2011학년도 4월 고3 전국연합학력평가 문제지

외국어(영어) 영역

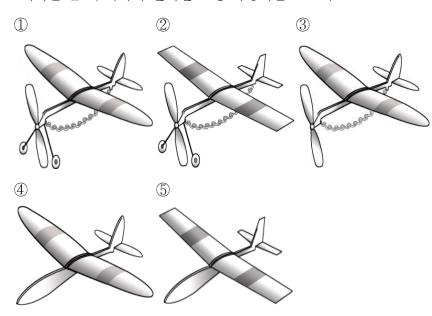
제 3 교시

	성명		수험번호						3					
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 정확히 기입하시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험번호를 쓰고, 또 수험번호와 답을 정확히 표기하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점씩입니다.

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택할 모형 비행기를 고르시오.



- 2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - 1 annoyed
- 2 pleased
- ③ impressed

- 4 relieved
- ⑤ scared
- 3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 계절별로 적절한 운동 방법
 - ② 겨울에 걸리기 쉬운 질병 예방법
 - ③ 지역별 날씨 변화를 결정하는 요인
 - ④ 불면증 예방을 위한 올바른 생활 습관
 - ⑤ 일조량 부족으로 인한 우울증을 피하는 방법
- 4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 조카에게 전화하기
- ② 항공권 예매하기
- ③ 식료품 사다주기
- ④ 세탁물 찾아오기
- ⑤ 도서 주문하기
- 5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선물을 사기 위해 부담하기로 한 금액을 고르시오.
 - ① \$16
- ② \$18
- 3 \$20
- **4** \$36
- ⑤ \$40

- 6. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 방과 후 학교 수업의 폐강된 강좌를 알려주려고
 - ② 인터넷의 과도한 사용을 자제할 것을 당부하려고
 - ③ 인터넷 설문 조사에 참여하는 방법을 설명하려고
 - ④ 학교 홈페이지의 접속 장애를 사전에 공지하려고
 - ⑤ 방과 후 학교 수업의 인터넷 재신청을 안내하려고
- 7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일을 고르시오.
 - ① to buy her a gift
- 2 to pick up her mail
- ③ to arrange her trip
- 4 to send money to her
- 5 to pay her utility bills
- 8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.
- ① 여객선 갑판
- ② 병원 진료실
- ③ 학교 운동장

- ④ 비행기 기내
- ⑤ 공원 호숫가
- 9. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 유치원 교사 학부모
- ② 아파트 관리인 주민
- ③ 기숙사 사감 방문객
- ④ 부동산 중개인 고객
- ⑤ 박물관 직원 관람객
- 10. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 상담교사 방문하기
- ② 부모님과 상의하기
- ③ 직업 체험 활동하기
- ④ 취업 박람회 참가하기
- ⑤ 직업 안내 사이트 검색하기
- 11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 의뢰한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.



- 12. World Castle 버스 여행에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
 - ① 세계문화유산으로 등재된 마을을 방문한다.
- ② 약 20분 후에 마을의 남문에 도착한다.
- ③ 전통 공연을 관람한 후 고성을 방문한다.
- ④ 개별적으로 마을을 둘러보는 시간을 갖는다.
- ⑤ 오후 4시에 다음 목적지로 이동한다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



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

Woman:

- ① We have to finish work by 10 pm.
- 2) The restaurant is being renovated.
- 3 We'd better hurry to get there in time.
- 4 The seafood spaghetti is their specialty.
- ⑤ Eating at night isn't good for your health.

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

Man:

- ① I'll let you know the contest result.
- ② I'd like to do it as soon as possible.
- ③ I hope you will speak English fluently.
- ④ I should have joined the contest last year.
- ⑤ I will help you improve your pronunciation.

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

Woman:

- ① Dancing improves not only health, but also sociability.
- 2 Volunteer work is a good way of building inner strength.
- ③ Active attitudes help to achieve friendship as well as love.
- ④ The key to happiness is looking into yourself, not into others.
- ⑤ The important thing lies in your warm heart, not in what you do.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Lauren이 Susan에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Lauren

- ① It's not a good decision to apply for that character.
- ② Would you do my part on behalf of me? I can't do this.
- 3 You're so important in the drama. Please stay with us.
- 4 We've got the first prize. I appreciate your great effort.
- ⑤ Thank you for inviting me. The play was so impressive.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제는 다 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

Many city services will not open for some days because of the budget problems of the city. As part of the 2011 budget, three reduced—service days were planned for 2011, days which are unpaid for all affected employees—the Friday after Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve, and New Year's Eve. If you plan to check out a library book, visit a city clinic or have your garbage picked up on those days, you had better choose another day. City Hall, public libraries, health clinics and most city offices will be closed. Emergency service providers including police and fire fighters will be working at full strength, but most services not directly related to public safety will not be provided, including street sweeping. The 2011 budget anticipates saving \$8.3 million due to the reduced—service days.

- ① 시 행정 서비스 제한일을 공지하려고
- ② 시의 에너지 절약 정책을 홍보하려고
- ③ 환경 보호 조례안 제정을 촉구하려고
- ④ 지역의 고용 현황 정보를 공유하려고
- ⑤ 쓰레기 분리수거일 변경을 안내하려고

19. 밑줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

One evening before making a presentation at a sales conference, Mark discovered that he and the vice president of sales for a large food products firm were both car lovers. "Do you read *Car Weekly?*" the vice president asked. At the time Mark was not familiar with the publication, but ① he was curious about it. After the vice president told him about the magazine, ② he made a mental note to subscribe to it. However, his fellow car lover was one step ahead. The next morning, ③ he handed him a subscription card that he had pulled out of his most recent issue. Mark was struck by how thoughtful this small gesture was. After that, ④ he uses a similar technique when he talks with friends and clients about books. If ⑤ he finds out that there is a really great title they have not read, he will order a copy and have it sent to them. He believes that this simple act is effective for relationship building.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Most of us make at least three important decisions in our lives: where to live, what to do, and whom to do it with. We choose our towns, our jobs, and our spouses and friends. Making these decisions ① is such a natural part of adulthood that it is easy to forget that we are among the first human beings to make them. For most of recorded history, people lived ② where they were born, did what their parents had done, and associated with those who were doing the same. Social and physical structures were the great dictators ③ that determined how and where people would spend their lives. This left most folks with little to decide for ④ themselves. But the industrial and technological revolutions changed all that, and the resulting explosion of personal liberty ⑤ creating an array of options, alternatives, and decisions that our ancestors never faced.

8

$21. (A) \sim (C)$ 에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

People avoid feedback because they hate being criticized. Psychologists have a lot of theories about why people are so (A) sensitive/sensitively to hearing about their own imperfections. One is that they associate feedback with the critical comments received in their younger years from parents and teachers. (B) What / Whatever the cause of our discomfort is, most of us have to train ourselves to seek feedback and listen carefully when we hear it. Without that training, the very threat of critical feedback often leads us to (C) practice/be practiced destructive, maladaptive behaviors that negatively affect not only our work but the overall health of our organizations.

(A)(B) (C)① sensitive ····· Whatever ····· practice Whatever be practiced 2 sensitive ③ sensitive ····· What ····· practice 4 sensitively ····· Whatever ···· practice 5 sensitively What be practiced

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

A Spanish language school created in Guatemalan village in 1996 offers an example of how tourism can contribute to conservation. ① The school combines individual language courses with homestay opportunities and eco-tours. 2 It receives around 1,800 tourists yearly and employs almost 100 residents, of whom around 60 percent were previously engaged in mostly illegal timber extraction and hunting. 3 Careful monitoring in 2000 has shown that, among the families benefiting from the business, the majority has significantly reduced old practices which damaged the environment.

Numerous animal and plant species may become extinct soon because of luxury tourism. ⑤ Furthermore, community—owned private reserves have been established, and social pressure against hunting has increased.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

No one can overestimate the grave consequences of the soaring population of senior citizens. Now more and more elderly people find it difficult to lead a decent life due mainly to financial hardship. That is, poverty is posing a major challenge to them. The nation's welfare budget for the elderly represents only 16.8 percent of the total welfare spending, hitting the second lowest among the OECD states. The statistics show how vulnerable senior citizens are to poverty. It is necessary for the government to make a sufficient welfare budget for the elderly. Otherwise, the government cannot avoid criticism that it has done little to tackle the worsening problem. It is time for the government to try to increase the welfare spending for the elderly hit by poverty.

- ① 노인 고용을 확대하기 위한 새로운 정책을 마련하자.
- ② 노년층의 체육 및 여가 활동을 위한 시설을 확충하자.
- ③ 출산 장려 정책을 통해 고령화 사회의 문제에 대비하자.
- ④ 경제적 어려움에 처한 노인을 위한 복지 예산을 확대하자.
- ⑤ 빈곤층의 사회 적응 능력 강화를 위한 프로그램을 마련하자.

[24~29] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

		or even poisonous. Why?rs of
Through all this ti influences includi competition from animals. If a plant the result can be species. But, unlik and race for safet and become pred survival of their s	me and even today, to ng changes in clip other plants; and the fails to adjust to the serious depletion of the animals, plants can y. Nor have many plants. So to defend pecies, most plants he cal, and reproductive	they are subject to many mate, soil, and water; e scores of plant—eating nese external influences, or even extinction of its annot pick up their roots lants taken the offensived themselves or ensure have developed elaborate characteristics including
① isolation ④ contraction	2 adaptation5 simplification	③ combination
		much respect paid to the

Take, for example, the matter of expenditure. Very many people spend money in ways quite different from those that their natural tastes would demand. They feel that the respect of their neighbors depends on their possession of a good car and their ability to give good dinners. However, to be actually indifferent to is both a strength and a source of happiness. A society composed of those who do not bow too much to the cheering crowd is far more interesting and desirable than one in which all behave alike. People should be natural, and should follow their spontaneous tastes in so far as these are not definitely antisocial.

- ① the public opinion
- 2 the natural flavor
- 3 the antisocial attitude
- 4 the consumer pressure
- 5 the political correctness

26. When you feel a strong emotion, you are inclined to do something vigorously. If you are afraid, you want to run away; if you are angry, you want to attack. If you are extremely joyful, your response is less predictable but usually vigorous. However, you sometimes feel a strong emotion without this vigorous action. Even in this case, there is still your mind. Consider this situation. You are lying in bed when you hear an intruder break into the house. You might lie there frozen with fear, feeling a strong emotion but doing nothing. True, you are not moving, but your heart is racing. You might continue lying there, hoping the intruder will leave without noticing you, but you are ready to run away or attack or do whatever else becomes necessary.

- ① much violation of privacy
- 2 some readiness for action
- 3 slim chance of meditation
- 4 unwanted pressure of attack
- (5) natural instinct for freedom

- 27. Leonardo's famous painting the Mona Lisa in the Louvre museum in Paris demands respect. We are expected to be in awe of the original master and appreciate the art, the value and the historical significance. Put a reproduction above your TV and the image at a glance may appear remarkably similar to that of the original, except that your wallpaper and your living room now surround it. The great work of art is deprived of its presentation and its relationship with the other great works of art it once shared its room with. The expectations for us to look carefully with admiration and appreciation are removed. The context in which we see an image makes a significant difference to how we respond to the image. When we present an image for discussion we must remember that we have removed it from its original context. The original context is that should be recorded in your background work or research. [3점]
 - ① a possible substitute of study
 - 2 a false image of masterpieces
 - 3 an original source of mistakes
 - (4) a similar presentation of images
 - ⑤ an important frame of reference
- 28. One of the most important factors that influences an organization's response to its external environment is its culture. Organization culture is the set of important assumptions about the organization and its goals and practices that members of the company share. In this way, company's culture provides a framework that organizes and directs people's behavior on the job. Thus, the culture of an organization _______. For example, the way people dress and behave, the way they interact with each other and with customers, and the qualities that are likely to be valued by their managers are usually quite different at a bank than they are at a rock—music company, and different again at a law firm or an advertising agency.
 - ① becomes easily ignored by people
 - 2 aligns with the cooperative environment
 - ③ promotes members' loyalty to the group
 - 4 shows variety depending on the workplace
 - ⑤ influences the relationship between members
- 29. Here are two multiplication problems; Question 1: What is the product of 1×2×3×4×5×6×7×8? and Question 2: What is the product of 8×7×6×5×4×3×2×1? Instead of calculating the answer, take two or three seconds to make a rough estimate. If we put these questions side by side, the numbers are the same. So if we were truly logical beings our answer should be the same for both. However, we are psychological beings so we take shortcuts. When we are asked to answer the first question by itself, the answers average about 500. But when the order of the numbers is reversed, the answers average well above 2,000. In the second problem, the product of the first three numbers is high, and in the first it is low, resulting in hugely different projections. This shows that

- ① the way we avoid problems controls the way we think
- ② the attention-grabbing effort has a good result on life
- 3 the first information has a large influence on what follows
- 4 the close observation of the result makes right judgement
- (5) the answer to the first question misleads the next question

30. 다음 글의 마지막에 필자가 느꼈을 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

My husband is a busy physician. He rarely has dinner with us. However, this afternoon he called me and said he would come back home earlier after finishing the last operation. He also asked me not to call while he was operating. After hanging up the phone, I was in a rush to get dinner ready letting my baby girl play with her new favorite toy, my cellular phone. After a while, I heard my phone ring. I tried to take the phone away from my baby girl, but she hung it up. The phone rang again and I answered. A nurse's voice said that my husband wanted to know why I called so many times and see if there was an emergency. I could not understand what was going on, so I checked the call log. I was at a loss to find out that my baby girl had dialed her father six times in about five minutes.

- ① bored
- 2 fascinated
- ③ encouraged

- 4 amused
- ⑤ embarrassed

31. (A)~(C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

Some families work better together if there is a set of house rules. These (A) prohibit / prescribe the expectations for behaviors and guidelines for the family to live together as a group. Well-defined house rules can become quite important during the adolescent years. Having these rules discussed and written down can avoid conflicts over what behaviors are acceptable. When there is a particular problem in following a rule, then the parents may want to implement associated consequences if the rule is (B) broken/obeyed. However, the rules should be fair and consistent and should involve input from the teen. Adolescents may be eager to participate in the (C) abolishment / establishment of such rules when they find out that they might include a rule they like such as, "No one will enter someone else's room without knocking first." Rules are mainly needed for teen or family member behaviors that are a problem.

- (A) (B) (C)

 ① prohibit ······ obeyed ····· abolishment
 ② prohibit ····· broken ····· establishment
 ③ prescribe ····· broken ···· abolishment
- 4 prescribe obeyed abolishment
- ⑤ prescribe ····· broken ···· establishment

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

One interesting example of self-control strategy imposed by a government is daylight saving time. Most people think that daylight saving time is a ① great idea, primarily because they enjoy the extra hour of daylight during the evening. Of course, the number of daylight hours on a given day is ② fixed. There is just only one small but influential change. It is just to set the clocks ahead one hour, which does nothing to ③ increase the amount of daylight. The simple change of the labels on the hours of the day, calling 'six o'clock' by the name 'seven o'clock,' affects us all into waking up an hour ④ later. Along with having more time to enjoy an evening, we end up saving energy too. Historically, the idea was first suggested by Benjamin Franklin as an American delegate in Paris. Known to be stingy, Franklin calculated that thousands of pounds of candle wax could be ⑤ saved with his idea.

33. 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

The battle to minimize the surface is something we see all over the natural world. For example, groups of newborn birds and animals huddle together into a ball minimizing exposed surface so as to keep them warm. ____(A)____, the members of a herd of cattle or a school of fish seeking to minimize the opportunities for predators will gather themselves into a circular group to minimize the surface that the predator can attack. When it is dry, the cactus contracts like an accordion to minimize the surface area exposed to the sun and retain as much water as possible. ____(B)____, there are many situations where a large surface area is important. For a tree that draws moisture and nutrients from the air, it is good to maximize its surface area with lots of leafy surfaces.

(A) (B)
① Instead In contrast
② Besides Consequently
③ However Otherwise
④ Likewise Conversely
⑤ Therefore For example

[34~35] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

34. Many studies show that a lack of knowledge about nutrition leads to unhealthy eating habits and obesity in the young. Moreover, with the increasing number of dual—income families, parents are finding it more difficult to teach their children how to eat well. To fill the gap, governments need to put the emphasis on nutrition education in the classroom. The aim of this education should be to teach young students how to eat more healthily. Young students need to have a better relationship with food, learning about what is on their plate and how it gets there. With this education young children can get interested in what they are eating and break bad eating habits. Nutrition education in schools can help more students eat balanced diets that include more vegetables and have a healthy life.

- ① the need for nutrition education in schools
- 2 the absence of education about health care
- 3 the relationship between food and health
- 4 disadvantages of unhealthy eating habits
- (5) tips for parents to keep children safe
- **35.** We all worry about getting old. We all worry about getting sick. But we really worry about losing our minds. Yes, the brain at middle age has lost a step. Our problems are not imaginary, and our worries are not unreasonable. But neuroscientists have found that the middle-aged brain actually has surprising talents. It has developed powerful systems that can cut through the intricacies of complex problems to find concrete answers. It more calmly manages emotions and information than in younger years. Indeed, one new series of fascinating studies suggests that the way our brains age may give us a broader perspective, and even be more creative. Older brains are also better at making connections. Yes, the old take longer to assimilate new information. But faced with information that relates to what they already know, their brains tend to work quicker and smarter, discerning patterns and jumping to the logical end point.
 - ① ways to delay brain aging
 - 2 the problems of getting old
 - 3 benefits of the brain with aging
 - 4 effects of exercise on creativity
 - (5) the importance of logical thinking

36. Five-Foot Shelf에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Five—Foot Shelf, called Harvard Classics, is a 51—volume collection of classic works from world literature, compiled and edited by Harvard University president Charles W. Eliot. Throughout his working at Harvard, Eliot had occasionally remarked that a five—foot shelf would hold books enough to give a good substitute of a liberal education. As he neared retirement in 1909, one publisher invited him to compile this Five—Foot Shelf. With the help of various professors at Harvard, he completed the collection. He compiled the Classics not as a "great books" collection but as a course of study particularly for the young whose early education was cut short. Unlike similar efforts, such as the Encyclopedia Britannica's Great Books, which have been updated and revised over the years, the Harvard Classics were fixed once for all.

- ① 하버드 대학교의 총장들이 쓴 작품을 엮은 것이다.
- ② Charles W. Eliot의 은퇴 후에 기획된 작품집이다.
- ③ 하버드 대학교 교수들의 도움을 받아 완성되었다.
- ④ 고등 교육을 받은 사람들을 위해 만들어졌다.
- ⑤ 시대의 변화에 따라 여러 번 재구성되었다.

37. The National Zoological Gardens에 대한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 <u>않는</u> 것은?

The National Zoological Gardens is the largest in South Africa and is regarded as one of the top zoos in the world. Established in 1899, the grounds cover an area of 75 hectares. The main functions of the zoo are conservation, education, research and the recreational needs of its visitors. It has over 200 mammals and 80 bird species, of which about 70 are classified as highly endangered. Apart from its enclosures, which are designed to resemble the animals' natural habitat, there is an animal nursery, veterinary hospital and farmyard area. The zoo has an education program, which includes courses for adults and for school children during school holidays. Facilities include cable—car rides commanding a superb view over the zoo, a train which transports people to the different sections of the zoo, a restaurant, a conference facility, a souvenir shop, and picnic facilities.

- ① 남아프리카에서 가장 큰 규모의 동물원이다.
- ② 약 70종의 멸종 위기 동물을 보유하고 있다.
- ③ 관광객을 위한 병원과 미아 보호소가 있다.
- ④ 성인과 학생을 위한 교육 프로그램을 제공한다.
- ⑤ 케이블카와 기차 등의 시설을 갖추고 있다.

[38~39] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

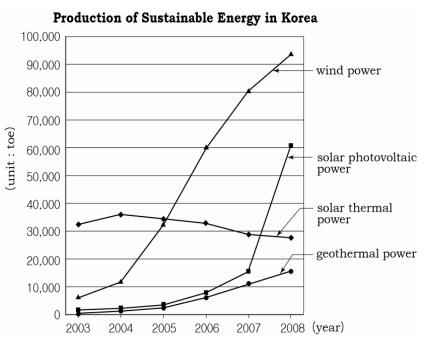
- 38. A few years ago, a university professor tried a little but impressive experiment. He sent Christmas cards to a sample of perfect strangers. Although he expected some reaction, the response he received was amazing. Holiday cards addressed to him came pouring back from the people who had never met nor heard of him. The great majority of those who returned a card never inquired into the identity of the unknown professor. They received his holiday greeting card, and they automatically sent one in return. While small in scope, this study nicely shows one action of the most potent weapons to influence our behavior. That is the rule for mutuality. The rule says that we should try to repay, in kind, what another person has provided us.
- ① 타인에 대한 배려가 사회 생활의 기본 덕목이다.
- ② 사람들은 받은 것에 대해 보답하려는 경향이 있다.
- ③ 낯선 사람이 베푸는 지나친 친절을 경계해야 한다.
- ④ 크리스마스 카드를 주고받는 문화가 사라져 가고 있다.
- ⑤ 인간은 선천적으로 다른 사람과 소통하는 것을 즐긴다.
- 39. Over the last fifty years computer modeling has become a central part of scientific research. With this, scientists can predict earthquakes, how disease spreads, and many other complex phenomena. However, it is just an aid to scientists for calculating predictions from their theories. Experiments will always be necessary to test these predictions against reality. Computer modeling is like a sophisticated way of using pen and paper to calculate the predictions of a scientific theory. Computers may yield important predictions about complex phenomena, but the predictions they make can never be relied on without experimental confirmation. After the computer has made its predictions, these should be compared with scientific experiments.

- ① 컴퓨터를 통해 얻게 되는 생활의 편리함을 경계해야 한다.
- ② 정확한 자연 재해 예측 및 경보 시스템이 개발되어야 한다.
- ③ 자연 현상을 지속적으로 관찰하면 생활의 지혜를 얻게 된다.
- ④ 컴퓨터 모델링을 통한 예측은 과학적 실험이 수반되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 과학 실험 전에 이루어지는 지나친 예측은 실험 과정을 방해한다.

[40~41] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- 40. We cannot read with our eyes immobilized and our mind asleep. Many people suppose that the writer must put out some effort, but no work needs to be done by the reader. The mistake here is to suppose that receiving communication is like receiving a legacy passively. On the contrary, there can be no absolutely passive reading. The reader is like the catcher in a game of baseball. Catching the ball is just as much an activity as pitching it. The pitcher is the sender in the sense that his activity initiates the motion of the ball. The catcher is the receiver in that his activity terminates it. Both are active, though the actions are different. If anything is passive, it is the ball itself, whereas the players are active, moving to pitch or catch. The analogy with writing and reading is almost perfect.
 - ① What Disturbs Your Reading?
 - ② Reading: Just a Passive Activity?
 - ③ Effective Strategies in Fast Reading
 - 4 Interactions: What Matters in Baseball
- (5) Initiating and Terminating Communication
- 41. Today, employers are increasingly confronted with the problem of retaining talented personnel. The management should expend time and effort in devising ways to reduce employee turnover. Most of all, the policies of an organization should be employee—oriented. This can be achieved by conducting open—door meetings and encouraging staff participation in making important decisions. Another important method to help reduce turnover is by hiring the right people for the job. It is the responsibility of the management team to conduct thorough research of the candidate before recruitment. Though money is not the only reason for high conflict, a competitive pay could go a long way in motivating an employee. Competent staff expect their pay to be on par with their peers working in other organizations. It should also be ensured that employees are not overworked.
 - ① When to Transfer Your Position
 - ② How to Stop Employee Turnover
 - 3 Absolute Advantages of Job Change
 - 4 Encouraging Employee Performance
- ⑤ Competitiveness of Powerful Management

42. 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The graph above shows the production of sustainable energy in Korea from four different sources from 2003 to 2008. ① Since 2003, production of the energy from wind power increased and it exceeded 90,000 toe in 2008. ② Production of the energy from solar thermal power was at its peak in 2004, and then decreased steadily. ③ In 2008, production of the energy from solar photovoltaic power was less than twice as much as that of the energy from solar thermal power. ④ The gap between production of the energy from solar photovoltaic power and production of the energy from geothermal power was biggest in 2008. ⑤ Production of the energy from three sources except the solar thermal power increased from 2003 to 2008.

*toe: 석유환산톤(에너지 양을 나타내는 단위)

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?

Ancient humans recognized patterns in the organized and regular motions of stars and other celestial objects, just as present—day scientists search for patterns and trends in natural phenomena.

- (A) This cycle consists of 235 lunar periods and is the point where both the solar and lunar years are harmonized. They also acquired a vast amount of astrological information from the Babylonians.
- (B) In fact, ancient Chinese astronomers were keen observers of the skies, and they made some of the earliest astronomical accomplishments. One of them was their calculation of "the cycle of nineteen years."
- (C) The information enabled them to develop a cycle to predict both lunar and solar eclipses and instruments to measure the movement of heavenly bodies—at least 500 years before the west accomplished the same tasks.

$$(1)(A) - (C) - (B)$$

$$(2)(B) - (A) - (C)$$

$$(3)(B) - (C) - (A)$$

$$(4)(C) - (A) - (B)$$

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

On the other hand, those who are emotionally illiterate blunder their way through lives marked by misunderstanding, frustrations, and failed relationships.

What is the secret of human happiness and fulfillment? Philosophers, prophets, and other sages have debated this question since ancient times without arriving at a satisfactory resolution. (①) The advance of psychology in the last century has raised the hope of a scientific answer to the secret. (②) Perhaps, in psychological view, systematic, empirical study of human success and failure will tell us how we should live. (③) Recently psychological experiments showed that understanding the emotions of oneself and others is the key to a satisfying life. (④) For example, those people who are self—aware and responsive to others manage their affairs with wisdom and grace, even in adverse circumstances. (⑤) A scientific understanding of this emotional intelligence may allow us to train our emotional skills so that we can live more fulfilling and productive lives.

45. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?

Although a fish does drink water, its primary method of obtaining water is through osmosis. The water seeps into its body through tiny holes in its skin. Osmosis is simply the movement of a solution such as salt and water through a membrane such as a fish's skin until the concentration of the solution becomes equal on both sides of the membrane. When a fish lives in salt water, the ocean water contains more salt than does the liquid in the fish. Thus, osmosis draws water out of the fish and the fish needs continually to drink water to refill the liquid being drawn out of its body. When a fish lives in fresh water, the water has less salt than does the liquid in the fish and water is drawn through the fish's skin into its body. Therefore, a freshwater fish does not need to drink water.

*membrane: 세포막

1

A fish in salt water drinks water to $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (A) the solution in and out of itself through osmosis, but there is no $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ (B) for a freshwater fish to drink water.

 $(A) \qquad (B)$

① balance necessity

2 provide opportunity

3 balance externality

4 integrate externality5 provide necessity

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The ______ of "learning" is "knowing!" Take a minute and think about this thought. Knowing means that you will not be looking at the assumptions that exist behind what you think and know. It means that the thinking process leading to knowing may never be revisited. The result could be a persistent determination to hold onto a belief in spite of all evidence that it should be changed. A "blind person" like this chooses to reject all new evidence that could change his or her knowing. He or she becomes stubborn. This blind condition will prevent him or her from learning life's lessons that are necessary for personal growth.

What to do? A person growing in his or her personal leadership will choose to become keen on his or her biases and "knowing." Recognizing that he or she has a knowing will enable the person to open their minds to new facts, changes in assumptions, and new evidence that their knowing may need to be modified, changed, or let go. In this way, it is possible to learn life's lessons and grow as a person.

One thing we know is that we live in a world of rapidly accelerating change. That tells me that we need to be open to new information, ideas, and experiences so that we do not become a "blind person." What action or goal will you set for yourself to more fully develop your openness to changing your "knowing" and experience added personal growth?

46. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

① goal ② abuse ③ basis ④ enemy ⑤ assistant

47. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Overcoming Learning Disorder
- ② Improve Your Intellectual Ability
- ③ Open Your Mind's Eyes in Learning
- **4** Acting as a Pioneer in Exploring Life
- (5) Recognizing the Importance of Experience

[48~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Rudy Ruettiger came from a large blue—collar family. As a kid, he had visions of being somebody. He wanted to do heroic things, such as hitting a home run or going to University of Notre Dame or, even better, playing football there. But people would tell him, "You cannot do that. You are not smart enough. You are not big enough." School was always difficult for him because he had difficulty in reading and spelling. He thought that he could not learn at all, so he had no hope of getting into any college.

(B)

(a) <u>He</u> knocked on the door of the faculty residence hall and said, "Now, tell me how to get here." The man who answered the door was a priest who was the former president of Notre Dame. He thought Rudy was distracted but soon he realized that (b) <u>he</u> was a very passionate young man filled with desire and determination. He called in other priests to help Rudy. They helped him start the basic classes there. Instead of people saying he could not do it, he had people giving him a positive step he could make.

(C)

One day, one of his best friends gave him a Notre Dame jacket saying, "You were born to wear this jacket." He knew Rudy's dream was to go to Notre Dame. (c) <u>He</u> said to him, "Life is too short to hold back on your dreams." He realized he had to get on with it. It took a lot of courage for him to leave home without anyone's help and move toward the dream. But (d) <u>he</u> packed his bags and arrived at the University of Notre Dame in the middle of the night.

(D)

This encouragement made it possible for him to do the hard work he had not done before. They were not guaranteeing anything, but they were making what had been impossible possible. Eventually, (e) he ended up not only graduating from the University of Notre Dame but also making the final tackle as the last game of the season ended. As people chanted "Ru-dy! Ru-dy!" he was carried off the field on the shoulders of his teammates in triumphant glory.

48. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?

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

49. (a)∼(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)
- ② (b)
- ③ (c)
- 4 (d)
- ⑤ (e)

50. Rudy에 대한 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 학창시절 글을 읽는 데 어려움을 겪은 적이 있다.
- ② 성직자들의 도움으로 기초 수업을 받았다.
- ③ 친구에게서 Notre Dame 재킷을 받았다.
- ④ 한밤중에 Notre Dame 대학을 찾아갔다.
- ⑤ 운동을 위해 대학을 중도에 포기했다.

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.