

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

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

- ① You didn't look nervous at all.
- ② I'm sorry you missed the concert.
- ③ I'd like to go to the concert with you.
- ④ I got an urgent call from my company.
- ⑤ I didn't know your concert was yesterday.

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

- ① I'm going to water the plants.
- ② I'll go get some empty boxes.
- ③ I'll order soil for the planting.
- ④ Carrots and lettuce would be nice.
- ⑤ Children need to eat more vegetables.

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

- ① I tried to, but my cell phone was dead.
- ② Why didn't you take the subway instead?
- ③ That's terrible. Are the passengers all safe?
- ④ Don't worry. The next train will come soon.
- ⑤ I was lucky to catch the train at the last minute.

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

- ① 역사 학습용 게임을 홍보하려고
- ② 강의의 개요와 목적을 설명하려고
- ③ 시험 준비 요령에 관해 조언하려고
- ④ 역사 유적 탐방 프로그램을 소개하려고
- ⑤ 온라인 게임의 역사 왜곡에 대해 항의하려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 교내 영어 대회에 대한 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 실시 분야를 늘려야 한다.
- ② 개최 시기를 늦춰야 한다.
- ③ 학년별로 나누어 실시해야 한다.
- ④ 심사 기준을 미리 공개해야 한다.
- ⑤ 학생을 심사 위원에 포함시켜야 한다.

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

- ① 대나무의 다양한 용도
- ② 판다의 수가 줄어드는 원인
- ③ 무분별한 삼림 개발의 위험성
- ④ 영화가 판다의 이미지에 미친 영향
- ⑤ 대나무 숲이 휴식 공간으로 인기 있는 이유

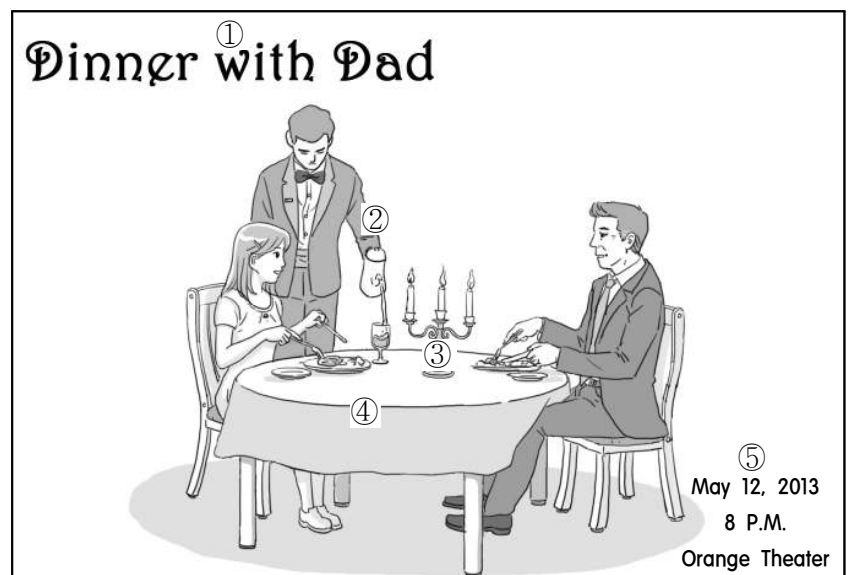
7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 기숙사 생활 예절
- ② 기숙사 생활의 단점
- ③ 기숙사비 인하의 필요성
- ④ 통학 시간을 절약하는 방법
- ⑤ 가족과 함께 하는 식사的重要性

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

- ① 팬 - 체조 선수
- ② 영화감독 - 배우
- ③ 강습생 - 수영 강사
- ④ 리포터 - 구조 요원
- ⑤ 사진 기자 - 수영 선수

9. 대화를 듣고, 포스터 디자인에서 남자가 수정할 부분을 고르시오.



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

- ① 학생 상담 센터 소개해 주기
- ② 안전 교육 자료 제작해 주기
- ③ 초등학교 소방 훈련 도와주기
- ④ 일일 교사 프로그램 참가하기
- ⑤ 소방서 견학 안내 책자 보내 주기

영어 영역(B형)

- ① to make a dinner reservation
- ② to go out to get some food for her
- ③ to proofread the presentation slides
- ④ to attend the seminar on behalf of her
- ⑤ to scan the photos for the presentation

- ① 미술 과제를 끝내지 못해서
- ② 가족사진을 찾으러 가야 해서
- ③ 비디오카메라를 빌리러 가야 해서
- ④ 할머니 생신잔치 준비를 해야 해서
- ⑤ 야구 경기 관람권을 구하지 못해서

① 대상 학년 ② 신청 기한
③ 성적 요건 ④ 제출 서류
⑤ 수여 금액

① \$6 ② \$9 ③ \$10 ④ \$19 ⑤ \$21

- ① 4월 첫째 주에 개최된다.
- ② 팀별로 발명품을 제작한다.
- ③ 우승팀은 국제 발명가 회의에 참석할 수 있다.
- ④ 유명 발명가의 초청 강연이 있다.
- ⑤ 전년도 참가자에게는 참가 우선권이 주어진다.

- ① 덥고 습한 나라에서 잘 자란다.
- ② 거의 모든 부분을 먹을 수 있다.
- ③ 꽃을 익히면 시금치 맛이 난다.
- ④ 뿌리의 박테리아가 토양을 비옥하게 한다.
- ⑤ 단백질과 비타민의 공급원이다.

Robot Vacuum Cleaners

	Model	Warranty	Battery Duration	Price
①	Lingo	1 year	1 hour	\$ 300
②	Lobo	1 year	2 hours	\$ 350
③	Tango	2 years	1 hour	\$ 400
④	Wizard	2 years	2 hours	\$ 450
⑤	Sweeper	3 years	2 hours	\$ 500

Man: _____

- ① That's good. I'd like to come at 5 p.m.
- ② I see. What time is he going to come back?
- ③ Is he? How about taking him to the dentist?
- ④ The dentist will see you now. You can go in.
- ⑤ Right. I should have brushed my teeth regularly.

Woman:

- ① I'm sorry. I failed the interview yesterday.
- ② I know. I learned a lot from the internship.
- ③ I didn't get information about the internship.
- ④ Thanks for encouraging me. I'll try my best.
- ⑤ I always wanted to join the school drama club.

Emily:

- ① I already have a similar style.
- ② I'm looking for a dress like this.
- ③ I came to pick up the dress I ordered.
- ④ Will you come to the party next Saturday?
- ⑤ Can you show me another fashion magazine?

21. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① types of skin-to-skin contact
- ② ways to raise a healthy baby
- ③ tips on how to breastfeed effectively
- ④ importance of early childhood education
- ⑤ influence of environment on intelligence

① 체중 증가 ② 숙면 유도
③ 체온 유지 ④ 면역 체계 강화
⑤ 심장 박동 안정

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

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

What would happen if you went to the soil and said, “Give me some fruit. Give me some plants”? The soil would probably respond, “Excuse me, sir, but you’re a little confused. You must be new here. That’s not the way the game is played.” Then it would explain that you should plant the seed. You take care of it. You water it and cultivate the soil. You fertilize it. You protect it and nurture it. Then, if you do it well, you will get your plant or your fruit sometime later. You could ask from the soil forever, but it wouldn’t change things. You have to keep giving, keep nurturing, for the soil to bear fruit—and life is exactly the same way.

- ① 분수에 맞게 처신하라.
- ② 행동하기 전에 상황을 고려하라.
- ③ 효율적인 작업 방식을 계속 모색하라.
- ④ 서로에게 도움이 되는 방법을 찾으라.
- ⑤ 원하는 것을 얻으려면 먼저 노력을 기울이라.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we furnish our rooms or fill our closets, we say “I want that,” but we also tell manufacturers “make more of that”—setting in motion a whole process of extraction, production, distribution, marketing, and sales. In the process, we tell each other that this level of consumption is normal, natural, and good. Each of our decisions, therefore, is a case study in ethics, a determination about the nature of “the good life.” As we peruse the stuff available to us, we’re making judgements about which goods are good for us and why. We don’t think we’re engaged in ethical reflection, but we are deciding what we value, and how we will embody our values in the material world. Our rooms and our belongings send messages about identity and community, but they also express our ethical sensibilities, whether we like it or not.

- ① Where we live decides what we consume.
- ② What we buy reflects what we value in life.
- ③ Old things carry the memories of their owners.
- ④ Ethics rarely has an impact on consumer behavior.
- ⑤ Excessive spending goes against our ethical values.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

After witnessing an event, we are sometimes exposed to new information that can actually change our memory. What is known as the “post-event information effect” often results from our dialogues with other people. For example, an eyewitness to some event frequently discusses with others what they saw. In the aftermath of some event, the eyewitness and others may speculate as to exactly what happened, the sequence in which it occurred, and the degree to which various participants were involved. Rather than facilitating reproductive memory—the accurate reproduction of some past event, an eyewitness’ dialogues with other people create reconstructive memory—a reconstruction of the past which may be quite inaccurate because it responds more to considerations of plausibility than fact. Therefore, people can reconstruct inaccurate memories after witnessing some event as a result of discussing that event with other people.

* plausibility: 그럴듯함, 있음직함

- ① How Distortion of Memory Can Occur
- ② Why We Need to Reconstruct Our Memory
- ③ Relationship Between Intelligence and Memory
- ④ Reproductive Memory: A Source of Inspiration
- ⑤ Dialogue: An Integral Part of Accurate Memory

26. 밑줄 친 he[him]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

John Boyle O’Reilly, poet, was one day walking along Boylston street in Boston. A stranger who was approaching ① him from behind mistook him for a friend whom he had not seen for a long time. He slapped O’Reilly on the shoulder and greeted ② him heartily. Many men in O’Reilly’s place would have been annoyed and shown it, but not so the poet. Turning about, ③ he stretched out his hand. “I am not Jack,” said ④ he, “but I am glad to shake hands with any man who is as glad to see an old friend as you seem to be.” This handsome speech was a great relief to the stranger, who had been much embarrassed upon seeing an unknown face turned toward ⑤ him.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

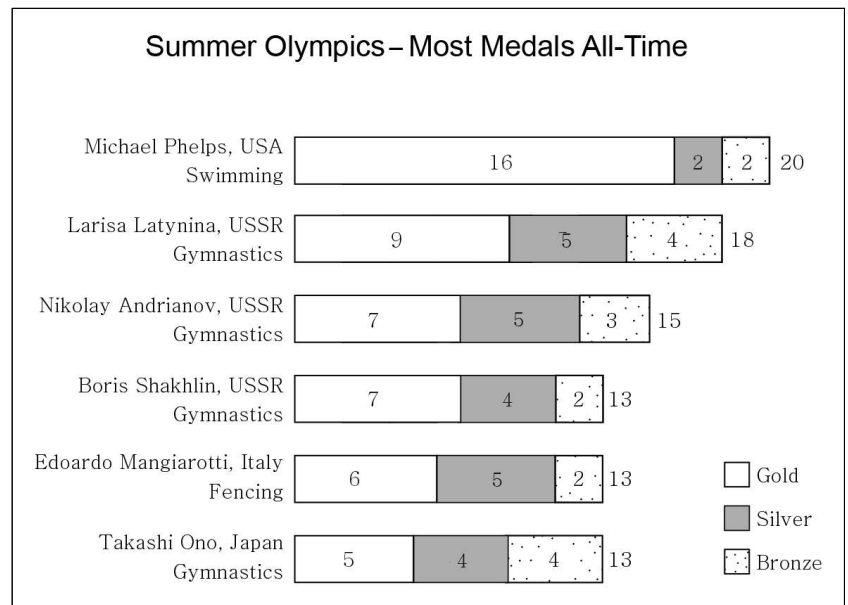
The ‘Merton Rule’ was devised in 2003 by Adrian Hewitt, a local planning officer in Merton, southwest London. The rule, which Hewitt created with a couple of colleagues and persuaded the borough council to pass, ① was that any development beyond a small scale would have to include the capacity to generate ten percent of that building’s energy requirements, or the developers would be denied permission ② to build. The rule sounded sensible and quickly caught on, with over a hundred other local councils ③ followed it within a few years. In London, the mayor at the time, Ken Livingstone, introduced ‘Merton Plus,’ which raised the bar to twenty percent. The national government then introduced the rule more ④ widely. Adrian Hewitt became a celebrity in the small world of local council planning, and Merton council started winning awards for ⑤ its environmental leadership.

*raise the bar: 기준을 높이다

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

Sometimes athletes need to be allowed to practice their skills on their own before they receive feedback. That way they can determine what is working and what isn’t and can become more ① mindful of their strengths and weaknesses. If you attempt to provide assistance when athletes would prefer to practice on their own, you may be ② wasting a lot of time and breath. When athletes realize that their best efforts are producing ③ satisfactory outcomes, they are usually more motivated to hear what you have to say. In other words, athletes are responsive to assistance when they fail to achieve the outcome they were hoping for. A coach’s challenge, then, is to remain patient until these and other types of ④ teachable moments arise. The reward for such ⑤ patience is athletes who are motivated to hear what you have to say and eager to incorporate your suggestions.

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows six Olympians who won the most medals in the Summer Olympic Games. ① Michael Phelps of the USA is now the most decorated Olympian of all time with a total of 20 medals including 16 gold medals. ② Larisa Latynina of the USSR takes up the second place winning just two medals fewer than Phelps, but in terms of gold medals she is seven medals behind him. ③ After Latynina comes Nikolay Andrianov of the USSR with a total of 15 medals, two golds and one bronze fewer than Latynina. ④ Boris Shakhlin of the USSR, Edoardo Mangiarotti of Italy and Takashi Ono of Japan won the same number of medals, 13 medals each. ⑤ In terms of gold medals, however, Shakhlin won more than Mangiarotti or Ono, and he even won more than Andrianov, who won seven gold medals.

30. MacDowell Colony에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The MacDowell Colony is an artists’ colony, located in Peterborough, New Hampshire, USA. The colony is designed to facilitate a balance between social interaction and focus on work. Private studios are available to artists 24 hours a day, along with the dining and recreation rooms at Colony Hall. To ensure all colonists’ autonomy and privacy, no one may visit a studio without invitation. Breakfast and dinner are served in the dining room; lunch is delivered to each studio. After dinner, occasional presentations are a traditional, elective part of the stimulating and supportive environment. Friendships established among artists in residence often lead to collaborations and connections beyond the colony. The maximum length of residence is two months; the average stay is five to six weeks.

- ① 개인 스튜디오가 하루 24시간 이용 가능하다.
- ② 초대 없이도 스튜디오를 방문할 수 없다.
- ③ 점심 식사가 각 스튜디오로 배달된다.
- ④ 저녁 식사 후에 이따금씩 발표회가 열린다.
- ⑤ 평균 거주 기간이 2개월이다.

[31 ~ 36] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. When we are children, our bodies grow automatically. A year goes by, and we become taller, stronger, more capable of doing new things and facing new challenges. I think many people carry into adulthood a subconscious belief that mental, spiritual, and emotional growth follows a similar pattern. Time goes by, and we simply get better. We're like Charlie Brown in Charles Schulz's *Peanuts* comic strip, who once said, "I think I've discovered the secret of life—you just hang around until you get used to it." The problem is that we don't improve by simply living. We have to be _____ about it. Musician Bruce Springsteen commented, "A time comes when you need to stop waiting for the man you want to become and start being the man you want to be." No one improves by accident. Personal growth doesn't just happen on its own.

- ① content ② defensive ③ intentional
④ thankful ⑤ self-confident

32. Table manners help us to see that politeness is not, after all, a disadvantage. Although the ill-mannered person can grab more of the food, he will receive less of the affection; and fellowship is the real meaning of the meal. Next time, he will not be invited. Politeness makes you a part of things and so gives you an enduring edge over those who never acquired it. And this gives us a clue to the real nature of rudeness: to be rude is not just to be selfish, in the way that children (until taught otherwise) and animals are instinctively selfish; it is to be _____. Even in the friendliest gathering, the rude person will reveal, by some word or gesture, that he is not really part of it. Of course he is there, a living organism, with wants and needs. But he does not belong in the conversation. [3점]

- ① clever ② alone ③ talkative
④ impatient ⑤ curious

33. Can you recall what you bought for your dinner on the same day last month? Probably not. How about this then: herdsmen of the Swazi tribe of East Africa are able to remember in great detail each cow or bull bought a year ago, including who sold the animal, whether it was a bull, a cow, or a calf, its age and appearance, and what it was bartered for. Impressive, huh? Cattle have tremendous social and economic importance in the Swazi tribe. When the psychologist Barlett tested these same men on other kinds of detail, their memory wasn't better than the average person's. The conclusion we can draw from this is that we tend to _____.

* barter: 물물교환하다

- ① follow others' opinions
② stick to what we believe
③ expect our future positively
④ learn better by imitating others
⑤ remember what matters most to us

34. Aristotle learned a lesson in wisdom in fourth-century B.C. Athens, watching the carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and boat pilots. Their work was not governed by systematically applying rules or following rigid procedures. The materials they worked with were too irregular, and each task posed new problems. Aristotle thought the choices craftsmen made in acting on the material world provided clues to the kind of know-how citizens needed to make moral choices in the social world. Aristotle was particularly fascinated with how the masons on the Isle of Lesbos used rulers. A normal, straight-edged ruler was of little use to the masons who were carving round columns from slabs of stone and needed to measure the circumference of the columns. Unless you bent the ruler. Which is exactly what the masons did. They fashioned a flexible ruler out of lead, a forerunner of today's tape measure. For Aristotle, knowing _____ was exactly what practical wisdom was all about. [3점]

* circumference: 원의 둘레

- ① how to bend the rule to fit the circumstance
② what to do to relieve stress from work
③ when to stop and when to begin
④ where to apply rigid procedures
⑤ whom to help with one's skills

35. In one experiment researchers had people sit at computers and review two online articles describing opposing theories of learning. One article laid out an argument that “knowledge is objective”; the other made the case that “knowledge is relative.” Each article was set up in the same way, with similar headings, and each had links to the other article, allowing a reader to jump quickly between the two to compare the theories. The researchers hypothesized that people who used the links would gain a richer understanding of the two theories and their differences than would people who read the pages sequentially, completing one before going on to the other. They were wrong. The test subjects who read the pages linearly actually scored considerably higher on a subsequent comprehension test than those who clicked back and forth between the pages. _____, the researchers concluded.

- ① The links helped to organize information
- ② Using the links got in the way of learning
- ③ Attitude is more important than knowledge
- ④ The more links, the higher level of popularity
- ⑤ The Web motivates people to read more articles

36. For a hunter-gatherer ancestor, it would have been useful to make plans and be able to follow through with them. It might be very advantageous to carefully and deliberately develop skills in tool-making, a development whose pay-off might be years away, rather than just try to use whatever can be grabbed when a tool is needed. However, much of hunter-gatherer life is unplannable because of events. It would really not be a good response, observing a passing herd of wildebeest, to say, “Actually, Wednesday is my honey-gathering day.” Life for a hunter-gatherer would be a series of urgent improvisations on the stimuli occurring right now, be they passing prey, the lack of passing prey, attacks by others, changes in the make-up of the group, or countless other possibilities. People would do well who could _____ and quickly mobilize an energetic, spontaneous, physical response to whatever happened to turn up. [3점]

- ① decide to work independently
- ② choose wise leaders to guide them
- ③ abandon plans at the moment’s notice
- ④ follow the footsteps of their ancestors
- ⑤ make a lot of friends in their line of work

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

When scientists created a hunk of mass called the international prototype kilogram(IPK), and distributed about 40 of these prototype kilograms to other countries, they realized contaminants could coat the kilogram’s surface. To try to counteract this effect, they made the masses into cylinders, which have less surface area to acquire dust and debris. _____ (A) _____, the fundamental unit of mass has gained tens of micrograms of mass from surface contamination. A skilled technician will rub the cylinders with alcohol, but because every country cleans their kilograms differently and at different times, each kilogram in the world is off by a different, unknown amount. _____ (B) _____, each country that has one of these standard masses has a slightly different definition of the kilogram, which could throw off science experiments that require very precise weight measurements or international trade in items that are highly restricted by weight.

* IPK: 국제 킬로그램 표준기

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| ① In addition | For example |
| ② In addition | On the contrary |
| ③ Nevertheless | As a result |
| ④ Nevertheless | Likewise |
| ⑤ In other words | Furthermore |

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

Wise leaders don’t just encourage followers to reveal bad news. They dig for evidence that clashes with their presumptions.

- (A) They also believed he was strongly pro-union and resisted providing information that could help supervisors run the plant during a strike. These assumptions were dashed when a foreman asked the mechanic why he wasn’t writing things down.
- (B) His answer was simple: He felt he had lousy penmanship and was ashamed to have his writing on display. Snare concludes, “Walk around, look, ask questions. Asking questions is the best source of information, yet it is the least used.”
- (C) Veteran project manager Paul Snare tells how, in a big diaper plant in Michigan, supervisors believed their best mechanic wasn’t documenting his work because he wanted to maintain an information edge over coworkers.

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

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

Instead, it indicates that a very specific question served as a negative stimulus and really bothered the person.

I look for lip compression or disappearing lips during interviews or when someone is making a declarative statement. (①) This is such a reliable cue that it will show up precisely at the moment a difficult question is asked. (②) If you see it, that doesn't necessarily mean the person is lying. (③) For example, if I ask someone, "Are you hiding something from me?" and he compresses his lips as I ask the question, he is hiding something. (④) This is especially accurate if it is the only time he has concealed or compressed his lips during our discussion. (⑤) It is a signal that I need to push further in questioning this person.

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

In one experiment, 49 college students were asked to sit at a cluttered cubicle, a tidy cubicle, or one that was in-between. After sitting at the desk, the volunteers were asked to rate on a scale of one to nine how well a series of statements fit them: "It upsets me to go into complicated situations," "I would like to simplify my life as much as I can," "I would like to keep things simple," and "I am bothered by complicated things." Next the volunteers were given a test in which they needed to sort 33 products into groups—the volunteers had to come up with an organizing principle themselves. When the results were in, it was clear that people sitting at messy desks came up with much simpler organizing principles. They were also the ones who scored high on questions like, "I would like to simplify my life as much as I can."



The experiment above showed that the ____ (A) ____ of the place where people were increased their need for ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|------------|
| ① messiness | | simplicity |
| ② messiness | | security |
| ③ decoration | | attention |
| ④ decoration | | perfection |
| ⑤ temperature | | relaxation |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Location of events is key to newsworthiness. The nearer something happens to your readers, the more they should care about it. For example, the news may be that a school in your state has adopted a new attendance policy that allows seniors to call themselves in sick at the attendance office. That's newsworthy. It's interesting. Right? Now imagine that same event happened, not just in your state, but in your own school. Which story is more newsworthy? Which would more readers care to read?

But again, that's not to say that news that happens only in your own backyard should make it to print. No, what good journalists need to do is _____ news events. Even if they happen miles away, most (if not all) stories can be made more proximal. You just have to ask the right questions, questions that, inevitably, your readers should ask.

Let's say the story is that a high school golfer in a state other than your own has been kicked off the team for using illegal clubs. Just ask the right questions. Could this happen at your own school? Why? Why not? What are the rules governing club use in golf? What are the rules to prevent cheating in other sports? Do some students get around those rules? How? See what I mean? Even events that don't happen next door have meaning. It's up to you to provide that "closeness," that proximity, to your readers.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① Accuracy: The Power of News Stories
- ② Bad News Travels Faster than Good News
- ③ The Closer to the Reader, the More Newsworthy
- ④ Sports News: The Most Popular News Category
- ⑤ Popularity Is Not a Goal in News Reporting

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① localize ② update ③ summarize
- ④ distribute ⑤ collect

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Recently, Sylvia Sebring had a series of dreams in which she saw a light gray mare standing in a corral. The horse had a severe limp, and, what was most unsettling, the mare was telepathically asking her for help. Witnessing the plight of an injured horse was certainly not an unusual experience for Sylvia Sebring. (a) She is a vet and deals daily with suffering animals. But to dream repeatedly of an injured horse that was unknown to her was a unique occurrence for her. What did the horse want her to do? * corral: 가축우리

(B)

When Sylvia Sebring visited the corral at the Marana Stockyards and saw the Arabian mare, (b) she knew immediately that the horse was the same light gray mare that she had seen in her dreams. Ms. Sebring knew that she had received the horse's cry for help, and she was there to answer that desperate entreaty. At last, the outcry from an abandoned and injured horse had been answered. (c) She was now the proud owner of the Arabian mare and called her Dream Walker. * entreaty: 간청

(C)

Ms. Sebring felt an eerie shock of recognition as she read about the mare found in the desert. The horse in the desert seemed to perfectly fit the horse in her dreams. Could it be that the horse had been sending her desperate messages in her dreams that (d) she needed to come and rescue it? Prompted to do some investigation regarding the condition and present location of the rescued horse, Ms. Sebring learned that the animal was due to be auctioned at the Marana Stockyards soon.

(D)

One day a local newspaper carried a story about a rescued horse that had been abandoned to die by drug smugglers in the desert. A US Customs Service aircraft had sighted the mare lying nearly dead. The horse had lain in the terrible heat of the desert with no water for at least a week. The newspaper story described the horse as a white Arabian mare, and stated that (e) she had a twelve-inch cut on one of her legs.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. 위 글의 Sylvia Sebring에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 부상당한 말이 나오는 꿈을 여러 번 꾸었다.
 ② 구조된 말을 Marana Stockyards에서 보았다.
 ③ Dream Walker의 주인이 되었다.
 ④ 부상당한 말을 구조하기 위해 사막에 갔다.
 ⑤ 구조된 말이 경매될 것임을 알게 되었다.

※ 확인 사항

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