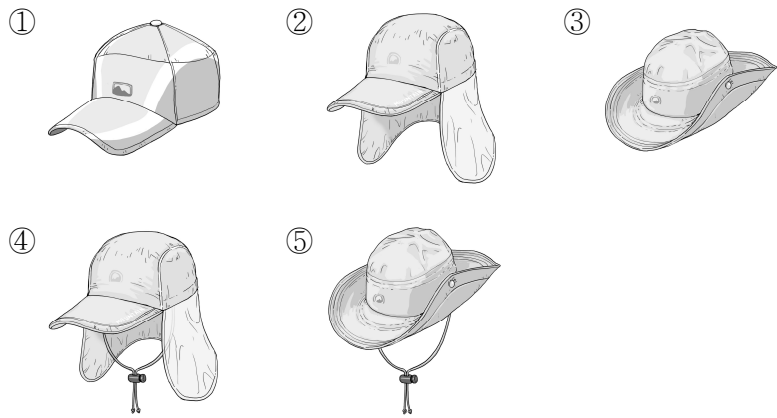


제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 선택한 모자를 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① excited ② bored ③ sympathetic
- ④ jealous ⑤ embarrassed

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

- ① 당뇨병의 원인 ② 당뇨병의 증상
- ③ 당뇨병 예방법 ④ 당뇨병의 합병증
- ⑤ 당뇨병에 좋은 음식

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

- ① 사진 찾아 주기
- ② 선물 골라 주기
- ③ 스크랩북 만들어 주기
- ④ 이메일 주소 알려 주기
- ⑤ 파티 장소 예약해 주기

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 추가로 지불할 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$20 ② \$30 ③ \$50 ④ \$180 ⑤ \$230

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

- ① 전기 절약 방법을 소개하려고
- ② 정전 사태의 원인을 해명하려고
- ③ 정전 대비 훈련에 관해 안내하려고
- ④ 전기료 인상의 불가피성을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 무더위 지속 현상의 원인을 설명하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to call a travel agent
- ② to make a travel budget
- ③ to print out discount coupons
- ④ to book train tickets for his group
- ⑤ to ask her cousin about joining him

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

- ① 영화관 ② 야외 음악당 ③ 야구 경기장
- ④ 놀이공원 ⑤ 스포츠 용품점

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

- ① 집수리 시공업자 - 집주인
- ② 의상 디자이너 - 조수
- ③ 음식점 사장 - 주방장
- ④ 관광 안내원 - 여행사 직원
- ⑤ 가구 제조업자 - 가구점 점원

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to book a table
- ② to go to the cafe
- ③ to pay for the bill
- ④ to look up a phone number
- ⑤ to buy a new memory stick

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 신청할 패키지 상품을 고르시오.

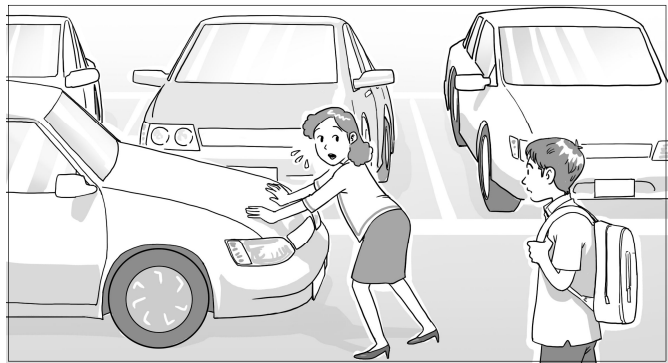
Cable TV & Internet Packages

	Number of cable channels	Additional services		Price
		Latest movie channels	Home phone	
①	90	×	×	\$45
②	160	○	×	\$75
③	200	○	×	\$80
④	160	×	○	\$60
⑤	200	○	○	\$85

12. 교내 교과서 되사기 행사에 관한 다음 방송을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 책값을 현금으로 지불해 준다.
- ② Wrestling Room에서 열린다.
- ③ 내일 오전 10시에 시작된다.
- ④ 신청서는 현장에서 배부한다.
- ⑤ 참가자에게 간식을 무료로 제공한다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오. [1점]



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① I'm happy to be with you on your birthday.
- ② Of course not. Don't pretend to be someone else.
- ③ You can get to the hospital by public transportation.
- ④ I'll try my best to get there as soon as I finish work.
- ⑤ I hope so. If it goes well, she'll be thrilled to see us.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm sorry but I can't make it today.
- ② What a relief! There're tickets available.
- ③ You're right. Let's call the theater about it.
- ④ Okay. I'll make a dinner reservation after the show.
- ⑤ That's fine. I'll ask someone else to watch with me.

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

Man: _____

- ① I agree. It's not easy to teach children.
- ② That's lovely. I'd like to sponsor a child, too.
- ③ Me, too. I'm happy that I can help poor children.
- ④ What a coincidence! He's also my favorite singer.
- ⑤ I see. South America surely is a long way from here.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sarah가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sarah: _____

- ① There are too many competitors against you.
- ② You're officially in the choir. Congratulations!
- ③ I'm impressed! Where did you learn to sing like that?
- ④ I suggest you become a professional singer in the future.
- ⑤ Why don't you audition for the school rock band instead?

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

I enjoyed your story very much. It seems that you are endowed with special talents. It is now your duty to develop them, because a person who wastes his inborn talents is a fool. Your story contains some grammatical and spelling errors commonly made by students your age. Yet you have written your story with an interesting style and a great plot. The most impressive thing about your story is that it has irony. You may not even know what that word means, but someday you will. It is something that some writers try to reach for their entire careers and never attain. You have achieved it with your first story. My door is and always will be open to you. I am ready to hear any story you have to tell.

- ① 신간 소설을 홍보하려고
- ② 글쓰기 강좌를 추천하려고
- ③ 어휘력 향상의 필요성을 강조하려고
- ④ 글쓰기 연습을 계속하도록 격려하려고
- ⑤ 문법과 철자 오류를 줄이도록 충고하려고

19. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [1점]

One summer, I was traveling with a small group in Greece. Included in our group was an 85-year-old lady. I called her "Sweetie." She was frail, tiny, and thin but ① she was such a brave traveler and didn't want to miss a thing. So, although she was very tired, ② she insisted on going along to the Euripides Theater to see a Greek play. No sooner had the play begun than ③ she started to doze off, falling forward. There were no backs on these seats. Before I could help ④ her, a local Greek peasant woman reached forward and took hold of the tiny narrow shoulders of Sweetie. The woman slowly drew the tired body back until it leaned against ⑤ her knees. She provided support for Sweetie for the entire play.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Dropping your cell phone in water means you have to replace it, but sometimes if you're fast enough, you might be able to save the phone! If you want to suck the liquid out of the inner parts of the phone, try ① using a vacuum cleaner. Remove all residual moisture by drawing it away, with a vacuum cleaner ② holding over the affected areas for up to twenty minutes. This way you can completely dry out your phone and get it ③ working in thirty minutes. However, unless the exposure to water was extremely short, it's not recommended to attempt to turn your phone on ④ this soon. Be careful not to hold the vacuum too close to the phone, as a vacuum can create static electricity. It is even worse for the phone. The best way, of course, is ⑤ to bring your phone to the customer service center as soon as possible.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Albert Einstein talked about what influenced his life as a scientist. He remembered seeing a pocket compass when he was five years old and (A) marveling/marveled that the needle always pointed north. In that moment, Einstein recalled, he “felt something deeply hidden behind things.” Around the age of six, Einstein began studying the violin. When after several years he recognized the mathematical structure of music, the violin became a lifelong friend of his. When Einstein was ten, his family enrolled him in the Luitpold Gymnasium, (B) there/where he developed a suspicion of authority. The trait served Einstein well later in life as a scientist. His habit of skepticism made (C) him/it easy to question many long-standing scientific assumptions.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| ① | marveling | ..... | there | ..... | him |
| ② | marveled | ..... | there | ..... | him |
| ③ | marveling | ..... | where | ..... | him |
| ④ | marveled | ..... | where | ..... | it |
| ⑤ | marveling | ..... | where | ..... | it |

[22~23] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

22. Every student in your school gets 168 hours each week. Subtract the time kids spend on sleeping, eating, and associating with friends and family, and so on (about 84 hours). That leaves each child with about 84 hours each week, or 4,368 hours each year. Out of that block, you as a teacher get at most 30 hours each week, or 1,260 hours each year for changing student lives. Then, you have 28 percent of a student’s waking time. The significance of that number, 28 percent, is profound. With the small proportion of their lives that you do have access to, you cannot afford to waste a single class or school day. You cannot afford to bore a student or fail to engage her in class. School needs to be a nonstop bobsled run, full of activity, challenge, correction, support, and enrichment. You need to challenge students to do their best every hour of every day they are in your charge.

- ① 학생들을 가르치는 시간을 늘려야 한다.
- ② 학생들에게 행동으로 모범을 보여야 한다.
- ③ 학생들에게 한 약속은 반드시 지켜야 한다.
- ④ 학생들에게 실현 가능한 과제를 제공해야 한다.
- ⑤ 학생들을 가르치는 모든 시간을 귀하게 여겨야 한다.

23. Nowadays money can buy more and more: political influence, good medical care, a home in a safe neighborhood rather than a crime-ridden one, access to elite schools rather than failing ones, etc. Should we allow this tendency to go unchecked? Putting a price on the good things in life can corrupt them. That’s because markets don’t only allocate goods; they also express and promote certain attitudes toward the goods being exchanged. Paying kids to read books might

get them to read more, but also teach them to regard reading as a chore rather than a source of intrinsic satisfaction. Auctioning seats in the incoming freshman class to the highest bidders might raise revenue but also erode the integrity of the college and the value of its diplomas. Hiring foreign soldiers to fight our wars might spare the lives of our citizens but corrupt the meaning of citizenship.

- ① 취미 활동을 통해 다양한 지식을 얻을 수 있다.
- ② 상품 유통 체계를 시급히 개선해야 한다.
- ③ 시장 확대는 과도한 경쟁을 유발한다.
- ④ 보상을 통해 올바른 습관을 형성할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 금전이 개입되면 일의 본질이 훼손될 수 있다.

[24~28] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Reading seems to be an important activity that helps teenagers secure a good _____. Some researchers from Oxford University studied 17,000 people all born in the same week in May, 1970. They are now grown up and in their early 40s and the sociological study has tracked their progress through time. At the age of 16, in 1986, they were asked which activities they did in their spare time for pleasure. These answers were then checked against what they were engaged in at the age of 33, in 2003. The researchers found that there was a 39 percent probability that girls would be in professional or managerial posts at 33 if they had read books at 16, but only a 25 percent chance if they had not. For boys the figures rose from 48 percent to 58 percent if they read books.

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------|
| ① job | ② habit | ③ attitude |
| ④ education | ⑤ relationship | |

25. Nowadays, travelers who want a visual record of their vacations pack a camera. But before 1900, when George Eastman first introduced the Brownie camera, travelers recorded their impressions of the places they visited in a notebook with ink, pencils, or watercolors. Think of Charles Darwin, who might not have come up with his theory of evolution if it had not been for the thousands of sketches he made of his trip to the Galápagos Islands. The advantage is that sketchbook travelers _____. They are forced to look with different eyes. Let’s take the famous lone cypress tree overlooking Pebble Beach near Carmel, California, as an example. Today’s camera-carrying tourists generally think, “Ooh, that’s pretty,” and proceed to snap a quick digital photo. But a travel sketcher would take the time to notice its trunk’s subtle shading, its lengthening shadow, the yelping Pekingese that just ran circles around it. * Pekingese : 페키니즈(애완용 작은 개)

- ① develop fantastic drawing skills
- ② deeply see the places they visit
- ③ travel faster than camera carriers
- ④ understand the theory of evolution
- ⑤ have more pictures of the scenery

26. In a study, researchers observed a small industrial community in Austria called Marienthal at a time when the entire community was out of work. They noted that before the economic depression, people in the community were active in leisure as well as work. They participated in political organizations, frequented the public library, and enjoyed organizing various social events. After the town factory closed and everyone was out of work, the citizens showed no concern. The citizens, cut off from their work, lost the material and moral incentives to make use of their time. Marienthal's citizens not only lost their work, but they lost their _____. Clearly, they had no free time because they had no constrained time. The researchers summed up the problem this way: "The trouble with unemployment is that you never get a day off."

- ① interest in history
- ② ability to enjoy leisure
- ③ willingness to help others
- ④ means to get justice done
- ⑤ opportunities to learn more skills

27. _____. Igor Stravinsky wrote the score for his ballet *Apollo Musagetes* in six parts for a string orchestra. The first time it was performed, there were sixteen first and fourteen second violins, ten violas, four first and four second cellos, and six double basses. Stravinsky was horrified: "I was struck by both the confusion of sound and the excessive resonance.... Everything seemed drowned in indistinct buzzing." He pared the orchestra down to eight first and eight second violins, six violas, four first and four second cellos, and four double basses, and "everything became sharp and clear." As Stravinsky found out the hard way, scaling is a major issue in orchestrating music.

- ① Variety is the spice of life
- ② Larger is not necessarily better
- ③ Music is recreated by the audience
- ④ Good music has to be listened to loud
- ⑤ Composers should do more than entertain audience

28. What's interesting about animals being afraid is that _____. A fearful prey animal like a deer ought to just get out of there whenever it sees something strange and different that it doesn't understand. But that's not what happens. The more fearful the animal, the more likely he is to investigate. Indians used this principle to hunt antelope. They'd lie down on the ground holding a flag, and when the antelope came up to investigate they'd kill it. I've never heard of Indians lying down on the ground holding a flag to catch buffalo. I don't think a buffalo is going to be as compelled to investigate a flag flying in the middle of the prairie. He's a great big strong buffalo; what does he have to worry about? But a delicate little antelope has a lot to worry about, and that's why he's always looking into things.

- ① fear seems to be related with intelligence
- ② prior experience helps avoid danger later in life
- ③ their fear is directly connected to their survival
- ④ fear is the strongest drive to make them migrate
- ⑤ the most fearful animals are also the most curious

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

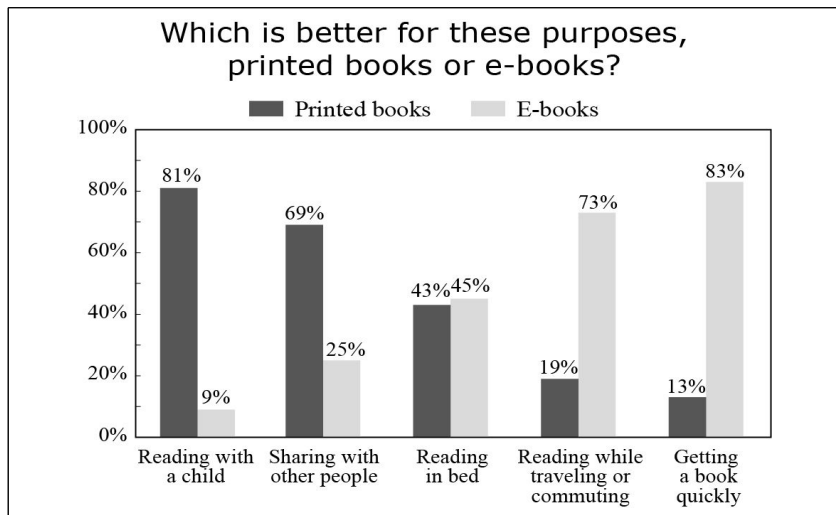
29. At a glance, corn appears to be more efficient than sugarcane as an energy crop. By processing 1 ton of corn, producers can make 100 gallons of ethanol, whereas 1 ton of sugarcane yields no more than 20 gallons. But sugarcane grows in more _____ (A) packed clumps than corn, so 1 acre of sugarcane can produce at least 590 gallons of ethanol, compared to 400 gallons of ethanol from 1 acre of corn. Converting sugarcane to ethanol is also more _____ (B). Distillers in Brazil, the world's largest producer of ethanol, get 8 gallons of sugarcane ethanol burning just 1 gallon of fossil fuel. Corn, the primary source of ethanol in the United States (which is the world's second-largest ethanol producer), yields only 2 gallons of ethanol per gallon of fossil fuel.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------|-------|-----------------|
| ① | tightly | ..... | eco-friendly |
| ② | tightly | ..... | time-consuming |
| ③ | loosely | ..... | time-consuming |
| ④ | loosely | ..... | eco-friendly |
| ⑤ | loosely | ..... | labor-intensive |

30. Your expectations are likely to influence your perceptions of people with whom you interact. Most people have a tendency to expect positive behaviors from people they like and respect, and negative behaviors from people they could easily live without. _____ (A), suppose that, as you are walking down the street, you come across someone you know. That individual, rather than smiling and greeting you, instead looks the other way and passes silently by. If this is a person you admire, you might perceive the individual to be deep in thought and therefore not paying any attention to other pedestrians on the street. _____ (B), if you dislike the person, you might interpret the behavior as an inappropriate demonstration of arrogance and elitism. It is extremely difficult for you to perceive people objectively, particularly if you have expectations—based on your past experiences—about how those people are likely to be.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① | For example | ..... | On the other hand |
| ② | For example | ..... | As a result |
| ③ | By contrast | ..... | As a result |
| ④ | By contrast | ..... | In other words |
| ⑤ | Nevertheless | ..... | On the other hand |

31. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows which book type is preferred in specific situations by the Americans who have read both printed books and e-books in the past twelve months. ① Nine times more readers say they will choose printed books than e-books when reading with a child. ② A large majority of readers also believe that printed books are better to share with other people than e-books. ③ When it comes to reading books in bed, readers are somewhat evenly split on their preference with just a small difference of two percent. ④ Half the readers say e-books are better while traveling or commuting, whereas just about one-fifth prefer printed books. ⑤ Over four-fifths of these American readers prefer e-books when they want to get a book quickly, while just a little more than one-tenth pick printed books.

[32 ~ 33] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. If you regularly respond to everyday tumbles like, “Whoops, you’re all right,” your toddler is pretty sure to feel all right. If you screech, “Oh, my poor baby! Are you hurt?” your toddler will learn to take the opportunity to answer “Yes” loud and clear. Nothing alarms a child more than a parent who is alarmed. So though it’s only natural for you to feel keenly your child’s pain, you shouldn’t show excessive concern. You’ll be a much more effective source of reassurance if you remain calm. Toddlers whose parents don’t overreact become children who pick themselves up from a fall, brush themselves off, and go on their merry way.

- ① teaching compassion and sympathy to toddlers
- ② positive effects of parents not overreacting
- ③ advantages of learning to express pain
- ④ signals shown by alarmed toddlers
- ⑤ types of danger that toddlers face

33. Although shopping can be fun for many consumers, it often requires effort, which is cost to be subtracted from the benefits associated with buying a product. The greater the perceived cost of shopping in terms of effort, time, and expense, the fewer will buy, even if the price and the product are “right.” On the other hand, the easier it is to buy a

product, the less the cost, and the more will buy. Thus, in promoting a product, extensive distribution is required to reach as many consumers as possible. Restricted geographical distribution means that the product is bought by fewer and probably less often. Most products cannot depend on customers undertaking long journeys or extensive search. The product must be available where and when needed.

- ① new products reflecting consumers’ needs
- ② the role of distribution in creating purchase
- ③ the correlation between sales and advertising
- ④ evaluating customers’ attitude toward a product
- ⑤ breaking down trade barriers in the global market

34. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

“The economist in me says the best gift is cash,” writes Alex Tabarrok, an economist and blogger. “The rest of me (A) assists/resists.” He offers a good counterexample to the practical notion that the ideal gift is an item we would have bought for ourselves: Suppose someone gives you \$100, and you buy a set of tires for your car. This is what maximizes your (B) originality/utility. Still, you might not be very happy if your lover gave you car tires for your birthday. In most cases, Tabarrok points out, we wish the gift giver would buy us something less (C) luxurious/ordinary. From our intimates at least, we’d rather receive a gift that speaks to “the wild self, the passionate self, the romantic self.”

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | assists | originality | luxurious |
| ② | assists | utility | ordinary |
| ③ | resists | utility | ordinary |
| ④ | resists | originality | luxurious |
| ⑤ | resists | utility | luxurious |

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

In 1909, Herbert Cecil Booth happened to be inside the Empire Music Hall when his interest was captured by a demonstration of a cleaning machine. The machine certainly stirred up dust, but it ultimately proved ① ineffective in collecting and removing it. Booth asked the man demonstrating the machine whether suction rather than pressure wouldn’t work better. He indignantly replied that suction had been ② tried on numerous occasions but didn’t work. Booth’s mind quickly went to work on the problem. Several days later while discussing his thoughts on the subject with friends, he attempted to ③ illustrate his idea by unfolding his handkerchief, placing it on the velvet seat of his chair, placing his lips upon the handkerchief, and ④ exhaling. Booth’s friends were surprised at the ⑤ quantity of dust he had managed to draw out from the chair. Booth patented his new invention that same year.

36. Knut에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Knut, a polar bear, was born at the Berlin Zoo to 20-year-old Tosca, a former circus performer from East Germany who was born in Canada. When Knut and his unnamed brother were born, Tosca rejected her cubs for unknown reasons, abandoning them on a rock in the polar bear enclosure. Zookeepers rescued the cubs, but Knut's brother died of an infection four days later. Knut spent the first 44 days of his life in an incubator before zookeeper Thomas Dörflein began raising the cub. Knut's need for round-the-clock care required that Dörflein not only sleep on a mattress next to Knut's sleeping crate at night, but also play with, bathe, and feed the cub daily. Dörflein also accompanied Knut on his twice-daily one-hour shows for the public and therefore appeared in many videos and photographs alongside the cub.

- ① 캐나다의 서커스단에서 태어났다.
- ② 태어남과 동시에 어미가 죽었다.
- ③ 쌍둥이 형제와 인큐베이터에서 44일간 자랐다.
- ④ 사육사에게 온종일 보살핌을 받았다.
- ⑤ 다 자란 후에도 대중에게 공개되지 않았다.

37. Mordecai Brown에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

There was an amazing pitcher whose name was Mordecai Brown. He was born in Nyesville, Indiana, in 1876. From the time he arrived in the big leagues with St. Louis, he was known as Three Finger Brown. Mordecai only had three fingers on his right hand, his pitching hand. That was the result of a farming accident when he was a youngster. But Mordecai gripped the ball the only way he could with his thumb and two remaining fingers. The result was a strange hop on the ball, one he probably couldn't have achieved if his hand had not been injured. He played with five major league baseball clubs, and was famous for his exceptional curveball, which broke radically before reaching the plate. Mordecai Brown was eventually elected to baseball's Hall of Fame in 1949, one year after he died.

- ① 신체의 특성 때문에 별명을 얻었다.
- ② 오른손 투수로 활동했다.
- ③ 어렸을 때 사고로 손가락을 잃었다.
- ④ 빠른 직구로 유명했다.
- ⑤ 사후에 야구 명예의 전당에 올랐다.

38. 다음 글에서 Victor가 겪은 심경의 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

Victor, a private detective, leaned against his window and looked out. 'Surely no other place on earth is more proud of its beauty than Venice,' he thought watching its spires and domes. Whistling a tune, Victor walked over to his large mirror. Just the weather for trying out his new disguise, he thought, as the sun warmed the back of his sturdy neck. He had bought this new treasure only the previous day: an enormous mustache, so dark and bushy that it would have made any self-respecting walrus extremely jealous. He stuck it

carefully under his nose and stood on his toes to make himself taller. He became so fascinated by his reflection that he only heard the footsteps on the stairs when they stopped outside his door. 'Clients. Blast! Why are they bothering me now of all times?' With a deep sigh he sat behind his desk. He heard voices whispering outside his door. * walrus : 바다코끼리

- ① cheerful → annoyed
- ② satisfied → regretful
- ③ jealous → humble
- ④ nervous → thankful
- ⑤ confident → ashamed

[39 ~ 40] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

39. An ombudsman noticed a pattern in the newspaper's reporting on shipwrecks: Each such story featured a cat that had survived. When she asked the reporter about this curious coincidence, she was told: "One of those wrecked ships had a cat, and the crew went back to save it. I made the cat a feature of my story, while the other reporters failed to mention the cat, and were called down by their editors for being beaten. The next time there was a shipwreck, there was no cat but the other ship news reporters did not wish to take a chance, and put the cat in. I wrote the report, leaving out the cat, and then I was severely scolded for being beaten. Now when there is a shipwreck all of us always put in the cat."

- ① Fiction Added in News
- ② The Fortunetelling Cat
- ③ Qualifications for Reporters
- ④ Animals Are Better Survivors
- ⑤ Media as a Mirror of Society

40. Many species of fishes and birds travel in groups, such as schools of fishes and flocks of birds. These schools and flocks often move very quickly in a highly synchronized fashion. These groups provide protection for individuals in the group. Most predators have to single out and focus on a single individual, in order to successfully capture a prey. Fast-moving and synchronized flocks and schools are believed to make it difficult for predators to accomplish this. In some cases, a group of prey is able to successfully fight off a predatory attack, whereas an individual prey probably would not be able to do this. Although a baboon on its own would probably submit to a predatory attack from a leopard, a group of males in a baboon troop can usually ward off such an attack.

- ① Killer Instinct in Predators
- ② Advantages of Hunting in Groups
- ③ Food Chain in the Animal Kingdom
- ④ Animals' Grouping Behavior for Defense
- ⑤ Evolution of Predator-Prey Relationships

41. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

There is an increasing body of evidence that shows that the time of day that we take medicine makes a difference to how successful the treatment will be. ①Asthma sufferers, for example, are several hundred times more likely to have an attack at night than during the day. ②Symptoms of hay fever are worse in the morning than at night. ③Doctors, however, are still taught to prescribe equal doses of medication across the course of the day. ④Success in treatment is to some degree dependent on the cooperation between the patient and the doctor. ⑤Physicians working in the field of the interactions of biologic rhythms with medications are calling for medical training to include education on the daily rhythms of illness and research into time-specific treatments.

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

But the most powerful computer on the planet can't drive a truck.

You can appreciate the power of your visual system by comparing human abilities to those of computers. (①) When it comes to math, science, and other traditional “thinking” tasks, machines beat people—no contest. (②) Five dollars will get you a calculator that can perform simple calculations faster and more accurately than any human can. (③) With fifty dollars you can buy chess software that can defeat more than 99 percent of the world's population. (④) That's because computers can't see, especially not in complex, ever-changing environments like the one you face every time you drive. (⑤) Tasks that you take for granted—for example, walking on a rocky shore where footing is uncertain—are much more difficult than playing top-level chess.

[43~44] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

43. When you have hope, you can absorb and accept bad news, responding and reacting it positively and creatively. Here is a good illustration.

- (A) The next week he countered with his own ad. It read: “We've been in business only one week—all of our merchandise is brand-new!” And he was off to a great start.
- (B) A young man decided he would open a new store. When he was ready for the grand opening, a merchant down the street got nervous about this man taking some of his business away, so he ran an ad in the local paper.
- (C) It read: “Do your local shopping here. We have been in business for 50 years!” The young man couldn't believe it. How could he handle this competition?

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

44. Napoleon Bonaparte demanded a secret communication system because he wanted something to enable his soldiers to converse silently and even in the dark.

- (A) In the new system, any letter could be composed of six dots (1 to 3 in a column on the left, and 4 to 6 on the right) with a space between each letter. The letter M, for example, is composed of three raised dots, 1-3-4. The invention of Braille revolutionized communication for millions.
- (B) So Barbier took his idea to the National Institute for the Blind in Paris. There, he met Louis Braille, who was blind. Braille fixed Barbier's system, modifying it so that the finger didn't have to travel to read a symbol.
- (C) In response to the request, Charles Barbier developed a code of raised dots on paper that spelled out words. The military rejected it, however, because it was too hard to learn.

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

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

In an experiment, Solomon Asch gave participants six-word descriptions of target people—the words were *intelligent, industrious, impulsive, critical, stubborn, and envious*. He then asked the participants to generate a broader description of those people on the basis of the six words. But for one group of participants he presented the positive words first; for the other, he reversed the offer. For both groups, the words were exactly the same. Yet Asch found striking differences in how the participants characterized the target person, depending on whether the first words they encountered were positive or negative. For example, the participants who were given the positive words first responded like “He is a forceful person, has his own convictions, and is usually right about things,” but those who heard the negative words first responded like “This individual is probably maladjusted because he is envious and impulsive.”



This experiment showed that one's (A) of other people might be altered by the (B) of the words presented to describe them.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | impression | ..... | order |
| ② | impression | ..... | number |
| ③ | impression | ..... | frequency |
| ④ | memory | ..... | order |
| ⑤ | memory | ..... | frequency |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

It was a beautiful day for sightseeing around downtown Portland. We were a bunch of counselors on our day off, away from the campers, just out for some fun. The weather was perfect for a picnic, so when lunch time came, we headed for a small park. Since we all had different cravings, we decided to split up, get what each of us wanted, and meet back on the grass in a few minutes.

(B)

That's when Rob said, "I'll be right back. Please wait for me a minute," and ran off. I watched curiously as (a) he went across to the hot dog stand. Then I realized what he was doing. He bought a hot dog, crossed back to the trash can, and gave the hungry man the food. When he came back to us, Rob said simply, "I was just passing on the kindness that someone gave to (b) me." That day I learned how generosity can go farther than the person you give to. By giving, you teach others how to give also.

(C)

We finished eating and decided to head off for more sightseeing. But when Rob and I went to the garbage can to throw away my lunch bag, I heard a strong voice ask, "There isn't any food in that bag, is there?" It was (c) the man who had been watching us. I didn't know what to say. "No, I ate it already." "Oh," was his only answer, with no shame in his voice at all. He was obviously hungry, couldn't bear to see anything thrown away, and was used to asking this question. I felt bad for the man, but I didn't know what I could do.

(D)

When (d) my friend Rob headed for a hot dog stand, I decided to keep his company. We watched the vendor put together the perfect hot dog, just the way Rob wanted it. But when Rob took out money to pay him, the man surprised us. "It looks a little on the cool side," he said, "so you don't have to pay me. This will be my freebie of the day." (e) He said thanks, and then we joined our friends in the park. But as we talked and ate, I was distracted by a man sitting alone nearby, looking at us. I could tell that he hadn't showered for days. Another homeless person, I thought, like all the others you see in cities. I didn't pay much more attention than that.

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

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

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

48. 위 글의 'I'에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 쉬는 날에 동료들과 함께 공원에 갔다.
② 배고픈 남자에게 핫도그를 사다 주었다.
③ 음식을 담았던 봉지를 버리러 갔다.
④ 노점상이 핫도그를 만드는 것을 지켜보았다.
⑤ 처음에는 노숙자에게 별로 관심을 보이지 않았다.

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Goldcorp was a small gold-mining firm, based in Toronto. Facing higher costs of production, accumulating debt, and few prospects of finding new gold deposits, the company was on the brink of bankruptcy when its CEO, Robert McEwen, got a radical idea. He would take all of the company's geological data on its Red Lake property, put it up on the Web, and ask the world to tell the company _____. The company offered \$575,000 in prize money. Over one thousand cyberspace prospectors from fifty countries began analyzing the data. Geologists weighed in, as did mathematicians, military personnel, and graduate students from diverse fields.

What was so interesting was the range of expertise from so many different disciplines including advanced physics, applied math, and intelligent systems. The results were startling. "There were capabilities I had never seen before in the industry," noted McEwen. "When I saw the computer graphics I almost fell out of my chair." The contestants had pinpointed 110 locations on the company's property, half of which had never been earmarked by company geologists. Amazingly, more than eighty percent of the new targets yielded large amounts of gold—more than eight million ounces.

49. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Power of Collective Wisdom
② Leadership Based on Authority
③ From Gold Rush to Energy Rush
④ Science Beaten by Common Sense
⑤ Healthy Competition Turned Unhealthy

50. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① new ways to separate gold from rock
② how to create new markets for gold
③ where it was likely to find gold
④ how to cut its marketing costs
⑤ where it should store gold

※ 확인 사항

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