells his two-week-old daughter that she is the “cutest little girl in town,” he is not informing the infant that she would win a beauty contest of girls of her age before a fair panel of judges. He is, more than anything else, telling her that she is *his* little girl. The same is true in general when people assert that their spouses, their parents, and their sons and daughters are “the best.” The highest praises are used to indicate that certain persons \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① will have to be independent early
- ② are to be under extreme pressure
- ③ are the target of others' criticism
- ④ are the specific objects of affection
- ⑤ have a network of many influential people

32. Some social critics would argue that the move toward an increasingly isolated individualism had been underway for some time—at least since the middle of the twentieth century, when psychoanalysis had infused the ideal of individual self-making with a new psychological component. Emotional well-being, the subjective experience of happiness, and the pursuit of pleasure, rather than, say, the accumulation of wealth, community involvement, and moral virtue, began to be equated with success. This focus on self-fulfillment constituted a departure from the traditional criteria for evaluating success. While the self-made man of the nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries aimed to achieve success in terms that were largely external and measurable (for example, accumulation of wealth, status, or power), late-twentieth century self-making involves the pursuit of the rather more elusive and variable state of self-fulfillment. With the emergence of an emphasis on self-fulfillment, one finds there is no end-point for self-making: individuals can \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* infuse: 주입하다, 불어넣다

- ① see the world in a more conservative perspective
- ② contribute to the preservation of traditional cultures
- ③ help their team reach the common goals in a proper way
- ④ compete against other strong opponents for the top positions
- ⑤ continuously pursue shifting and subjective criteria for success

33. Until J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter series set in motion an extraordinary child-to-adult crossover craze that took the entire world by storm, books generally crossed over in the opposite direction. Children \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, this type of readership transgression has been going on almost as long as books have existed. Many of the world's great classics were appropriated very early on by children, even though they were not written with young readers in mind. Some works very quickly assumed the status of crossover works. A number of them became almost the sole property of children, a prime example being Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, which is read by children around the world, but very rarely by adults in any country. First published in 1719, Defoe's most celebrated work was not meant for children, but became a classic of children's literature and inspired countless adaptations and edited versions. [3점]

\* transgression: 침범

- ① have lost interest in literature
- ② have ventured into writing stories
- ③ have long laid claim to adult fiction
- ④ have been characterized in many novels
- ⑤ have been protected from the cruel world

34. Horseshoe crabs have copper in their blood that makes the blood turn royal blue in the air. The odd-colored blood has an amazing trait. It detects bacteria (germs) and forms a clot. In the 1960s, scientists invented a test using horseshoe blood to detect endotoxins, the chemical poisons some bacteria make, in human medicines. Just a tiny amount of endotoxins in a person's bloodstream can cause dangerous fevers and even death. To test if a drug is clean of bacteria or endotoxins, the drug is mixed with an extract from horseshoe blood, called *Limulus* lysate. If a jellylike clot forms, the drug is not safe. The *Limulus* lysate test is quick and can detect even the tiniest amount of endotoxins. It is used worldwide to check if medicines, blood donations, and medical supplies are clean and safe. Every year, the extraordinary blue bloods \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

\* clot: (피의) 엉긴 덩어리

- ① are polluted with heavy metals
- ② produce harmful bacteria
- ③ are in low demand
- ④ save thousands of human lives
- ⑤ are used to remove blood clots

35. No animal surpasses humans in \_\_\_\_\_, and we've been doing it for a long time. The "Iceman," whose 5,200-year-old corpse was discovered on a glacier on the Italian-Austrian border, had stuffed grasses into his shoes to keep his feet warm and was carrying a sloe berry. Human transport of plants increased abundantly as our transportation technology developed. People transported and introduced some non-native species intentionally, for food, fiber, medicine, ornament or scientific curiosity. Seeds of other plants were introduced accidentally in sacks of seed grain, wool or cotton, or in mud stuck to machinery. Human activities like farming, irrigation, forestry and mining have made it easier for these non-native species to become established by removing native vegetation, disturbing the soil and altering the availability of water and nutrients.

- ① fighting colds                      ② dispersing plants  
③ sharing resources                ④ protecting habitats  
⑤ running a long distance

[36 ~ 37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36. "Sand," "rich," "oil," and "Bedouin" are all stereotypes about Arabs. Some people imagine the Arab World as a giant desert, with cities and villages scattered randomly throughout. Though a conventional image of many people, this is, of course, a very \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ picture of the region. There are vast deserts in the Arab World, and in parts of those deserts Bedouins and nomads live. However, supposing that this predominates would be like saying that the United States is made up of country towns run by cowboys. The topography and climate of the Arab World are as \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ as its people. There are beaches, dense forests, mountains that are snowcapped year-round, large metropolises, and every imaginable climate. Moreover, not every Arab country possesses oil. There are potentially more oil reserves in Alaska than in Saudi Arabia. The stereotype of the oil-rich Arab leads to assumptions of the financially rich Arab. There are rich Arabs just as there are rich Americans and other rich people all over the world. [3점]

\* topography: 지형

- | (A)          |       | (B)        |
|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① incomplete | ..... | diverse    |
| ② incomplete | ..... | monotonous |
| ③ precise    | ..... | diverse    |
| ④ detailed   | ..... | monotonous |
| ⑤ detailed   | ..... | unfamiliar |

37. An automobile is a commodity that can be relocated anywhere. Its value is determined by the supply and demand for a particular model, based on upgrades and condition. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, if two 2004 Speero cars were available for sale and had identical upgrades and mileage, the vehicle in poorer condition would be priced lower. A home's value is also determined by the supply and demand for the home, based on the model of the home, upgrades, and the current state of the home—in other words, whether it is in good shape. But there is one large difference between a car and a home. A home cannot travel. It is firmly rooted where it is built. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, a home's value, unlike the automobile's, is as dependent on its location as on its characteristics and amenities. Even if a home is in excellent condition, if the neighborhood in which it resides deteriorates, so will the value of the home.

\* amenities: 편의 시설

- |               | (A)   |                 | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------------|-----|
| ① By contrast | ..... | That is         |     |
| ② By contrast | ..... | Likewise        |     |
| ③ For example | ..... | Thus            |     |
| ④ For example | ..... | On the contrary |     |
| ⑤ Similarly   | ..... | Conversely      |     |

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

If you are intrigued by the emotional effect of movies through sensory input, try an experiment that researchers have performed in a more precise fashion.

- (A) Afterwards watch it one more time with the sound turned on. Compare how this film sequence impacts you differently with and without music. Most likely you will find the difference in emotional impact amazing.
- (B) If one of these scenes has minimal or no dialog but intense music, stop and rewind the tape to the beginning of the sequence, take a ten-minute break, and watch it again, this time with no sound.
- (C) Rent a movie that has affected you emotionally in the past. It might have made you feel joyful, open-hearted, inspired, scared, or sad. As you watch the movie, notice which scenes affect you strongly.

- 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?

Instead, look for watermelons that are symmetrical, are heavy for their size, and have a creamy yellow spot on the bottom.

When faced with a bunch of watermelons, all promising delicious juiciness inside, how do you know which one to pick? ( ① ) It is suggested that you skip the tapping and instead check the bottom of the watermelon. ( ② ) Tapping a watermelon like a bongo might work for some people, but it's too subjective. ( ③ ) And there's no agreement on whether a watermelon is supposed to sound "solid" or "tight" or even make a b-flat sound. ( ④ ) This is where the watermelon sat on the ground while it soaked up the sun at the farm. ( ⑤ ) If this spot is white or greenish, your watermelon may have been picked too soon and might not be as ripe as it should be.

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

Online we can hang out in chat rooms with like-minded souls and join social networks that reflect our beliefs and interests, and even read news blogs that reflect our individual ideologies and views of the world. Groups are now formed less on shared activities and more on shared ideologies. We first identify our own values and preferences and then seek out communities that reflect those perspectives and inclinations. This shift that started online has spilled over into retail and business. It has changed the game in how successful products and services are marketed. Our collective mind-set has changed, and mass marketing no longer works. Now the way to get mass support is by microtargeting groups with strong kinship relevancy. Smaller "tribes," where members have the same or almost identical mind-set and a strong sense of kinship, have the power to create global success for a product.



People tend to spend more time online with others who have (A) ideas, which makes it necessary for the marketing to (B) smaller, more specific groups.

(A) (B)

- ① creative ..... imitate
- ② fresh ..... focus on
- ③ opposite ..... be independent of
- ④ similar ..... focus on
- ⑤ dominant ..... be independent of

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Camping for pleasure is not a direct descendant of nomadic culture. It emerged in the nineteenth century in response to a variety of social forces. First, the Romantic movement encouraged communing with the beauties of nature, while also glorifying the life of the lone outsider who rebelled against organized society. According to the historians of camping, Colin Ward and Dennis Hardy, works like Friedrich Schiller's *The Robbers* and George Borrow's nineteenth-century gypsy tales \_\_\_\_\_ the gypsy camp whose carefree occupants lived a simple, heroic life under the stars, contemptuous of settled town dwellers in their dull comfort. A second influence was the age of empire. European powers in Africa and Asia were busy trekking into the dark wilderness, pitching their bell tents and erecting barrack huts as they attempted to extend their control over indigenous lands. Camping was necessary for colonial expansion, and became a way of life not only for the troops, but for the explorers and missionaries. A final factor was the rise of emigration. Hundreds of thousands fled Europe in the nineteenth century to create new lives in Australia, the United States, Canada and South Africa, working as trappers, lumberjacks and ranchers, or lured by the gold rushes. A specialist industry grew up to supply their needs—tents, camp beds, stoves, kettles, camp matches and coffee. Their tales of rough adventure were soon popularized in the press back home. Camping was becoming part of the cultural imagination.

41. 위글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① what made camping popular
- ② the origin of eco-friendly camping
- ③ the spirit of adventure nurtured by camping
- ④ basic necessities for camping on the mountains
- ⑤ what to consider when choosing good campsites

42. 위글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① idealized                      ② ignored                      ③ isolated
- ④ criticized                      ⑤ classified

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Tina Larson was seventeen years old and always wore a bright smile. This may not seem unusual—but she was born with cerebral palsy, a condition that left her muscles stiff and unmanageable. Because (a) she had trouble speaking, this bright smile was the true reflection of her personality. She used a walker most of the time at school. A lot of people didn't speak to her. Maybe it's because she looked different, and the other students didn't know how to approach her. Tina usually broke the ice with people she met in the halls with a big "Hi!"

\* cerebral palsy: 뇌성마비

(B)

When she finished, a fellow student said, "Tina, why did you do that? (b) She was just kidding and it's only worth ten points." Tina took her time forming the words, "Because I want to be like you guys—normal." Silence fell on the whole room, until another student exclaimed, "Tina, we're not normal—we're teenagers! We get in trouble all the time!" "I know," Tina said, and a big smile spread across her face. Tina got her ten points that day. She also got the love and respect of her classmates, and to (c) her that was worth a lot more.

(C)

One day, I gave my students an assignment that they should memorize three stanzas of a poem. I made the assignment worth only ten points, because I figured most of my students wouldn't do it. Tina was in the class, and I saw (d) her normal bright smile change to a look of worry. The day when the assignment was due came and my expectations were met as one by one each student failed to recite the poem. "Sorry, Mrs. Krause," was the standard reply. Finally, in frustration and half kidding, I proclaimed that the next person who didn't recite the poem perfectly had to drop to the floor and give me ten push-ups.

\* stanza: (시의) 연(聯)

(D)

To my surprise, the next student was Tina. Using her walker, Tina moved to the front of the class and, straining to form the words, began to recite the poem. (e) She made it to the end of the first stanza—and made a mistake. Before I could say a word, she threw her walker to the side, dropped to the floor, and started doing push-ups. I was horrified. But she stood in front of the class, and began again. This time she finished all three stanzas perfectly.

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 윗글의 Tina에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 항상 밝은 미소로 사람들을 대했다.  
 ② 과제 평가에서 10점 만점을 받았다.  
 ③ 과제에 대해 걱정하는 기색을 보였다.  
 ④ 몸이 불편해서 벌칙을 수행하지 않았다.  
 ⑤ 시를 암송할 때 처음에는 실수를 했다.

※ 확인 사항

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