

2011학년도 6월 고2 전국연합학력평가 문제지

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

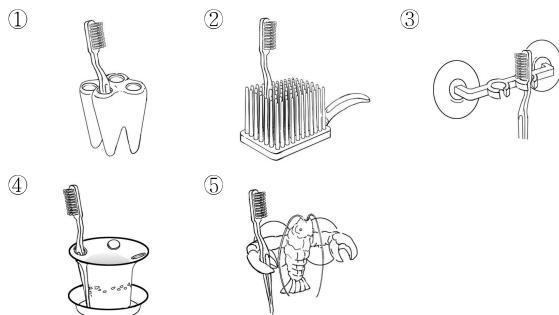
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- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답인지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 구입할 상품을 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① curious ② grateful ③ upset ④ guilty ⑤ relaxed

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

- ① 구내식당 건립의 필요성 ② 규칙적인 식사의 중요성
③ 점심 도시락 지참의 이점 ④ 음식물 쓰레기 처리 방안
⑤ 체중 감량을 위한 식이요법

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 책 빌려주기 ② 연구실 방문하기
③ 영화표 예매하기 ④ 망원경 점검하기
⑤ 별자리 관측하기

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 추가로 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$12 ② \$14 ③ \$16 ④ \$18 ⑤ \$20

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

- ① 축제 일정 변경을 공지하려고
② 학생회 활동 내용을 홍보하려고
③ 나의 주장 대회 참가를 독려하려고
④ 학술 토론 대회 주제를 발표하려고
⑤ 축제 준비를 위한 도움을 요청하려고

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

- ① to write a report on his trip
② to give a talk to her students
③ to tell her how to plant a tree
④ to organize a student volunteer club
⑤ to inform her of his meeting schedule

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

- ① 등산 안내소 ② 버스 매표소
③ 공항 대기실 ④ 지하철 환승역
⑤ 케이블카 탑승장

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

- ① 운동선수 — 코치 ② 연기자 — 매니저
③ 아나운서 — 해설자 ④ 환자 보호자 — 의사
⑤ 퀴즈쇼 참가자 — 사회자

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to take her computer to a service center
② to teach her how to install a program
③ to download an anti-virus software
④ to delete unnecessary programs
⑤ to help her make doughnuts

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 예약할 장소를 고르시오.

	Place	Group Size (People)	Fee (Included)	Bus Ride (Hours)
①	Mask Village	30 ~ 60	\$29 (Souvenir)	2
②	Pottery Village	60 ~ 90	\$30 (Souvenir)	3
③	Cheese Village	60 ~ 90	\$30 (Lunch)	3
④	Chocolate Village	30 ~ 60	\$31 (Lunch)	2
⑤	Salt Village	60 ~ 90	\$31 (Lunch)	2

12. 피자 파티에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 학교 홍보 동영상 제작을 축하하는 자리이다.
② 교사와 학생이 함께 초대된다.
③ 초대장은 이번 일요일까지 발송된다.
④ 참석 여부를 이메일로 알려야 한다.
⑤ 사진 촬영이 계획되어 있다.

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13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ① It's a great place to play.
 ② I think there's a T-Rex here.
 ③ Let's go to the beach.
 ④ I'm scared of the dark.
 ⑤ I'm not afraid of anything.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Thank you for saying so. I'll talk about it with him.
 ② Sorry, but I didn't know the audition was delayed.
 ③ You're right. I'll tell him to focus on the exams.
 ④ Take it easy. You don't have to be nervous.
 ⑤ I'm honored. He also wanted to meet you.

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

Man: _____

- ① Okay. I'll correct the grade after I check it.
 ② You don't have to. I have it with me now.
 ③ That's a good idea. I'll help you with the essay.
 ④ Sure. You can pick it up from my office any time.
 ⑤ You can't get an A. This essay has too many mistakes.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Sorry, I mistook you for my son Andy.
 ② Does he know how to make a stone knife?
 ③ He asked me what it's like to be a curator.
 ④ Have you met the curator of this museum yet?
 ⑤ It seems like you were very impressed by him.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mrs. Miller가 남편에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mrs. Miller: Honey, _____

- ① can you get some potatoes on your way home?
 ② don't be late. We have a barbecue tonight.
 ③ I think you need to get some rest now.
 ④ can you clean the backyard, please?
 ⑤ I wish I had a vegetable garden.

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In George Orwell's novel *1984*, Big Brother controlled every individual by keeping watch on every aspect of their life. Today, there is an even more threatening Big Brother hiding in the shadows: the search engine. We pour our secrets into the all-powerful search engine through the tens of millions of questions we enter daily. Search engines know more about our habits, our interests, and our desires than our friends, our loved ones, and our doctor combined. But unlike Big Brother in *1984*, this one is very real. We have to trust that it will not spill our secrets, but it's a trust that has repeatedly been betrayed.

- ① 국가 권력의 정보 독점 중지를 촉구하려고
 ② 인터넷 게임 종독에 대한 대안을 제시하려고
 ③ 인터넷 검색 업체의 불법 운영 실태를 고발하려고
 ④ 네이버들의 무분별한 개인 정보 폭로를 비판하려고
 ⑤ 검색 엔진을 통한 개인 정보 유출의 위험성을 경고하려고

19. 밑줄 친 He[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

[1점]

One summer morning, John rented an ice cream truck and drove it to the county fair. ①He parked the truck by the main entrance and began selling ice cream. His plan was short-lived, however. Feeling a hand on his shoulder, John heard his father's voice say, "Better go home, son. Now." Bewildered and embarrassed, ②he obeyed. The father arrived home and found John in front of their house. ③He was sitting in the rented truck with his head slumped down. "Do you know why I told you to go home?" the father asked John. ④He explained that John hadn't paid the concession fee. "But I wasn't selling inside," John argued, adding that ⑤he didn't break the rules. "That's just it," the father said. "You could sell ice cream thanks to the fair, but you didn't pay anything to support it."

* concession fee: 영업 혼가비; 자릿세

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Since his early childhood, Alvin was a keen model-maker. He made model cars, model railroad layouts, and model street scenes. When ①asked what he wanted to be, he would say, "I want to be a model-maker or run a store that sells model kits." Eventually, though, Alvin chose a "real" career: architecture. He was not very good at his work, nor ②did he seem to improve. The only part of his work he enjoyed was ③made models of buildings to illustrate proposals. When a recession hit, Alvin was the first to be fired. Fortunately, one of his former employers did offer Alvin a contract ④to take on his firm's model-making projects on a freelance basis. Now, Alvin makes models for the leading architectural firms in town. He does ⑤what he loves, and he earns a good living.

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

Cockfighting is an organized fight between two roosters that are placed in a pit to fight each other. This bloody sport had already been banned in forty-nine states. Louisiana was the only state where cockfighting remained (A) legal/legally because chickens were not defined as animals according to state law. Last week we achieved a great success. The state of Louisiana voted to outlaw cockfighting and (B) succeeding/succeeded in banishing the cruel sport. This victory represents a historic achievement for the animal rights movement, (C) which/it has fought long and hard to ban cockfighting throughout the country.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|-------|------------|
| ① legal | | succeeding |
| ② legal | | succeeded |
| ③ legal | | succeeded |
| ④ legally | | succeeding |
| ⑤ legally | | succeeding |

[23 ~ 28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23 Remember, in *Beauty and the Beast*, Beauty did not need the Beast to change. She took him as he was, and valued him for his good qualities. She did not try to make a prince out of a monster. She did not say, "I'll be happy when he's not an animal anymore." She did not pity him for being what he was or try to change him. And therein lies the lesson. Because she treated him without any prejudice, he was freed to become his own best self. That his true self just happened to be a handsome prince shows symbolically that she was rewarded greatly when she practiced _____. Her reward was a rich and fulfilling life with the prince.

- ① acceptance ② honesty ③ cooperation
④ forgiveness ⑤ modesty

22. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

I am a mature student who has just completed a part-time degree course in History and Sociology. I enjoyed every moment of it, learning for learning's sake and gaining wonderful knowledge of the humanities and many other subjects. However, whenever I talked with friends about my studies, they would invariably ask me, "So what are you going to do with your degree? What's it for?" I tried to explain that I did it because I love learning and want to expand my knowledge about the world, but nobody seemed to understand that. They would persist and say that I must use it somehow to advance my job prospects, or it would be a waste of time. It's a shame they don't understand that education and knowledge for its own sake is never wasted.

* humanities: 인문학

- ① 대학에서 다양한 교양과목을 개설해야 한다.
② 직장인에 대한 평생 교육이 강화되어야 한다.
③ 전공을 선택할 때는 적성과 흥미를 고려해야 한다.
④ 인문학에 대한 투자가 집중적으로 이루어져야 한다.
⑤ 실리를 목적으로 하지 않는 공부도 존중되어야 한다.

24 The nineteenth-century European railway carriage placed its six to eight passengers in a compartment where they faced one another. This kind of seating plan was derived from the large horse-drawn coaches of earlier times. When it first appeared as train seating, this arrangement provoked a sense of "the embarrassment of people facing each other in silence," for now the cover of noise in the horse-drawn carriages was gone. Then, the American railroad carriage, developed in the 1840s, put its passengers in a position which made it possible to be left alone in silence. Without compartments, all the passengers in the American railroad carriages looked forward, staring at one another's backs rather than faces. So one could cross the North American continent without _____. * compartment: 칸박이 객실

- ① being delayed by traffic conditions
② having to say a word to anyone
③ enjoying the area's attractions
④ suffering from sleeplessness
⑤ carrying heavy baggage

25 A man who was famous as a tree climber was guiding someone in climbing a tall tree. He ordered the man to cut the top branches, and during this time, when the man seemed to be in great danger, the expert said nothing. Only when the man was coming down and had reached the height of the eaves did the expert call out, "Be careful! Watch your step coming down!" I asked him, "Why did you say that? At that height he could jump the rest of the way down if he chose." "That's the point," said the expert. "As long as the man was up at a dizzying height and the branches were threatening to break, he was so careful I said nothing. Mistakes are always made when you _____. * eaves: 침마

- ① are in a new place ② feel you are safe
③ learn something first ④ deal with new threats
⑤ go beyond your ability

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26. There are many products thrown out long before the end of their practical life. A study shows that 92 percent of used cars for sale in Britain in 2005 had a serviceable future life of at least five years; 86 percent of the buyers of new computers in 2004 ran the same programs they ran on their old computers. Consumers buy the potential power of new objects rather than the power they actually use. The new automobile can reach speeds of a hundred miles an hour, even though the driver is usually stuck in traffic. Consumers are more motivated by _____. Getting the latest thing is more important than making durable use of it. Being able so easily to dispose of things makes us insensitive to the actual objects we possess. [3점]

- ① quality than by price
- ② brand name than by style
- ③ anticipation than by operation
- ④ friends' recommendation than by advertisements
- ⑤ environmental consideration than by economic profit

27. Wonderful things are especially wonderful the first time they happen, but their wonderfulness disappears with repetition. When we have an experience on successive occasions, we quickly begin to adapt to it, and the experience produces less pleasure each time. Psychologists call this habituation. One way to beat habituation is to increase the amount of time that separates repetitions of the experience. Clinking champagne glasses would be a relatively dull exercise if it happened every evening. However, if one does it on New Year's Eve and then allows a full year to pass before doing it again, the experience will _____. A year is long enough for the effects of habituation to disappear.

- ① relieve your stress
- ② offer endless delights
- ③ make forgiving easier
- ④ help remove bad habits
- ⑤ remind you of your responsibility

28. Actors do not become the characters they play. You can't, in reality, be anybody other than yourself. Neither can I. I can't be you, and you can't be me, and neither of us can be Hamlet. But both of us understand revenge in our own ways, and therein lies the secret of how you and I can play Hamlet. Our performances would be similar in that we both say Shakespeare's lines, but what you think makes Hamlet behave the way he does is not the same as what I think. That's why _____. The fun in acting is to play characters that are different from yourself because, when you do, you are telling an audience what you understand about this character.

- ① our acting is unique
- ② some lines are popular
- ③ evil characters are attractive
- ④ classical plays need trained actors
- ⑤ our responses to tragedies are similar

29. 다음 글에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

The man made a twenty-foot jump on horseback and landed on the other side of the cliff. No problem, I can catch him, Kenny thought. Kenny took his horse back and began to move it again toward the cliff. He spurred his horse, allowing it to run freely. The horse quickly ran forward. But right before the cliff the horse came to a sudden stop, and Kenny went flying over the horse's head and over the edge of the cliff. Luckily he still had hold of the reins. Hanging on the cliff, Kenny looked up at his horse. Its head was bent low between locked, widely spread forelegs. Kenny shouted "Back up, back up!" The horse hesitated, then did what it was told. Kenny slipped upward onto the cliff.

* reins: 고삐

- ① funny and festive
- ② urgent and desperate
- ③ boring and monotonous
- ④ fantastic and mysterious
- ⑤ miserable and depressing

30. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In the old days, when classical music was pop music, audiences openly approved (or disapproved) of a performance of a piece of music while it was being played. ① However, the popularity of classical music has declined because it got too holy for the audience to express responses. ② If Beethoven were alive today, he would be surprised to see the audience keeping silent while his works were being played. ③ Fortunately, as orchestras try to get lost audiences back into the concert halls, this stuffy atmosphere is slowly changing. ④ Orchestras are making every effort to keep the audience silent. ⑤ For example, conductors, who have been mute on stage, now speak from the podium sometimes.

* podium: 지휘대

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

For most people, it's saying "no" that's really hard. We don't like to say "no"—and people don't like to hear it. However, we should not (A) [continue/postpone] delivering bad news. When it comes to rejection, a quick response is almost always (B) [appreciated/despised]. The sooner you can finish it, the better both parties feel. Leaving the door open doesn't help, either. Responding to an email request with an absolute "There's just no way I can do that, but good luck" is a greater (C) [insult/favor] than answering with a "Maybe" that's never going to happen.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① continue | | appreciated |
| ② continue | | despised |
| ③ postpone | | appreciated |
| ④ postpone | | appreciated |
| ⑤ postpone | | despised |

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

New research has shown that Neanderthals cooked and ate grains and plants. American researchers came to that conclusion after they had found cooked grains and plants in the teeth of ① preserved Neanderthal specimens. Their diet was more varied than previously thought. Before, Neanderthals were widely believed to be great meat eaters. Some had believed that they had gone ② extinct when the Ice Age began because they relied on meat. Now, the new evidence has ③ supported this theory. Although grains had been found at Neanderthal sites before, it wasn't known whether they were ④ cultivated for food or perhaps for some other reason. The new findings show that the food was actually being ⑤ consumed as it was found in the mouth of a Neanderthal.

[33 ~ 34] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

33. In a memory process called "abstraction," you store what a message means but not the exact words or sentence structure. You may think you have recalled a conversation correctly, but commonly you store its general meaning. Another source of error is when you combine various facts together in your memory. Once you do this, you cannot distinguish your thoughts from what you actually experienced, and you can't recall the original exactly. This phenomenon is particularly important when you are claiming you had a verbal agreement with someone and you each remember that agreement differently. Your memory could be wrong, just as the other party's could be, but you each are equally certain that you are right.

* phenomenon: 현상

- ① the process of forgetting
- ② the unreliability of memory
- ③ the skills of memorizing details
- ④ the influence of expectation on memory
- ⑤ the difference between facts and opinions

34. A few years ago I created a home study course for treating anxiety and depression. To test the course, we enlisted the help of ninety people to take part in a pilot program. The results were astounding: as I expected, most of the individuals experienced significant improvement in their levels of anxiety and depression. But that's not all. A number of the people told us that by following the twelve-week program, they also lost twenty to thirty pounds. This surprising result showed me that when people help their brains, they help their bodies.

- ① difficulties in losing weight
- ② ways to deal with depression
- ③ effects of mental health on weight
- ④ significance of maintaining physical health
- ⑤ the relationship between anxiety and self-image

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

In rich countries, enterprises cooperate with each other a lot more than their counterparts in poor countries, even if they operate in similar industries. (A), the dairy sectors in countries such as Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany have become what they are today only because their farmers organized themselves, with state help, into cooperatives and jointly invested in processing facilities and overseas marketing. (B), the dairy sectors in the Balkan countries have failed to develop despite quite a large amount of money channelled into them, because all their dairy farmers tried to make it on their own.

* dairy sector: 낙농업 부문

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Nevertheless That is to say | |
| ② For example As a result | |
| ③ Similarly In contrast | |
| ④ Nevertheless As a result | |
| ⑤ For example In contrast | |

36. flying fox에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The flying fox is not a mammal but a fish found in Borneo and Sumatra. This fish is called the flying fox because it swims at a high speed and resembles a fox in appearance. Its body is a bit compressed and mostly elongated, with its mouth facing down. The color of its bottom side is white, its back is a mix between olive-green and brown, and its eyes are red. It doesn't usually breed when kept in aquarium tanks, even if there are plenty of roots, rocks and water plants. More than one fish of this type shouldn't be kept together, since they like to fight each other. Each one prefers having its own territory which is formed among tree roots and dead branches.

- ① 느린 속도로 헤엄친다.
- ② 입은 위쪽을 향한다.
- ③ 몸 위쪽은 흰색이고 눈은 빨간색이다.
- ④ 수족관 안에서는 잘 번식하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 나무뿌리 사이에서 집단생활을 한다.

외국어(영어) 영역

37. 다음 글의 'I'와 관련된 내용으로 일치하지 않는 것은?

During summer vacation, I was staying at a hotel in Paris. I ordered a croissant for breakfast, but I only ate half of it, leaving the other half to eat later that day. I left the room to explore Paris. Upon returning to the hotel, I found the croissant was gone, taken by housekeeping. Housekeeping had assumed the half croissant was trash. At the moment, a light was blinking on the room's telephone. It was a message from the front desk. The clerk stated that housekeeping had removed the half croissant from the room, assuming that upon return I would prefer a fresh pastry. So the front desk contacted the kitchen to set aside a croissant, and room service was informed that upon request, they would need to deliver the pastry immediately.

- ① 파리의 호텔에서 묵었다.
- ② 주문한 크루아상을 반쯤 남겼다.
- ③ 파리 시내를 구경하려고 외출했다.
- ④ 프런트 데스크로부터 연락을 받았다.
- ⑤ 외출에서 돌아와 새로 빵을 주문했다.

[38 ~ 39] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

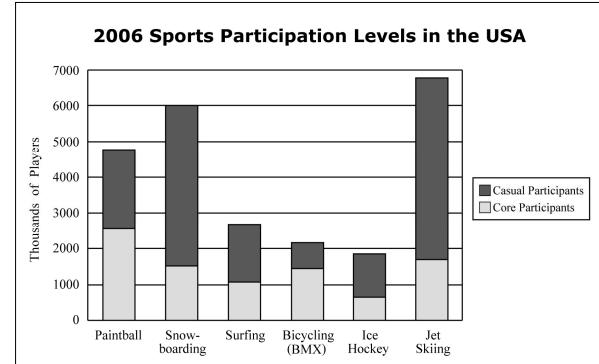
38. In most offices, the phone is constantly ringing, people are stopping by, and it is impossible to focus on one problem. I have always found it hard to be creative in a doorless office. In such an office, we cannot stare into space for a long time, pace the floor, or lie down for a few minutes. However, all of these things I do regularly when I am coming up with an idea behind closed doors. For me—and I believe for most people—the generation of ideas is closely linked to physical comfort. Allowing employees to occasionally work from home or a private space will generate better ideas and results.

- ① 재택근무로 사무실 운영비를 절감할 수 있다.
- ② 사무실의 칸막이 구조는 근무 효율을 높인다.
- ③ 창의적인 인재 육성이 기업의 생존을 결정한다.
- ④ 창의적인 사고를 위해서는 편안한 사적 공간이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 근로자들의 의욕을 고취하기 위해 휴식을 허용해야 한다.

39. In software development it's well known that bugs should be fixed as soon as possible after they're identified. Waiting to fix a bug toward the end of a project can take fifty times as much effort as it would take to fix the bug the first time it was noticed. Failing to learn what you're supposedly taught each day is a serious bug. If you don't understand something you were taught in class today, treat it as a bug that must be fixed as soon as possible. Do not put it off. Do not pile new material on top of it. If you don't understand a word, a concept, or a lesson, then drop everything and do whatever it takes to learn it before you continue on.

- ① 불법 복제 소프트웨어를 사용하지 말라.
- ② 컴퓨터를 활용하는 공부 습관을 기르라.
- ③ 받은 학습 자료는 체계적으로 정리하라.
- ④ 새로운 학습 내용은 반드시 이해하고 넘어가라.
- ⑤ 시험을 잘 보려면 예습과 복습부터 철저히 하라.

40. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the number of U.S. participants in six sports on core and casual participation levels in 2006. ① Jet skiing had the most participants on the core and casual levels combined. ② Paintball had the largest number of core participants. ③ But on the casual participation level, snowboarding had more participants than paintball. ④ Although surfing was more popular than bicycling (BMX) on the core and casual levels combined, it had fewer core participants than bicycling (BMX). ⑤ Ice Hockey had the smallest number of participants on the casual participation and the core participation level as well.

* BMX: 묘기용 자전거

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. I remember preparing to run a marathon years ago, and though I trained well for it, I was really scared that I'd get cramps, or that, for some reason, I wouldn't be able to finish. So as an act of faith, I started thinking of something I'd do only if I had already successfully run the marathon. What I decided to do was write a letter to my grandmother in New York, as if the marathon had already come and gone and I had happily completed it. I wrote her a couple of pages, excitedly telling her how easy it had been and even making fun of myself for having worried so much the week before the race. I kept this letter with me all week and read it to myself whenever I felt nervous. On the day of the race, I ran the whole way—no cramps, no problems whatsoever, just like I'd written to my grandmother.

- ① Power of Pretending
- ② Experience Counts
- ③ Grandmother's Affection
- ④ Life Is a Marathon
- ⑤ Encouragement from Family

42 Some stars are always dubbed by the same foreign voice-over actors. Curious situations result from this practice. An Italian would be shocked to hear Laurence Olivier's 'true' voice—to him it will always be Gino Cervi's voice that is attached to Olivier's face and body. Similarly, an Italian woman, hearing Marlon Brando speak for the first time, was disappointed and even saddened by how 'unbeautiful' his voice sounded. "He would never have been a successful actor in Italy with that voice," she said. The voices of both Robert De Niro and Al Pacino were dubbed by the same Italian actor for a number of years until the two stars met on the set of *Heat* in 1995, when another actor had to substitute for one of them. This was deeply disturbing to Italian audiences. They felt there was something wrong with Pacino's voice because it wasn't what they were used to hearing.

* dub: 다른 나라 말로 재녹음하다

- ① Image Beats Sound
- ② Language Affects Voice
- ③ Dubbing Spoils the Movie
- ④ Dubbed Voice Sounds More Real
- ⑤ Voice Decides First Impression

43 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A king consulted the Oracle to know if he would be victorious in a war against his enemy.

- (A) The Oracle answered him: "The Oracle predicted that if you went to war against your enemy, you would destroy a great empire. In light of this answer, you should have asked the god which empire he spoke of, your own or your enemy's."
- (B) He interpreted this to mean that he would win. He went to war, firmly believing that he would be victorious. However, he was defeated. Taken prisoner by his enemy, he sent messengers to complain to the Oracle about the bad prediction.
- (C) The kingdom of his enemy was separated from his own by a river. The king received this answer: "If you cross the river, you will destroy a great empire."

* Oracle: 선택을 전하는 사람(신관)

- 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?

Now, however, many scientists are finding that the results of actual school exams are contradicting some of these well-known approaches to learning.

For years, the rules of good studying habits have remained consistent. (①) Teachers and parents say, "Find a quiet work place, stay focused, and stick to a schedule." (②) For example, studying in multiple locations has been proven to actually help the brain retain information because changing settings forces the brain to make multiple associations with the same material. (③) Along with location, scientists also found that varying the type of material studied in one setting can leave a deeper impression. (④) Next time, when you make a study plan, don't stick to previous rules. (⑤) Instead, try to find your own way to raise the efficiency of your studying.

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

One Sunday, Ben Gibson, the chairman of a huge fruit processing company, decided to give his guests a quick tour of one of his plants. Since the plant was closed on Sundays, the only person there when they arrived was the security guard. Looking as if he were carrying the weight of the world on his hunched shoulders, he answered Ben's knock. But when Ben introduced himself and asked the guard for *his* permission to look around the plant, he straightened right up with a smile. He replied, "Certainly, sir." Then, after saying, "I'll bet you know this plant better than anyone," Ben Gibson asked the guard to escort him through the plant. The man's posture improved even more. In fact, he looked four inches taller and much younger than he had looked before. By the end of the ten-minute tour, he seemed like a new man.

Giving (A) to a person is likely to raise the level of his (B).

- | | (A) | (B) |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① respect | | confidence |
| ② advice | | dependence |
| ③ advice | | expectation |
| ④ advice | | confidence |
| ⑤ respect | | dependence |

외국어(영어) 영역

[46 ~ 47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In 1912, the U.S. presidential election was in full swing. Theodore Roosevelt was in the middle of a tough campaign, and every day seemed to present a new challenge. But here was a challenge that no one had anticipated. Three million copies of Roosevelt's photograph had already been printed for circulation with a campaign speech. Roosevelt's campaign manager discovered a serious problem—the photographer had not been asked for permission to use the photograph. To make matters worse, copyright law allowed the photographer to demand as much as \$1 per copy. No campaign could afford this price.

After carefully analyzing the problem, the campaign manager sent the following telegram to the photographer: "Planning to distribute three million copies of campaign speech with photographs. Excellent publicity opportunity for photographers. How much are you willing to pay to use your photographs? Respond immediately." The photographer did not take long to send a reply: "Appreciate opportunity, but can only afford \$250."

How did the campaign manager turn around such a hopeless situation so completely? He found the opportunity to create value through agreements that made both parties . The photographer could gain a nationwide fame, and the candidate could use his photos and win the election.

46. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Putting Money Before Fame
- ② Donating Talents to the Poor
- ③ Sharing Secrets with a Rival
- ④ Making Friends with an Enemy
- ⑤ Turning Negatives into Positives

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| ① face challenges | ② share the blame |
| ③ admit mistakes | ④ gain benefits |
| ⑤ notice differences | |

[48 ~ 50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

One day, Kafka, a novelist, went out for a walk in the park. He ran into a little girl in tears, sobbing her heart out. Kafka asked her what was wrong, and (a) she told him that she'd lost her doll. He immediately started inventing a story. "Your doll has gone off on a trip," he said. "How do you know that?" the girl asked. "Because she's written me a letter," Kafka said. The girl seemed suspicious. "Do you have it on you?" she asked. "No, I left it at home, but I'll bring it with me tomorrow," he said.

(B)

Since she hasn't learned how to read yet, he read the letter out loud to her. The doll was very sorry, but she'd grown tired of living with the same people. (b) She wanted to get out and see the world and make new friends. It wasn't that she didn't love the little girl. She longed for change, and therefore they had to separate for a while. The doll was going to write the girl every day and tell (c) her about her activities.

(C)

Kafka went straight home to write the letter. He wasn't about to cheat the little girl. This was real literary labor, and he was determined to get it right. If he could come up with a beautiful lie, it would replace (d) her loss with a different reality—a false one, maybe, but something believable. The next day Kafka rushed back to the park with the letter. The little girl was waiting for him.

(D)

Kafka was determined to write a new letter every day—just to console the little girl. He kept it up for three weeks. Every day for three weeks he went to the park and read another letter to the girl. The doll grew up, went to school, and got to know other people. She fell in love with a young man and married him. And then, in the last line, the doll said farewell to her beloved friend. By that time, the girl no longer missed the doll. Kafka gave her something else instead, and the letters cured her of her unhappiness. Now (e) she had the story of a special doll.

48. 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) | |

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

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

50. 주어진 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 카프카는 공원에서 울고 있는 소녀를 만났다.
- ② 카프카는 소녀에게 인형이 보낸 편지를 받았다고 말했다.
- ③ 소녀는 인형의 편지를 큰 소리로 읽었다.
- ④ 카프카는 소녀에게 줄 인형의 편지를 3주 동안 매일 썼다.
- ⑤ 소녀는 인형의 이야기를 통해 슬픔에서 벗어났다.

※ 확인 사항

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