

제 3 교시

영어 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

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

- ① Well, the project was successful.
- ② Great! You can buy a new cell phone.
- ③ Absolutely. You can contact me anytime.
- ④ Luckily, fixing the phone wasn't expensive.
- ⑤ No worries. I'll get my phone back after school.

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

- ① All right. Either day is fine with me.
- ② I'm sorry. You can't choose the date.
- ③ Really? I didn't know about the change.
- ④ Thanks. I enjoyed the volunteer program.
- ⑤ Good. I'm looking forward to this weekend.

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

- ① 오디션 준비 요령을 알려주려고
- ② 학교 행사 아이디어를 공모하려고
- ③ 축제 홍보 활동 참여를 독려하려고
- ④ 공연 관람 규칙 준수를 당부하려고
- ⑤ 공연 리허설 장소 변경을 공지하려고

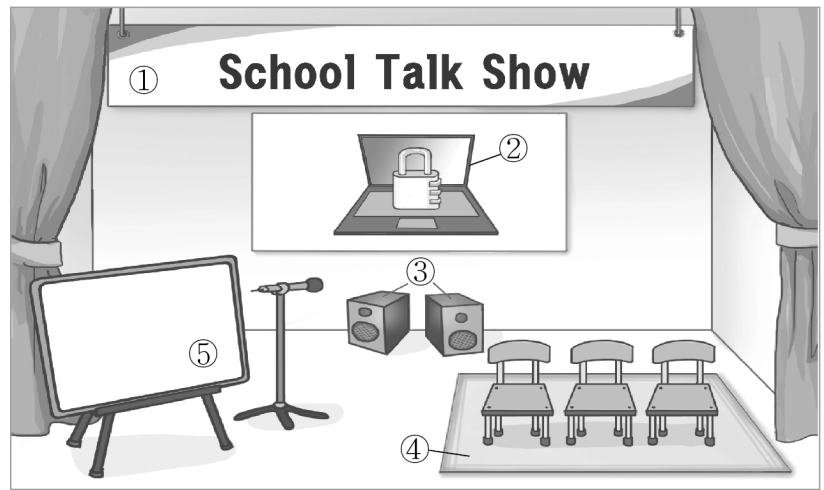
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 감자의 전과 과정
- ② 감자의 다양한 효능
- ③ 감자를 보관하는 방법
- ④ 감자를 이용한 요리법
- ⑤ 감자 재배 시 유의사항

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

- ① 신문 기자 - 작가
- ② 녹음 기사 - 성우
- ③ 영화감독 - 배우
- ④ 매니저 - 가수
- ⑤ 의사 - 환자

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 배낭 빌려주기
- ② 항공권 예매하기
- ③ 은행에서 환전하기
- ④ 여행 안내 책자 주문하기
- ⑤ 호텔 숙박비 비교 앱 알려 주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 El Bistro 레스토랑을 선택한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 호텔에서 가까워서
- ② 오랜 전통이 있어서
- ③ 프랑스 요리로 유명해서
- ④ TV 프로그램에 소개되어서
- ⑤ 지역 주민에게 인기가 많아서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$27      ② \$36      ③ \$40      ④ \$45      ⑤ \$63

10. 대화를 듣고, Stress Free Program에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 활동 종류      ② 등록 방법      ③ 운영 장소
- ④ 참가비      ⑤ 운영 시간

11. Show Me Your Dishes에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 참가 대상은 15세부터 18세의 청소년이다.
- ② 2004년부터 매년 열리는 대회이다.
- ③ 참가하려면 조리법을 대회 웹 사이트에 업로드해야 한다.
- ④ 참가자에게 90분의 요리 시간이 주어진다.
- ⑤ 심사의 기준은 맛과 창의성이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 블루투스 키보드를 고르시오.

Bluetooth Keyboards

	Model	Price	Weight	Battery Life	Foldable
①	A	\$45	160g	100 hours	×
②	B	\$38	250g	82 hours	○
③	C	\$30	280g	48 hours	×
④	D	\$26	350g	10 hours	○
⑤	E	\$15	420g	24 hours	×

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

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

- ① I know. Studying psychology is fun.
- ② Really? Please ask him if I can visit him.
- ③ Right. It's not easy to decide on your career.
- ④ Well, I think the counseling job is right for you.
- ⑤ Okay. I'll tell your uncle how to apply for the job.

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

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

- ① We can post the notice on social media.
- ② Let's move our instruments indoors, then.
- ③ I've already cancelled our outdoor concert.
- ④ We'd better change the location right away.
- ⑤ We can check the weather forecast using an app.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Jina가 어머니에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Jina: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Please help me choose a nice flower pot.
- ② Would you come with me to the Market Day?
- ③ Can I take this flower pot for a school event?
- ④ I'm not sure if I can plant my flowers in this pot.
- ⑤ Why don't we look for an item to sell at the market?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

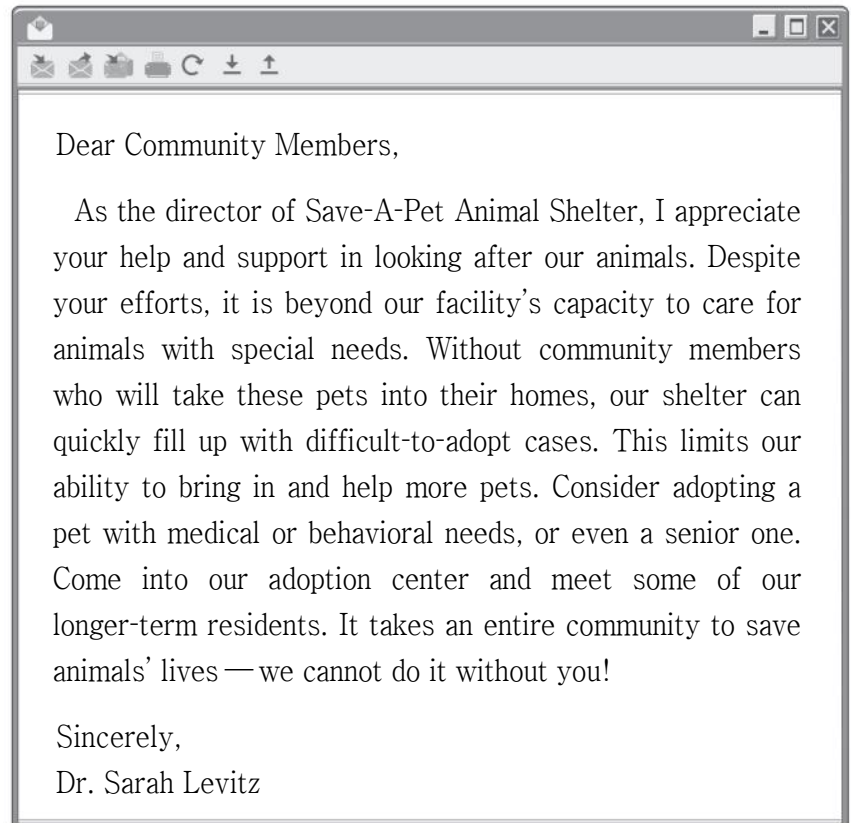
- ① benefits of sharing things
- ② ways to sell used stuff online
- ③ steps in the recycling process
- ④ necessity of sharing information
- ⑤ problems caused by online markets

17. 언급된 물품이 아닌 것은?

- ① a dress    ② toys    ③ a car    ④ books    ⑤ a bicycle

이제 듣기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하시기 바랍니다.

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 반려동물 입양을 요청하려고
- ② 유기견 보호 센터 개설을 알리려고
- ③ 동물 보호 정책 강화를 요구하려고
- ④ 동물 구조 자원봉사자를 모집하려고
- ⑤ 동물 보호 단체 가입 방법을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I board the plane, take off, and climb out into the night sky. Within minutes, the plane shakes hard, and I freeze, feeling like I'm not in control of anything. The left engine starts losing power and the right engine is nearly dead now. Rain hits the windscreen and I'm getting into heavier weather. I'm having trouble keeping up the airspeed. When I reach for the microphone to call the center to declare an emergency, my shaky hand accidentally bumps the carburetor heat levers, and the left engine suddenly regains power. I push the levers to full. Both engines backfire and come to full power. Feeling that the worst is over, I find my whole body loosening up and at ease.

\* carburetor heat lever: 기화기 열 레버

- ① ashamed → delighted                      ② terrified → relieved
- ③ satisfied → regretful                        ④ indifferent → excited
- ⑤ hopeful → disappointed

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Twenty-three percent of people admit to having shared a fake news story on a popular social networking site, either accidentally or on purpose, according to a 2016 Pew Research Center survey. It's tempting for me to attribute it to people being willfully ignorant. Yet the news ecosystem has become so overcrowded and complicated that I can understand why navigating it is challenging. When in doubt, we need to cross-check story lines ourselves. The simple act of fact-checking prevents misinformation from shaping our thoughts. We can consult websites such as FactCheck.org to gain a better understanding of what's true or false, fact or opinion.

- ① 뉴스 내용의 사실 여부를 확인할 필요가 있다.
- ② 가짜 뉴스 생산에 대한 규제를 강화해야 한다.
- ③ 기사 작성 시 주관적인 의견을 배제해야 한다.
- ④ 시민들의 뉴스 제보 참여가 활성화되어야 한다.
- ⑤ 언론사는 뉴스 보도에 대한 윤리의식을 가져야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “There is no there there.”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

I believe the second decade of this new century is already very different. There are, of course, still millions of people who equate success with money and power—who are determined to never get off that treadmill despite the cost in terms of their well-being, relationships, and happiness. There are still millions desperately looking for the next promotion, the next million-dollar payday that they believe will satisfy their longing to feel better about themselves, or silence their dissatisfaction. But both in the West and in emerging economies, there are more people every day who recognize that these are all dead ends—that they are chasing a broken dream. That we cannot find the answer in our current definition of success alone because—as Gertrude Stein once said of Oakland—“There is no there there.”

- ① People are losing confidence in themselves.
- ② Without dreams, there is no chance for growth.
- ③ We should not live according to others' expectations.
- ④ It is hard to realize our potential in difficult situations.
- ⑤ Money and power do not necessarily lead you to success.

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Attaining the life a person wants is simple. However, most people settle for less than their best because they fail to start the day off right. If a person starts the day with a positive mindset, that person is more likely to have a positive day. Moreover, how a person approaches the day impacts everything else in that person's life. If a person begins their day in a good mood, they will likely continue to be happy at work and that will often lead to a more productive day in the office. This increased productivity unsurprisingly leads to better work rewards, such as promotions or raises. Consequently, if people want to live the life of their dreams, they need to realize that how they start their day not only impacts that day, but every aspect of their lives.

- ① 업무 생산성 향상을 위해 적절한 보상이 필요하다.
- ② 긍정적인 하루의 시작이 삶에 좋은 영향을 끼친다.
- ③ 매일 해야 할 일의 우선순위를 정하는 것이 좋다.
- ④ 규칙적인 생활 습관이 목표 달성에 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 원만한 대인 관계를 위해 감정 조절이 중요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social relationships benefit from people giving each other compliments now and again because people like to be liked and like to receive compliments. In that respect, social lies such as making deceptive but flattering comments (“I like your new haircut.”) may benefit mutual relations. Social lies are told for psychological reasons and serve both self-interest and the interest of others. They serve self-interest because liars may gain satisfaction when they notice that their lies please other people, or because they realize that by telling such lies they avoid an awkward situation or discussion. They serve the interest of others because hearing the truth all the time (“You look much older now than you did a few years ago.”) could damage a person's confidence and self-esteem.

- ① ways to differentiate between truth and lies
- ② roles of self-esteem in building relationships
- ③ importance of praise in changing others' behaviors
- ④ balancing between self-interest and public interest
- ⑤ influence of social lies on interpersonal relationships

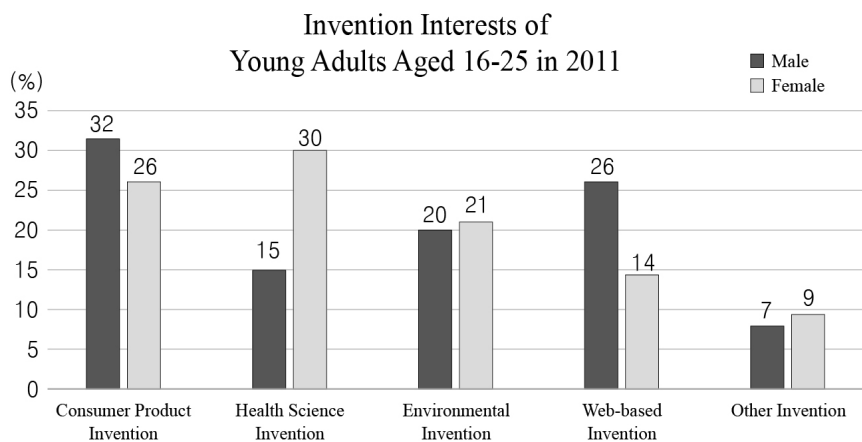
24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Benjamin Franklin once suggested that a newcomer to a neighborhood ask a new neighbor to do him or her a favor, citing an old maxim: He that has once done you a kindness will be more ready to do you another than he whom you yourself have obliged. In Franklin's opinion, asking someone for something was the most useful and immediate invitation to social interaction. Such asking on the part of the newcomer provided the neighbor with an opportunity to show himself or herself as a good person, at first encounter. It also meant that the latter could now ask the former for a favor, in return, increasing the familiarity and trust. In that manner, both parties could overcome their natural hesitancy and mutual fear of the stranger.

\* oblige: ~에게 친절을 베풀다

- ① How to Present Your Strengths to Others
- ② A Relationship Opener: Asking for a Favor
- ③ Why Do We Hesitate to Help Strangers?
- ④ What You Ask for Shows Who You Are
- ⑤ Polite Ways of Inviting Our Neighbors

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the results of a survey on invention interests in young adults aged 16 to 25 in 2011. ① Among the five invention categories, the highest percentage of male respondents showed interest in inventing consumer products. ② For health science invention, the percentage of female respondents was twice as high as that of male respondents. ③ The percentage point gap between males and females was the smallest in environmental invention. ④ For web-based invention, the percentage of female respondents was less than half that of male respondents. ⑤ In the category of other invention, the percentage of respondents from each gender group was less than 10 percent.

26. Mary Cassatt에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mary Cassatt was born in Pennsylvania, the fourth of five children born in her well-to-do family. Mary Cassatt and her family traveled throughout Europe in her childhood. Her family did not approve when she decided to become an artist, but her desire was so strong, she bravely took the steps to make art her career. She studied first in Philadelphia and then went to Paris to study painting. She admired the work of Edgar Degas and was able to meet him in Paris, which was a great inspiration. Though she never had children of her own, she loved children and painted portraits of the children of her friends and family. Cassatt lost her sight at the age of seventy, and, sadly, was not able to paint during the later years of her life.

- ① 유년 시절에 유럽 전역을 여행했다.
- ② 화가가 되는 것을 가족이 찬성하지 않았다.
- ③ Edgar Degas를 파리에서 만났다.
- ④ 자기 자녀의 초상화를 그렸다.
- ⑤ 70세에 시력을 잃었다.

27. Photography Walks Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Photography Walks Program**

Have you ever wanted to learn how to take photographs using your smartphone or tablet? Then come and join us on our exciting Photography Walks Program. All ages and skill levels are welcome!

- ◆ **Date:** From September 21 to September 23
- ◆ **Time:** 2 p.m. - 5 p.m.
- ◆ **Place:** Evergreen State Park
- ◆ **Ticket Price:** \$30 per person (including a photo album)
- ◆ **Notice:**
  - Wear comfortable clothes and walking shoes.
  - Water and snacks are provided for free.

Registration should be made at least 2 days before the program begins. Please visit our website for more information.

- ① 연령에 관계없이 참여할 수 있다.
- ② 9월에 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 포토 앨범은 티켓 가격에 포함되지 않는다.
- ④ 물과 간식이 무료로 제공된다.
- ⑤ 등록은 프로그램 시작 2일 전까지 해야 한다.

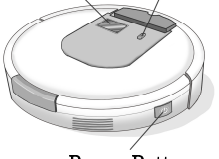
28. Robotic Vacuum Cleaner 사용에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Robotic Vacuum Cleaner**  
- User Manual -

Mode Indicator

Battery Indicator

Power Button



**■ Charging the Battery**

- It takes 90 minutes for the battery to be fully charged.
- The robotic vacuum can operate for 40 minutes when fully charged.
- While the robotic vacuum is charging, the battery indicator light blinks red.
- When fully charged, the battery indicator light turns blue.

**■ Operating the Vacuum**

- Press the power button to turn on the vacuum.
- The following cleaning modes are provided: Auto Mode, Spot Mode, and Manual Mode.
- Turning off the vacuum will reset all settings except for the current time.
- The time can be set only with the remote control.

- ① 배터리를 완전히 충전하는 데 40분이 소요된다.
- ② 완전히 충전되면 배터리 표시등이 빨간색으로 변한다.
- ③ 네 가지 종류의 청소 모드를 제공한다.
- ④ 전원을 끄면 현재 시각이 리셋된다.
- ⑤ 시각은 리모컨을 사용하여 설정한다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

There are many methods for finding answers to the mysteries of the universe, and science is only one of these. However, science is unique. Instead of making guesses, scientists follow a system ① designed to prove if their ideas are true or false. They constantly reexamine and test their theories and conclusions. Old ideas are replaced when scientists find new information ② that they cannot explain. Once somebody makes a discovery, others review it carefully before ③ using the information in their own research. This way of building new knowledge on older discoveries ④ ensure that scientists correct their mistakes. Armed with scientific knowledge, people build tools and machines that transform the way we live, making our lives ⑤ much easier and better.

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

Technological development often forces change, and change is uncomfortable. This is one of the main reasons why technology is often resisted and why some perceive it as a ① threat. It is important to understand our natural ② hate of being uncomfortable when we consider the impact of technology on our lives. As a matter of fact, most of us prefer the path of ③ least resistance. This tendency means that the true potential of new technologies may remain ④ unrealized because, for many, starting something new is just too much of a struggle. Even our ideas about how new technology can enhance our lives may be ⑤ encouraged by this natural desire for comfort.

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ provides a change to the environment for journalists. Newspaper stories, television reports, and even early online reporting (prior to communication technology such as tablets and smartphones) required one central place to which a reporter would submit his or her news story for printing, broadcast, or posting. Now, though, a reporter can shoot video, record audio, and type directly on their smartphones or tablets and post a news story instantly. Journalists do not need to report to a central location where they all contact sources, type, or edit video. A story can be instantaneously written, shot, and made available to the entire world. The news cycle, and thus the job of the journalist, never takes a break. Thus the “24-hour” news cycle that emerged from the rise of cable TV is now a thing of the past. The news “cycle” is really a constant.

① Mobility

② Sensitivity

③ Creativity

④ Accuracy

⑤ Responsibility

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32. In an experiment, researchers presented participants with two photos of faces and asked participants to choose the photo that they thought was more attractive, and then handed participants that photo. Using a clever trick inspired by stage magic, when participants received the photo, it had been switched to the photo not chosen by the participant — the less attractive photo. Remarkably, most participants accepted this photo as their own choice and then proceeded to give arguments for why they had chosen that face in the first place. This revealed a striking mismatch between our choices and our ability to \_\_\_\_\_. This same finding has since been observed in various domains including taste for jam and financial decisions. [3점]

- ① keep focused                      ② solve problems  
③ rationalize outcomes            ④ control our emotions  
⑤ attract others' attention

33. All improvement in your life begins with an improvement in your \_\_\_\_\_. If you talk to unhappy people and ask them what they think about most of the time, you will find that almost without fail, they think about their problems, their bills, their negative relationships, and all the difficulties in their lives. But when you talk to successful, happy people, you find that they think and talk most of the time about the things that they want to be, do, and have. They think and talk about the specific action steps they can take to get them. They dwell continually on vivid, exciting pictures of what their goals will look like when they are realized, and what their dreams will look like when they come true.

- ① mental pictures                      ② physical competence  
③ cooperative attitude                ④ learning environment  
⑤ academic achievements

34. Vision is like shooting at a moving target. Plenty of things can go wrong in the future and plenty more can change in unpredictable ways. When such things happen, you should be prepared to \_\_\_\_\_. For example, a businessman's optimistic forecast can be blown away by a cruel recession or by aggressive competition in ways he could not have foreseen. Or in another scenario, his sales can skyrocket and his numbers can get even better. In any event, he will be foolish to stick to his old vision in the face of new data. There is nothing wrong in modifying your vision or even abandoning it, as necessary. [3점]

\* recession: 경기 침체

- ① explain your vision logically to others  
② defend the wrong decisions you've made  
③ build a community to share your experience  
④ make your vision conform to the new reality  
⑤ consult experts to predict the future economy

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은? [3점]

Many of us live our lives without examining why we habitually do what we do and think what we think. Why do we spend so much of each day working? Why do we save up our money? ① If pressed to answer such questions, we may respond by saying "because that's what people like us do." ② But there is nothing natural, necessary, or inevitable about any of these things; instead, we behave like this because the culture we belong to compels us to. ③ As we try to find answers to the questions of cultural diversity, we realize that cultures are not about being right or wrong. ④ The culture that we inhabit shapes how we think, feel, and act in the most pervasive ways. ⑤ It is not in spite of our culture that we are who we are, but precisely because of it.

\* pervasive: 널리 스며있는

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

We always have a lot of bacteria around us, as they live almost everywhere—in air, soil, in different parts of our bodies, and even in some of the foods we eat. But do not worry!

- (A) But unfortunately, a few of these wonderful creatures can sometimes make us sick. This is when we need to see a doctor, who may prescribe medicines to control the infection.  
(B) Most bacteria are good for us. Some live in our digestive systems and help us digest our food, and some live in the environment and produce oxygen so that we can breathe and live on Earth.  
(C) But what exactly are these medicines and how do they fight with bacteria? These medicines are called "antibiotics," which means "against the life of bacteria." Antibiotics either kill bacteria or stop them from growing.

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

37.

To be successful, you need to understand the vital difference between believing you will succeed, and believing you will succeed easily.

- (A) Unrealistic optimists, on the other hand, believe that success will happen to them—that the universe will reward them for all their positive thinking, or that somehow they will be transformed overnight into the kind of person for whom obstacles don't exist anymore.
- (B) Put another way, it's the difference between being a realistic optimist, and an unrealistic optimist. Realistic optimists believe they will succeed, but also believe they have to make success happen—through things like careful planning and choosing the right strategies.
- (C) They recognize the need for giving serious thought to how they will deal with obstacles. This preparation only increases their confidence in their own ability to get things done.

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

[38~39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

The other main clue you might use to tell what a friend is feeling would be to look at his or her facial expression.

Have you ever thought about how you can tell what somebody else is feeling? ( ① ) Sometimes, friends might tell you that they are feeling happy or sad but, even if they do not tell you, I am sure that you would be able to make a good guess about what kind of mood they are in. ( ② ) You might get a clue from the tone of voice that they use. ( ③ ) For example, they may raise their voice if they are angry or talk in a shaky way if they are scared. ( ④ ) We have lots of muscles in our faces which enable us to move our face into lots of different positions. ( ⑤ ) This happens spontaneously when we feel a particular emotion.

39.

In addition to positive comments, the director and manager will undoubtedly have comments about what still needs work.

After the technical rehearsal, the theater company will meet with the director, technical managers, and stage manager to review the rehearsal. Usually there will be comments about all the good things about the performance. ( ① ) Individuals should make mental and written notes on the positive comments about their own personal contributions as well as those directed toward the crew and the entire company. ( ② ) Building on positive accomplishments can reduce nervousness. ( ③ ) Sometimes, these negative comments can seem overwhelming and stressful. ( ④ ) Time pressures to make these last-minute changes can be a source of stress. ( ⑤ ) Take each suggestion with good humor and enthusiasm and tackle each task one by one.

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

In a study, psychologist Laurence Steinberg of Temple University and his co-author, psychologist Margo Gardner divided 306 people into three age groups: young adolescents, with a mean age of 14; older adolescents, with a mean age of 19; and adults, aged 24 and older. Subjects played a computerized driving game in which the player must avoid crashing into a wall that appears, without warning, on the roadway. Steinberg and Gardner randomly assigned some participants to play alone or with two same-age peers looking on. Older adolescents scored about 50 percent higher on an index of risky driving when their peers were in the room—and the driving of early adolescents was fully twice as reckless when other young teens were around. In contrast, adults behaved in similar ways regardless of whether they were on their own or observed by others.

\*reckless: 무모한



The \_\_ (A) \_\_ of peers makes adolescents, but not adults, more likely to \_\_ (B) \_\_.

- | (A)            |       | (B)               |
|----------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① presence     | ..... | take risks        |
| ② presence     | ..... | behave cautiously |
| ③ indifference | ..... | perform poorly    |
| ④ absence      | ..... | enjoy adventures  |
| ⑤ absence      | ..... | act independently |



[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A quick look at history shows that humans have not always had the abundance of food that is enjoyed throughout most of the developed world today. In fact, there have been numerous times in history when food has been rather scarce. As a result, people used to eat more when food was available since the availability of the next meal was (a) questionable. Overeating in those times was essential to ensure survival, and humans received satisfaction from eating more than was needed for immediate purposes. On top of that, the highest pleasure was derived from eating the most calorie-dense foods, resulting in a (b) longer lasting energy reserve.

Even though there are parts of the world where, unfortunately, food is still scarce, most of the world's population today has plenty of food available to survive and thrive. However, this abundance is new, and your body has not caught up, still naturally (c) rewarding you for eating more than you need and for eating the most calorie-dense foods. These are innate habits and not simple addictions. They are self-preserving mechanisms initiated by your body, ensuring your future survival, but they are (d) irrelevant now. Therefore, it is your responsibility to communicate with your body regarding the new environment of food abundance and the need to (e) strengthen the inborn habit of overeating.

\* innate: 타고난

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Which Is Better, Tasty or Healthy Food?
- ② Simple Steps for a More Balanced Diet
- ③ Overeating: It's Rooted in Our Genes
- ④ How Calorie-dense Foods Ruin Our Bodies
- ⑤ Our Eating Habits Reflect Our Personalities

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Two students met their teacher at the start of a track through a forest. He gave them instructions to follow the path to its end, in preparation for a test later in the week. The path split into two: one was clear and smooth, the other had fallen logs and other obstacles in the way. One student chose to avoid the obstacles, taking the easier path to the end. (a) He felt clever as he ran without stopping.

(B)

He requested that they join him at a specific location in three days. When they arrived, they could see a ravine that was a few meters wide. The students looked at their teacher and he said just one word. "Jump!" The first student looked at the distance and his heart sank. The teacher looked at (b) him. "What's wrong? This is the leap to greatness. Everything that you've done until now should have prepared you for this moment."

\* ravine: 계곡, 협곡

(C)

The student shrugged (c) his shoulders and walked away, knowing he hadn't prepared adequately for greatness. The second student looked at the teacher and smiled. He knew now that the obstacles that had been placed in his path were part of his preparation. By choosing to overcome challenges, not avoid them, he was ready to make the leap. (d) He ran as fast as he could and launched himself into the air. He made it across!

(D)

The second student chose to tackle the obstacles, battling through every challenge in his path. The student who chose the easy path finished first and felt proud of himself. "I'm glad I chose to avoid the rocks and logs. They were only there to slow me down," (e) he thought to himself. The second student arrived at the finish feeling tired and regretting the path he had chosen. The teacher smiled at them both.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 스승이 두 제자에게 길을 끝까지 따라가라고 지시했다.
- ② 길이 두 갈래로 갈라져 있었다.
- ③ 첫 번째 제자는 계곡의 너비를 보고 자신감을 보였다.
- ④ 두 번째 제자는 스승을 보고 미소를 지었다.
- ⑤ 두 번째 제자는 자신의 선택을 후회하며 길의 끝에 도착했다.

\* 확인 사항

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