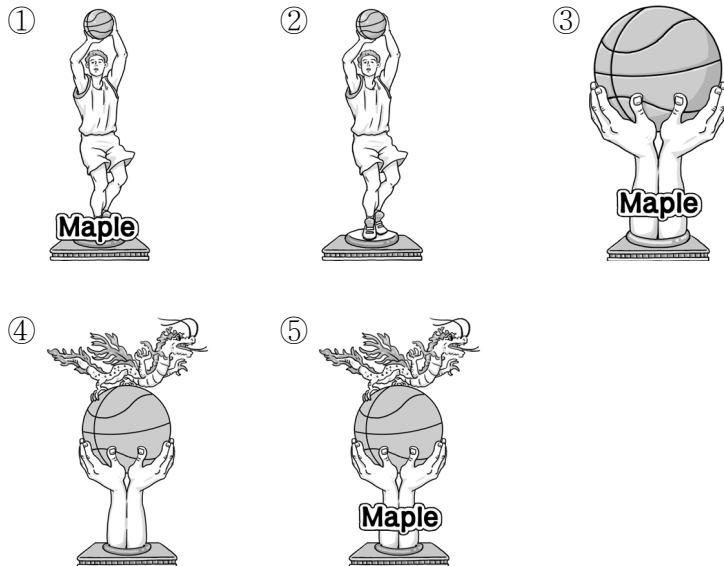


제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문한 트로피를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [1점]

- ① joyful ② lonely ③ worried
④ determined ⑤ sympathetic

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

- ① 여행 일지 작성의 필요성
② 여행할 때 지켜야 할 안전수칙
③ 구체적 여행 일정 수립의 중요성
④ 바쁜 일상에서 여행이 필요한 이유
⑤ 디지털 카메라로 멋진 여행 사진 찍는 법

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

- ① to give her guitar lessons
② to make a talent show poster
③ to return a guitar to her teacher
④ to play a song for a charity bazaar
⑤ to serve food in the school cafeteria

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$115 ② \$120 ③ \$125 ④ \$130 ⑤ \$145

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

- ① 비타민 D 보충제의 올바른 보관방법을 조언하려고
② 비타민 D 보충제 과다 복용의 위험성을 경고하려고
③ 일상생활에서 비타민 D의 충분한 섭취를 권장하려고
④ 비타민 D 결핍 시 발생하는 증상들에 대해 알려려고
⑤ 햇빛을 통한 비타민 D의 체내 형성 과정을 설명하려고

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

- ① to order frames for her eyeglasses
② to choose new sunglasses for her
③ to retest her eyesight
④ to confirm the price of her order
⑤ to repair the frames of her eyeglasses

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

- ① 소방서 ② 주유소
③ 자전거 대여소 ④ 자동차 운전학원
⑤ 중고차 판매점

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

- ① 경찰관 - 제보자
② 세탁소 주인 - 고객
③ 옷가게 점원 - 손님
④ 식당 종업원 - 요리사
⑤ 카드회사 상담원 - 회원

10. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 추천서 복사하기
② 추천서의 내용 수정하기
③ 우체국에서 등기 우편 수령하기
④ 대학교를 방문하여 추천서 접수하기
⑤ 추천서의 사본 제출 가능 여부 확인하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 수강할 요리 강좌를 고르시오.

Chef's Recipes Cooking Classes

	Title	Day & Time	Instructor	Fee
①	Italian Spaghetti	Mon. 5:00~7:00 p.m.	Eddie	\$ 310
②	Swedish Meatballs	Mon. 7:00~9:00 p.m.	Jimmy	\$ 300
③	New York Strip Steak	Fri. 4:00~6:00 p.m.	Jimmy	\$ 330
④	French Fine Dining	Fri. 6:00~8:00 p.m.	Eddie	\$ 400
⑤	Chinese Dumplings	Sat. 6:00~8:00 p.m.	Jimmy	\$ 300

12. 노트북 컴퓨터의 반납에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 7월 15일까지 반납해야 한다.
② 반납 장소는 1층의 멀티미디어실이다.
③ 반납 전 바이러스 방지 프로그램을 실행해야 한다.
④ 예치금은 반납 당일 돌려받게 된다.
⑤ 반납 지연 시 연체료는 \$10이다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



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

Man: _____

- ① That's the main reason I bought it.
- ② I think that I shouldn't have bought it online.
- ③ It's because I need to register for a language program.
- ④ I wish I could speak as many different languages as you.
- ⑤ I also want to be a reporter for Internet-based newspapers.

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

Woman: _____

- ① That's a relief. I thought the test was important.
- ② I have the same book in my locker. I'll go and get it.
- ③ Oh, I see. But I think it would be better not to drop the class.
- ④ I understand your situation. Can I reserve a room for you?
- ⑤ I agree. I think we should respect the copyright law.

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

Man: _____

- ① I'll cancel the reserved tickets through the website.
- ② Sure. I think I'll enjoy the musical as much as you did.
- ③ Why not? I'll check the theater reviews next week.
- ④ You should have seen it before the dental appointment.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll check and let you know about the tickets.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Susie가 Mr. Adams에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Susie: _____

- ① I found the perfect costume for Juliet.
- ② I don't think I'm talented at writing scripts.
- ③ I'm having trouble conveying the right feelings.
- ④ I wonder who will get the lead role in the play.
- ⑤ I didn't expect that movie would attract so many people.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

I have always been a huge fan of Redbug Cameras. However, when I purchased your newest model, the Superimage 2000, I could not have been more disappointed. I acquired it on June 3rd of this year and it does not function correctly. The camera lens does not focus properly and the resulting photos are blurry and unclear. I went to the local service center to get it repaired, but the poor service I received there only complicated the problem. I am extremely frustrated with the poor quality repairs that were made in addition to the overall inferior quality of the camera. I insist on receiving a full refund. Enclosed is a copy of the original receipt and the repair bill.

- ① 환불을 요구하기 위하여
- ② 렌즈 수리를 의뢰하기 위하여
- ③ 신제품으로의 교환을 요청하기 위하여
- ④ 품질 개선 방향을 제안하기 위하여
- ⑤ 구입 방법을 문의하기 위하여

19. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Henri Matisse came late to painting, having trained to be a lawyer to please his father. While he was in the hospital recovering from surgery, his mother brought ① him a box of paints and a how-to book, and the world lost an attorney and gained an artist. "It was as if ② I had been called," he remembered. "Henceforth I did not lead my life. It led me." Matisse left for Paris to study art, with his father shouting, "Do you want ③ me to see you starve?" He gained fame as leader of the Fauves' 1905 show. In 1917 Matisse began to spend winters in Vence, where he donated a chapel of ④ his own design that is one of the most moving religious buildings in Europe. After local nuns nursed ⑤ him through a serious illness in the 1940s, the grateful Matisse devoted himself to every detail of the chapel.

* Fauve: 야수파 화가

20. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Deseada is a small island which belongs to the Lesser Antilles. This island is said to have obtained its name from the desire Christopher Columbus felt of seeing land on his second voyage in 1493. It is twelve miles in length and six miles in width. The part which looks to the north is lower than (A) it / that which looks to the south. The island abounds greatly in iguanas, and in a species of birds called *fragatas*. There is a deep cavern on the island, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, it is supposed, (B) was / were buried there. In 1762, this island was taken by the English, (C) who / where restored it the following year to the French by the Peace of Paris, and since that time it has been in the possession of the latter.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| ① | it | ..... | was | ..... | who |
| ② | it | ..... | were | ..... | where |
| ③ | that | ..... | was | ..... | who |
| ④ | that | ..... | were | ..... | who |
| ⑤ | that | ..... | were | ..... | where |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ① have seen an amazing sight: an entire school of fish suddenly changes direction as one unit. The same goes for flocks of birds. So are they all following the commands of a leader? Researchers have determined that there is no leader or controlling force. Rather, the individual fish or bird is reacting ② almost instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③ Any individual can initiate a movement, such as a change in direction, and this sends out a "maneuver wave," which spreads through the group at an astounding speed. Because individuals can see, or sense, the wave ④ coming toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤ That appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

* maneuver: 움직임

[22~23] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. To require perfection is to invite paralysis. The pattern is predictable: as you see error in what you have done, you steer your work toward what you imagine you can do perfectly. You cling ever more tightly to what you already know you can do — away from risk and exploration, and possibly further from the work of your heart. You find reasons to delay, since to *not* work is to not make mistakes. Believing that your work should be perfect, you gradually become convinced that you cannot do it. (You are correct.) Sooner or later, since you cannot do what you are trying to do, you quit. And in one of those little ironies of life, only the pattern itself achieves perfection — a perfect death spiral: you misdirect your work; you stall; you quit.

- ① 지나친 모험심을 멀리해야 한다.
- ② 완벽에 집착하면 일을 그르친다.
- ③ 기존 방식에서도 배울 점이 있다.
- ④ 처음부터 완벽한 계획을 세워야 한다.
- ⑤ 서두르지 않아야 실수를 줄일 수 있다.

23. A man standing on the street corner selling "nonbreakable" pens suddenly finds that the one he is demonstrating with breaks in half. He stops for a moment, turns to the crowd, and declares, "Now I'll show you what the inside looks like." Laughter can turn any disadvantage into an advantage. People who know this not only look for some positive aspect in their misfortunes but actually go one step further. After their initial shock, they gather their resources, overcome their problem, and see opportunities where most of us fail to see them. Moreover, many who have experienced a major loss often go on to achieve remarkable feats in spite of their hardships, because they focus on what they can gain from their circumstance rather than on what they have lost. They believe in the old cliché that every cloud has a silver lining, and they actively seek the advantage in their disadvantage.

- ① 유머로 대인 관계를 개선하라.
- ② 자신의 약점을 인식하라.
- ③ 허황된 꿈을 꾸지 마라.
- ④ 위기를 기회로 만들어라.
- ⑤ 사소한 이익에 연연하지 마라.

[24~28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. The sun is slowly getting brighter as its core contracts and heats up. In a billion years it will be about 10 percent brighter than today, heating the planet to an uncomfortable degree. Water evaporating from the oceans may set off a runaway greenhouse effect that turns Earth into a damp version of Venus, wrapped permanently in a thick, white blanket of cloud. Or the transformation may take some time and be more gentle, with an increasingly hot and cloudy atmosphere able to shelter microbial life for some time. Either way, water will escape into the stratosphere and be broken down by UV light into oxygen and hydrogen. Oxygen will be left in the stratosphere — perhaps misleading aliens into thinking the planet is still inhabited — while the hydrogen is light enough to escape into space. So our water will gradually _____.

* microbial: 미생물의 ** stratosphere: 성층권

- ① leak away ② be frozen ③ flow over
- ④ get polluted ⑤ accumulate

25. Imagine a child playing on the beach below a cliff. He finds a cave, and full of excitement, goes in. Suddenly fear seizes him. In the deep dark of the cave, he cannot see the way ahead. What is frightening him is the sense of the unknown stretching into the black distance. Worries can be like this. Our anxiety is not about something specific, but more of a sense that unknown and uncertain possibilities may be out of sight far ahead. We can stop these worries from growing. A powerful torch or flashlight could have shown the child the limits of the cave. We can _____ by asking: "What is the worst that can happen?" More often than not, the worst that we fear is much less terrible than our vague, unarticulated fear. Once we know the worst, we can face it directly and work out more sensibly what to do.

- ① hide our fears
- ② increase our uncertainties
- ③ place limits on our worries
- ④ share specific worries with others
- ⑤ differentiate reality from the ideal

26. People have found many ways to reduce stress or control their responses to it. Possibilities include special breathing routines, exercise, meditation, and distraction, as well as trying to deal with the problem that caused the stress. Social support is one of the most powerful methods of coping with stress, and researchers have demonstrated its effectiveness by brain measurements as well as people's self-reports. In one study, happily married women were given moderately painful shocks to their ankles. On various trials, they held the hand of their husband, a man they did not know, or no one. Holding the husband's hand reduced the response in several brain areas. Holding the hand of an unknown man reduced the response a little, on the average, but not as much as holding the husband's hand. In short, as expected, brain responses correspond to people's self-reports that _____.

- ① holding hands makes them feel friendlier
- ② exercise and meditation lessen ankle pain
- ③ stimulating the brain induces happier feelings
- ④ what matters the most is how to measure stress
- ⑤ social support from a loved one helps reduce stress

27. Lifeline infrastructures are vital systems that support a nation's economy and quality of life. Modern economies rely on the ability to move goods, people, and information safely and reliably. Adding to their importance is that many of the lifeline systems serve vital roles in disaster recovery. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance to government, business, and the public at large that the flow of services provided by a nation's infrastructure continues unimpeded in the face of a broad range of natural and technological hazards. The linkage between systems and services is critical to any discussion of infrastructure. Although it is the performance of the hardware (i.e., the highways, pipes, and transmission lines) that is of immediate concern following an earthquake, it is actually the loss of services that these systems provide that is the real loss to the public. Therefore, a high priority in protecting these systems from hazards is ensuring _____.

- ① an early alarm system for economic crises
- ② the durability and stability of transmission lines
- ③ the continuity, or at least the rapid restoration, of service
- ④ a prompt mobilization of experts for disaster control
- ⑤ the maintenance and expansion of lifeline systems

28. Essentially the same structural forms of politics can nevertheless take on very different "flavors." For example, a dictatorship can, in theory, be brutal or benevolent; anarchy can, in theory, consist of "mutual aid" or a "war of all against all" that proceeds in the absence of any rule of law whatsoever; democracies can and typically are distinguished in terms of the extent to which they are socially oriented as opposed to individualistically oriented. Thus, whatever our answer to the "What is the best structural form of politics?" question, we still want to know what "flavor" this structural form of politics ought to have since _____. Indeed, this is precisely why we vote *within* a democratic *structure*: to determine the "flavor" we want that democratic structure to have. [3점]

- ① voters ultimately determine a political structure
- ② political structures, in fact, outweigh political "flavors"
- ③ the best structural form of politics is not easy to determine
- ④ political structure, by itself, does not determine political content
- ⑤ each structural form of politics must be valued independently

[29~30] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

29. The greatest errors in judging a person are made by his parents; this is a fact, but how is one to explain it? Do the parents have too much experience of the child, and can they no longer compose it into a unity? We notice that travelers in a strange land grasp correctly the common, distinctive traits of a people only in the first period of their stay; the more they get to know a people, the more they _____ (A) _____ how to see what is typical and distinctive about it. As soon as they see up close, they stop being farsighted. Might parents judge their children wrongly because they have never stood far enough off from them? A quite different explanation would be the following: people tend to stop thinking about things that are closest to them, and simply _____ (B) _____ them. When parents are required to judge their children, it is perhaps their customary thoughtlessness that makes them judge so mistakenly. [3점]

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | forget | ..... | accept |
| ② | learn | ..... | ignore |
| ③ | seek | ..... | conceal |
| ④ | neglect | ..... | analyze |
| ⑤ | understand | ..... | embrace |

30. Persuasion is the strategic use of language to move an audience. It works by appealing to our emotion as well as by appealing to our reason. Therefore, sometimes you may try to appeal to an emotion in your audience by imitating it: hysteria by being hysterical, anger by raging. _____ (A) _____, you may try to re-create the circumstances which excited in you the emotions that you want to excite in your audience. However, the best measure is to appear calm, detached, thoroughly in control of your feelings, while you are controlling your narrative for your own purposes. Even your choice of words should be selective; you must pay attention to their nuances. If you address a labor union, _____ (B) _____, it will make a great difference whether you refer to the members as workers, comrades, or just people.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | In short | ..... | in addition |
| ② | By contrast | ..... | in addition |
| ③ | Hence | ..... | however |
| ④ | Nevertheless | ..... | for example |
| ⑤ | Also | ..... | for example |

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

The growing season in the Arctic region is short as well as cool, and plants must make the most of what warmth there is. One (A) addiction / adaptation by many arctic plants to the short growing season is *wintergreen*, or semi-evergreen, leaves. They are leaves that develop late in the summer and survive through winter without drying up and dying. They remain green and can start photosynthesis as soon as the weather is warm enough in spring, before there has been time for the new season's leaves to expand and start functioning. They finally (B) wither / prosper after the new leaves have taken over. There are many common arctic plants with wintergreen leaves. Among them are arctic poppy, thrift, alpine saxifrage, and several kinds of chickweeds and starworts. Wintergreen leaves are not (C) limited / accustomed to the Arctic; many plants of the northern forests have them, too.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① addiction	..... wither	..... accustomed
② addiction	..... prosper	..... limited
③ adaptation	..... wither	..... limited
④ adaptation	..... prosper	..... limited
⑤ adaptation	..... prosper	..... accustomed

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

Organic food production is growing by leaps and bounds. Many consumers are willing to pay premium prices for organic foods, convinced that they are helping the earth and eating healthier. Some experts say, however, that organic farming has some ① drawbacks. One of the most frequent criticisms is that the crop yields of organic farms are much ② lower than those of traditional farms. That's because organic fields suffer more from weeds and insects than ③ conventional fields. Another argument often offered by experts is that organic farming can supply food for niche markets of ④ wealthy consumers but cannot feed billions of hungry people around the globe. Only the careful use of chemical inputs, not the costly organic methods, can help ⑤ reduce food production significantly in the countries facing hunger.

* niche market: 틈새시장

[33~34] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

33. What everyday rules for behavior guide parents' efforts to socialize their toddlers and preschool-age children? To answer this question, Gralinski and Kopp observed and interviewed mothers and their children in these age groups. They found that for fifteen-month-olds, mothers' rules and requests centered on ensuring the children's safety and, to a lesser extent, protecting the families' possessions from harm; respecting basic social niceties ("Don't bite"; "No kicking"); and learning to delay getting what they wanted. As children's ages and cognitive sophistication increased, the numbers and kinds of prohibitions and requests expanded from the original focus on child protection and interpersonal issues to family routines, self-care, and other concerns regarding the child's independence. By the time children were three, a new quality of rule emerged: "Do not scream in a restaurant, run around naked in front of company, or pick your nose."

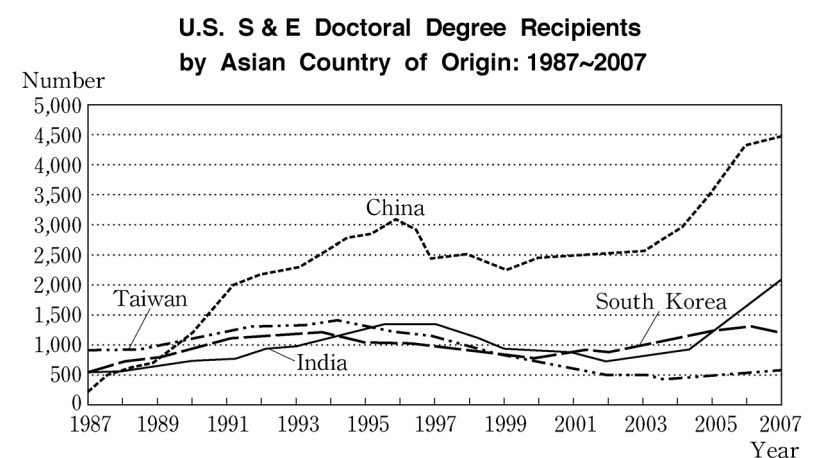
- ① changes in maternal rules according to children's age
- ② limitations of discipline for children's socialization
- ③ parents' concerns about children's independence
- ④ importance of parents' anger management skills
- ⑤ effects of thinking ability on children's socialization

34. Ancient Greek and Roman costume is essentially draped, and presents a traditional stability and permanence. While it received certain fashions over the centuries, it never underwent any major transformation. Léon Heuzey, the pioneer of the study of classical costume, set forth with exemplary clarity its two basic principles: the first is that Classical costume has no form in itself, as it consisted of a simple rectangular piece of cloth woven in varying sizes according to its intended use and the height of the customer, without differentiation between the sexes; the second is that this cloth is always draped, never shaped or cut, and was worn round the body in accordance with definite rules. Thus it was always fluid and 'live.' It is notable that we find no evidence in Classical times of tailors or dressmakers: the word itself barely exists in Greek or Latin.

* drape: 주름을 잡아 걸치다

- ① basic characteristics of Classical costume
- ② significant transformations in Classical costume
- ③ the greatness of Léon Heuzey's study of classical costume
- ④ the origin of ancient Greek and Roman costume
- ⑤ difficulties in defining Classical costume

35. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



This graph shows the number of U.S. Science and Engineering (S & E) doctoral degrees earned by students from China, India, South Korea, and Taiwan from 1987 to 2007. ① In 1987, Taiwan had the largest number of S & E doctoral degree recipients from U.S. institutions while China had the least. ② However, China quickly caught up to the other countries by 1990, and has since produced the most U.S. S & E doctoral degree recipients of the four Asian countries. ③ Between 2001 and 2005, more U.S. S & E doctorates were given to South Korean students than to their Indian peers. ④ What is noticeable is that since the early 1990s, all four countries have consistently showed a steady increase in the number of U.S. S & E doctoral degree recipients. ⑤ From 1987 to 2007, none of the four Asian countries broke the barrier of receiving 5,000 U.S. S & E doctorates in a single year, but China came closest when it received 4,500 in 2007.

36. Patience Lovell Wright에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Patience Lovell Wright was a successful artist who specialized in creating wax figures of famous people. Although Patience had received little formal education and what she knew about art was mostly self-taught, she was very skilled, and her work quickly became popular. She was also a devoted Patriot. When the war broke out, she immediately began to work for the Continental Army. She easily picked up information not only from her clients but also from women with whom she socialized often. Patience thrived on danger. Toward the end of the American Revolution, she became deeply involved in a plot to overthrow the king. Without financial backing, the plotters were forced to abandon their plan. Patience consoled herself by recognizing the part she had played in the American Revolution as one of the Patriots' most colorful spies.

* Patriot: (독립전쟁 당시의) 애국단원

- ① 평범한 사람들의 밀랍 모형을 만드는 성공한 예술가였다.
- ② 정규 교육을 통해 예술에 관한 대부분을 알았다.
- ③ 전쟁이 끝날 무렵부터 Continental Army에서 일했다.
- ④ 종종 친교를 나누었던 여성들로부터 정보를 쉽게 얻었다.
- ⑤ 왕을 폐위시키려는 음모에 가담하지 않았다.

37. jerboa에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The small jerboa lives in deserts across the world. Jerboas have big eyes and, like many desert animals, they can see very well at night. In the late evening, they come out of their holes and look for food — mostly seeds and plants. Jerboas are very well adapted to life in the desert. Some jerboas do not need to drink, because they get water from their food. In the hot summer, some jerboas sleep under the sand for two or three months. Jerboas also live in cold deserts like the Gobi. Here, they sleep in their holes in the winter and stay away from the snow. Jerboas can move very fast across the sand. They have huge back legs and they can jump up to three meters in one move. They do this when they need to run away from other animals.

- ① 눈이 크고 밤에 매우 잘 볼 수 있다.
- ② 주로 씨앗과 식물을 먹이로 찾는다.
- ③ 추운 사막에서도 산다.
- ④ 모래 위에서는 움직임이 둔해진다.
- ⑤ 커다란 뒷다리를 가지고 있다.

38. 다음 글에서 'I'가 겪은 심경의 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I am a female dolphin who lives in an aquarium. One day I got so badly injured that I couldn't swim and come up for air. So my trainers attached bottles to me to act as floats. I didn't want to live the rest of my life being supported by these bottles. I was so aimless and dispirited. I merely floated about and was sure I wasn't going to live for very long. Seeing my depression, my trainers brought in a male dolphin. At first I ignored him but later began to show interest. He tried to help me swim, pushing me from under and bringing me to the surface. Despite my injury, I began making an effort to swim. Soon, the bottles were removed and I recovered completely. It felt great to swim on my own again. We became inseparable, swimming joyfully around together and showing signs of affection.

- ① hopeless → happy
- ② satisfied → worried
- ③ confused → envious
- ④ alarmed → regretful
- ⑤ nervous → disheartened

[39~40] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. The streets of New York are home to numerous trucks, vans, stands, and pushcarts all selling food. Most of the vendors are immigrants bringing street versions of the world's diverse food traditions to this already international metropolis. You can snack on Jamaican goat patties, sample Chinese noodles, take a bite of Egyptian falafel, or enjoy vegetarian Sri Lankan curry. New York even has an annual award ceremony, the Vendy Awards, for the best sidewalk chefs. Part of the fun is tracking down the best offerings. Trucks and vans often visit different areas of New York on different days; some chefs operate only at certain times of day or only on weekends. Even stands with regular spots and hours occasionally vanish, as the owner finds a better spot or takes a week off. Follow the crowds, or ask locals for information — hotel doormen will often let you into the secrets of a neighborhood's best vendors.

- ① New York: A Hub of Grocery Transportation
- ② Vendy Awards for the Best-Selling Street Food
- ③ Origins of International Street Foods in New York
- ④ New York: A Paradise for Street Food Lovers
- ⑤ Famous Street Food for New York Drivers

40. Fourteenth-century approaches to music had a profound and continuing impact on music in later centuries. Perhaps most significant was the invention of a precise and unambiguous notation that could record a wide variety of rhythms and allowed music to be distributed in writing and performed accurately wherever it went. We now take this for granted when we play from notation and sight-read through unfamiliar music, but it was a remarkable innovation in the fourteenth century. Among its effects was that composers could fix their music exactly as they wished it to be performed, leading them to take pride in authorship. The increased interest in the individual and in satisfying the human senses that was characteristic of the age grew stronger in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and has remained important ever since.

- ① History of Music in Terms of Genre
- ② Authorship: Motivation for Innovations
- ③ Greatest Composers of 14th Century Music
- ④ The Innovative Invention of Musical Instruments
- ⑤ Musical Notation: Its Invention and Contributions

[41~42] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

41. According to sociologists, one of the most widespread and basic norms of human culture is embodied in the rule for reciprocation. ① The rule requires that one person try to repay, in kind, what another person has provided. ② By obligating the recipient of an act to repayment in the future, the rule for reciprocation allows one individual to give something to another with confidence that it is not being lost. ③ Sociologists have a desire to be consistent with their words, beliefs, attitudes, and deeds. ④ This sense of future obligation within the rule makes possible the development of various kinds of continuing relationships, transactions, and exchanges that are beneficial to the society. ⑤ Consequently, all members of the society are trained from childhood to follow the rule or suffer serious social disapproval.

* reciprocation: 보답

42. Several plane crashes and near crashes have been attributed to dangerous downward wind bursts known as *wind shear*. These wind bursts generally result from high-speed downdrafts in the turbulence of thunderstorms, but they can occur in clear air when rain evaporates high above the ground. ① The downdraft spreads out when it hits the ground and forms an inward circular pattern. ② A plane entering the pattern experiences an unexpected upward headwind that lifts the plane. ③ Special radar systems are being installed at major airports to detect the location of unpredictable thunderstorms. ④ To resist it, the pilot often cuts speed and lowers the plane's nose to compensate. ⑤ Further into the circular pattern, the wind quickly turns downward, and an airplane can suddenly lose altitude and possibly crash when it is near the ground, as upon landing.

* wind shear: 갑자기 방향이 바뀌는 돌풍

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The underlying idea of world history is that the interaction among human societies resembles not the relationships among billiard balls, but rather among bacteria.

- (A) Similarly, human societies in contact affect each other's development. World historians, recognizing this, seek to understand human history through studying both developments within societies and the way in which societies relate to each other.
- (B) Bacteria, however, fundamentally shape each other as they interact. Because the membranes covering bacteria are full of pores, bacteria can exchange genetic information and can even fundamentally alter each other's basic make-up when they touch.
- (C) Billiard balls rolling around the table may collide and affect each other's trajectories, but they do not actually change each other: The eight ball is an eight ball even after it is struck by the cue ball.

* membrane: 얇은 막 ** trajectory: 궤도

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

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

In one troop, a taste for caramels was developed by introducing this new food into the diet of young minors, low on the status ladder.

We are not the only species to give sometimes wrongheaded deference to those in authority positions. (①) In monkey colonies, where rigid dominance hierarchies exist, beneficial innovations do not spread quickly through the group unless they are taught first to a dominant animal. (②) When a lower animal is taught the new concept first, the rest of the colony remains mostly oblivious to its value. (③) One study on the introduction of new food tastes to Japanese monkeys provides a nice illustration. (④) The taste for caramels inched slowly up the ranks: A year and a half later, only 51 percent of the colony had acquired it, and still none of the leaders. (⑤) Contrast this with what happened in a second troop where wheat was introduced first to the leader: Wheat eating — to this point unknown to these monkeys — spread through the whole colony within four hours.

* deference: 복종 ** oblivious: 알아차리지 못하는

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

All art is creation, regardless of how closely the imitation approximates the original. Even the most rigorous attempt to create an absolute likeness is ultimately selective. Doing a portrait, for example, the artist may ask the subject to look serious, not smile — selecting a certain aspect of the person. We know Mona Lisa Giaconda, the subject of the most famous portrait in the world, through her mysterious smile; but we will never know what the entire person was like. The treasure of art, however, is that *its* reality lives forever. The final product is really an addition to reality, not simply a way of totally reproducing it. The artist always contributes something new, something that never was put together in precisely that way before. Leonardo's Mona Lisa is not Mona Lisa. The latter has long since gone to her reward; the former will never die.



Every work of art, no matter how precisely it ____ (A) ____ the original, is not a mere reproduction, but a unique creation that exists on its own and never ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|----------------|
| ① reveals | ..... | compromises |
| ② imitates | ..... | perishes |
| ③ illustrates | ..... | returns |
| ④ recalls | ..... | stands alone |
| ⑤ verifies | ..... | goes unnoticed |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

The first memory I have of visiting a working artist's studio is a trip my family took to the studio of (a) Grey Stone, a potter who made the dinnerware set our whole family has cherished for many years. When I was about five years old, our family drove down to his studio with several miscellaneous pieces of handmade pottery from the family collection. We wanted Grey to make a set that would draw together the pieces we had collected over the years.

(B)

A favorite family pastime then developed when guests came over and we got out the "good stoneware." Before my father served the food, (b) he would encourage guests to flip over their plates to read what was on the underside. Thanks to his influence, this childhood pastime has since become a habit. Even today, I still flip over all handmade pottery pieces as soon as I first touch them to see if there might be an inscription or at least to look for the potter's mark.

(C)

Even at that young age, looking around Grey's house and studio complex, I thought about how great it was that he could work at home, with (c) his family around him, and produce things with his own hands. After accepting our request, he immediately started working on one of the pieces. Taking a prepared lump of clay, (d) he put it on his treadle wheel. It was so fascinating to see how ordinary clay could turn into a beautiful pot.

(D)

I couldn't get that process out of my head so I looked forward to our return trip several months later to pick up the finished dinnerware. One of my favorite features of each piece Grey had made was that, upon close inspection, one could see that the pieces had been individually inscribed with some marks on the underside, just inside the trimmed foot. On each of those pieces, with the large foot area, there was room for the inscription not only of (e) the potter's signature, address, and date, but also a unique saying or phrase.

46. 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)

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

48. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 필자는 다섯 살 무렵에 Grey Stone의 작업실을 방문하였다.
② 필자의 가족은 도자기 그릇을 수집해오고 있었다.
③ 필자는 아버지의 영향으로 접시를 뒤집어 보는 습관을 갖게 되었다.
④ 필자는 Grey Stone의 집 방문 시 그가 작업하는 것을 보지 못했다.
⑤ Grey Stone이 만들어 준 그릇의 밑바닥에는 표식이 새겨져 있었다.

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

All his life, Chris Greicius dreamed of becoming a police officer. But there was a major obstacle standing in his way. He had leukemia and was not expected to make it to adulthood. When he was seven years old, Chris's disease got worse. That's when a family friend, Tommy Austin, arranged for Chris to come as close as he could to _____. He called Officer Ron Cox and arranged for Chris to spend a day with some police officers.

When the day arrived, Chris was welcomed by three squad cars and a police motorcycle ridden by Officer Frank Shankwitz. Then, he was treated to a ride in a police helicopter. The officers finished the day by swearing Chris in as the first—and only—honorary state trooper. The next day, Cox presented Chris with an official Arizona Highway Patrol uniform. With a smile that lit up the room, he accepted it.

Two days later, Chris died in the hospital, his uniform close at hand. Shankwitz was very sad, but grateful that he had helped Chris. He also realized that there were many other children like Chris. That prompted Shankwitz to co-found the Make-A-Wish Foundation. It has now become the largest wish-granting organization in the world, enlarging the experiences of more than eighty thousand children.

* leukemia: 백혈병

49. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Boy Trooper in Uniform Dies of Leukemia
② A Boy's Wish Blossoms into a Foundation
③ A Badge of Honor Saves Thousands of Children
④ A Lingering Illness: Can the Boy Survive It?
⑤ An Everlasting Smile: The Story of a Police Officer

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① living his dream
② making a promise
③ visiting his relatives
④ recovering from his illness
⑤ helping other children in the hospital

* 확인 사항

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