

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

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

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

- ① I already had lunch.
- ② We have to eat right now.
- ③ It'll take about 30 minutes.
- ④ You didn't hand in the report.
- ⑤ Let's make Chinese food instead.

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

- ① I will keep on reading it then.
- ② You should book a ticket first.
- ③ I didn't even start reading the book.
- ④ Let me borrow it after you finish it.
- ⑤ You can read the book at the library.

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

- ① 불꽃놀이 행사를 홍보하려고
- ② 캠핑장 이용 규칙을 안내하려고
- ③ 물 절약의 중요성을 강조하려고
- ④ 분리수거 방법 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 캠핑 장비 선택 요령을 알려주려고

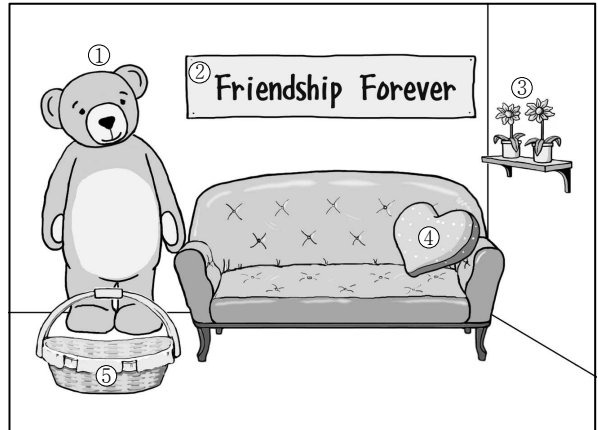
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 수분 섭취의 중요성
- ② 인공 탈취제의 위험성
- ③ 효과적인 해충 퇴치법
- ④ 녹차 잎의 다양한 용도
- ⑤ 카펫의 위생적 관리 요령

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

- ① 경찰관 - 신고자
- ② 역무원 - 여행객
- ③ 차량 정비사 - 고객
- ④ 사진작가 - 모델
- ⑤ 공원 관리인 - 주민

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



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

- ① to find his passport
- ② to watch his luggage
- ③ to charge his cell phone
- ④ to get him some medicine
- ⑤ to drive him to the airport

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 댄스 경연대회에 참가할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 어깨를 다쳐서
- ② 병원에 입원해서
- ③ 사촌 결혼식에 가야 해서
- ④ 파트너를 구하지 못해서
- ⑤ 참가 자격을 갖추지 못해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$105
- ② \$107
- ③ \$125
- ④ \$127
- ⑤ \$132

10. 대화를 듣고, 전시회에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 장소
- ② 전시품
- ③ 기간
- ④ 관람 시간
- ⑤ 입장료

11. 학교 세미나실에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 최근에 수리가 끝났다.
- ② 사전에 예약해야 한다.
- ③ 4명 이상의 단체만 이용할 수 있다.
- ④ 한 번에 최대 3시간까지 사용 가능하다.
- ⑤ 매주 일요일에 문을 닫는다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 선택할 텐트를 고르시오.



Tent Heaven's Bestseller

	Model	Price	Size	Rain Cover	Color
①	A	\$150	2-person	×	Green
②	B	\$200	4-person	×	Orange
③	C	\$250	4-person	○	Green
④	D	\$250	4-person	○	Orange
⑤	E	\$350	6-person	○	Green

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

Man: _____

- ① Why don't you join my running club?
- ② It's too dangerous to exercise at night.
- ③ You have lost a lot of weight swimming.
- ④ Can you recommend a place to work out?
- ⑤ Exercising alone is the best way to get fit.

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

Woman: _____

- ① You'd better go see a doctor.
- ② I'll get some plants and try it.
- ③ Let's plant small trees outside.
- ④ It's good to drink water regularly.
- ⑤ We should water the plant every day.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Cindy가 Brian에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Cindy: Brian, _____

- ① why don't we sit apart from each other?
- ② we can come back to the library tonight.
- ③ shall we prepare for the exam together?
- ④ you have to hang up the phone right now.
- ⑤ you should stop making distracting sounds.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

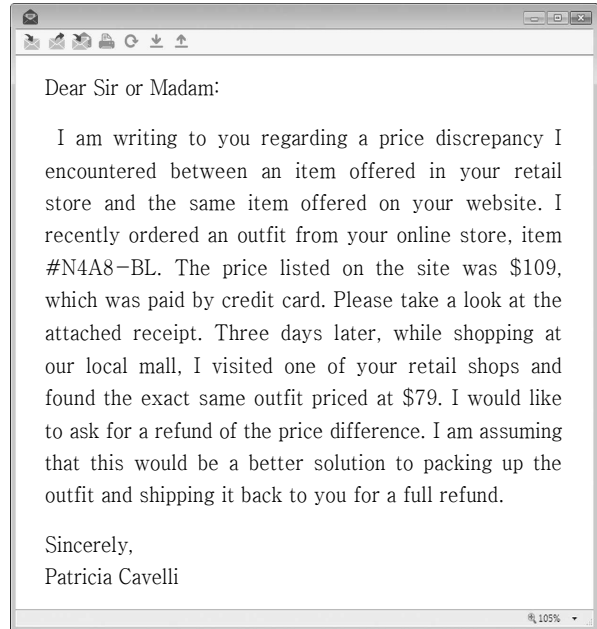
- ① health-related problems of noise
- ② benefits of keeping your place organized
- ③ ways to concentrate well on your studies
- ④ factors influencing your psychological well-being
- ⑤ positive effects of music on emotional development

17. 언급된 소리가 아닌 것은?

- ① 바람 소리 ② 파도 소리 ③ 빗소리
- ④ 폭포 소리 ⑤ 새 소리

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 상품 수선을 의뢰하려고
- ② 차액 환불을 요청하려고
- ③ 할인 품목을 문의하려고
- ④ 품질 차이를 항의하려고
- ⑤ 결제 수단을 변경하려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some of the words we use most frequently are not expressive. If someone asked you what you thought of a movie or your dinner, you might respond: "It was fine." Do you mean, 'fine' as in 'fine wine,' or 'fine art?' Or do you mean, 'fine' as in 'excellent, good, *fine* or poor?' 'Fine' can be used to express satisfaction or disappointment. There are hundreds of words that, like 'fine,' express very little meaning. They are fillers. Choose words that are more expressive, like 'great' or 'terrific' or 'wonderful' if you want to express pleasure, and words like 'adequate' or 'satisfactory' if your intent is to communicate that the movie or meal was okay, but nothing more. These words won't be misunderstood.

- ① 어휘력 향상을 통해 경쟁력을 갖춰라.
- ② 말보다는 행동으로 상대에게 만족감을 주라.
- ③ 상대방의 감정을 배려하여 어휘를 선택하라.
- ④ 진심을 담은 칭찬으로 상대의 마음을 움직여라.
- ⑤ 의미를 분명히 전달할 수 있는 어휘를 사용하라.

20. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Unlike books and paintings, music speaks to us through a re-creator, a musician who makes the printed music sound. A composition, even a familiar one, can be a new experience each time it's performed. It is the job of the performer to bring life to the printed symbols laid out by a composer. Just how loud is a chord marked *f*? How fast is a section labeled *allegro*? No matter how many specific indications of rhythm, dynamics, or accent appear on a page, much is left to the performer. Like that of an actor, his or her interpretation is full of subtle timings and inflections. Performers project to an audience a mixture of their own feelings and the composer's intentions. Critics sometimes say about a particularly convincing interpretation that a performer is 'identified' with a work and its composer. That's how close the relationship can be.

- ① the benefits of early music education
- ② the difficulties of making a composition
- ③ the importance of a composer's intention
- ④ the role of a music performer as an interpreter
- ⑤ the effects of musical signs on music interpretation

21. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

People love to tell others what to do; they believe giving advice is 'helpful,' even if the advice is not requested. Such telling worked in the Industrial Era because it was hierarchical in structure. This communication style implied the teller inherently had valuable information to provide and knew the correct solution. In the Information Age, people have more equal access to knowledge and, with the help of technology, are generally able to find their own solutions. If someone wants advice, they will ask for it. In general, telling is no longer well received. It can be perceived as lacking in respect, narrowing opportunities and shutting down possibilities by implying that the individual is incapable of solving a problem.

- ① 정보화 시대에는 매체 활용 능력이 필수적이다.
- ② 남에게 충고하기 전에 자신을 먼저 돌아보아야 한다.
- ③ 정확한 정보만이 상대방에 대한 정확한 이해를 돕는다.
- ④ 일방적으로 조언하는 것은 정보화 시대에 더 이상 적절하지 않다.
- ⑤ 기술의 발전은 상상 속에서나 가능한 일을 현실로 바꾸어 놓는다.

22. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Whether or not we can catch up on sleep — on the weekend, say — is a hotly debated topic among sleep researchers; the latest evidence suggests that while it isn't ideal, it might help. When Peter Liu, a UCLA sleep researcher, brought chronically sleep-restricted people into the lab for a weekend of sleep during which they slept about 10 hours per night, they showed improvements in the ability of insulin to process blood sugar. That suggests that catch-up sleep may undo some but not all of the damage that sleep deprivation causes, which is encouraging given how many adults don't get the hours they need each night. Still, Liu isn't ready to endorse the habit of sleeping less and making up for it later. "It's like telling people you only need to eat healthy during the weekends, but during the week you can eat whatever you like," he says.

* endorse: (공개적으로) 지지하다

- ① Signs of Sleep Deprivation
- ② How to Break Bad Sleeping Habits
- ③ Catch-Up Sleep: Is It a Perfect Solution?
- ④ Unhappy Weekends of Sleep-Deprived People
- ⑤ Sleep Loss: A Common Problem for Modern People

23. 다음 글에서 'I'가 마지막에 느꼈을 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One morning, my 5-year-old daughter shook me awake excitedly. "A fairy has left you an amazing present," she whispered. "Look!" I reached under my pillow and found a one dollar note, torn exactly in half. She said, "The fairy left half a dollar for you, and the other half is under daddy's pillow." I was struck speechless at her unexpected gift. Simultaneously, I found myself in a dilemma. Messages about how important it was for my daughter to learn the value of currency came flooding into my mind. Should I use this opportunity to teach her about not wasting money, explaining that a dollar torn in half is worthless? Should I try not to discourage her kind behavior? My thoughts all came in a rush: Which quality should I reinforce? Which behavior should I promote?

- ① upset
- ② amused
- ③ ashamed
- ④ confused
- ⑤ interested

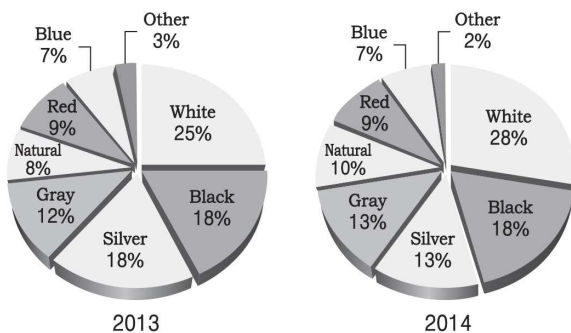
24. James Gibbs에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

James Gibbs is best known for his successful blending of Renaissance and Baroque architectural elements into an early-18th century Neo-Classicism. He was born in Scotland and studied in Rome under the Late Baroque Italian architect Carlo Fontana. Returning to England in 1709, he was appointed a member of the commission authorized to build 50 churches in London. Between 1722 and 1726 Gibbs constructed his most famous church, Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, which has a spire rather than a dome rising from the roof of the building. Of Gibbs' later works the circular 'Radcliffe Camera' library at Oxford University is his most ambitious and monumental achievement. His architectural style has influenced the architecture of churches in England and the United States.

- ① 스코틀랜드 태생으로 로마에서 공부했다.
- ② 교회 건축을 위한 위원으로 임명되었다.
- ③ 지붕으로부터 솟은 돔이 있는 교회를 건축했다.
- ④ Radcliffe Camera 도서관은 그의 기념비적 성과물이다.
- ⑤ 영국과 미국의 교회 건축 양식에 영향을 주었다.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Global Car Color Popularity, 2013-2014



The pie charts above show the global car color popularity based on the data of cars manufactured in 2013 and 2014.

- ① The most popular car color in the world was White in both 2013 and 2014.
- ② Black and Silver tied for second place in popularity in 2013, but Black stood alone as the second most favorite color in 2014.
- ③ Gray fell slightly in popularity from 13 percent in 2013 to 12 percent in 2014.
- ④ In 2013 and 2014, Red and Blue remained the same in popularity at 9 percent and 7 percent, respectively.
- ⑤ Natural was less popular than Red in 2013, but this was reversed in 2014.

* natural: 옅은 황갈색

26. 뮤지컬 Oliver에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

HILLS HIGH SCHOOL PRESENTS

Oliver!

The Musical

based on the novel *Oliver Twist*

DATES AND TIMES:
 Friday, April 10th - 7 p.m.
 Saturday, April 11th - 2 p.m., 7 p.m.

PLACE: Mary Hall

TICKETS:
 Adults - \$10
 Students & Senior citizens - \$8
 The ticket booth is open from March 9th to April 9th during normal school hours.

※ All seats are reservation only.
 ※ All profits will be donated to charity.

TICKET HOTLINE: (012) 848-1500


- ① 영화를 토대로 만든 뮤지컬이다.
- ② 4월 10일에는 공연을 두 차례 한다.
- ③ 학생과 노인의 입장권 가격은 다르다.
- ④ 입장권은 4월 9일에 판매를 시작한다.
- ⑤ 모든 수익금은 자선단체에 기부된다.

27. City Shuttle Bus에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

City Shuttle Bus

- The free shuttle bus service operates in our historic port city from Central Station to Marin Education Center via George Street.
- You can board the bus at any stops that display the green shuttle logo.
- Each shuttle bus is accessible to people in wheelchairs.
- Buses run every 10 minutes.

Operating Hours:
 Weekdays 7:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.
 Weekends 10:00 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.



For more information, visit www.cityshuttlebus.com.

- ① 무료로 이용할 수 있다.
- ② 노란색 셔틀 로고가 있는 정류장에서 탑승할 수 있다.
- ③ 휠체어를 탄 사람들도 이용 가능하다.
- ④ 배차 간격은 10분이다.
- ⑤ 주말에는 오전 10시부터 운행된다.

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

Leonardo da Vinci was one of the most learned and well-rounded persons ever to live. The entire universe from the wing of a dragonfly to the birth of the earth (A) was/were the playground of his curious intelligence. But did Leonardo have some mystical or innate gift of insight and invention, or was his brilliance learned and earned? Certainly he had an unusual mind and an uncanny ability to see (B) that/what others didn't see. But the six thousand pages of detailed notes and drawings present clear evidence of a diligent, curious student—a perpetual learner in laborious pursuit of wisdom who was constantly exploring, questioning, and testing. Expanding your mind is vital to being creative. Therefore, (C) invest/investing regularly in learning opportunities is one of the greatest gifts you can give yourself.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|------------|-----------------|
| ① | was | what | investing |
| ② | was | that | invest |
| ③ | was | what | invest |
| ④ | were | what | invest |
| ⑤ | were | that | investing |

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

One day a wise old monk heard an impatient pounding on the door. ① He opened it and greeted a young man, who said, "I have studied with great and wise masters. However, just in case there is anything more I need to know, I have come to see if ② you can add to my knowledge." "Very well," said the monk. "Come and have tea, and we will discuss your studies." When the tea was ready, the old man began to pour it into the visitor's cup. When the cup was full, ③ he continued pouring until the tea spilled over the side of the cup. The startled man jumped back and shouted, "④ You're a fool who does not even know when a cup is full!" The wise man calmly replied, "Just like this cup, your mind is so full of ideas that there is no room for any more. Come to me with an empty-cup mind, and then ⑤ you will learn something."

30. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

We're all told at school that white reflects sunlight and black absorbs it, so the ① paler your clothes are, the cooler you'll be. But it's not quite that simple. In many hot countries, locals often wear ② dark colors. Peasants in China and old ladies in southern Europe, for instance, traditionally wear black, and the Tuareg, the nomadic people of the Sahara, favor indigo blue. These clothes are ③ effective because there are two thermal processes happening at once. Heat is coming downwards from the sun but it is also going outwards from the body. Though light clothes are better at ④ reflecting the sun's heat, dark clothes are better at radiating the body's heat. Given that no one born in a hot climate willingly stands in direct sunlight, the dark clothing has the ⑤ defect because it keeps you cooler when you're in the shade.

* thermal: 열의, 온도의

[31 ~ 33] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. What does curiosity mean, and why is it so important? We think of curiosity as exploration: being inquisitive, seeking to learn and understand. Some associate curiosity with being nosy. After all, aren't we being nosy if we are curious about another person, asking personal questions? We believe there is a difference between the two. Nosy people ask questions and proceed to weigh the answers provided. Their intention is not to learn about the other person, but to compare, perhaps wanting to determine who is better or worse. In contrast, true curiosity _____. It is about exploring and learning with the goal of greater understanding, which is free from setting values. When curious people ask a question, their only intention is to better understand, whether it is another person, an idea, a place, an origin, or anything that creates an interest in further exploration. [3점]

- ① grows with age
- ② overcomes fear
- ③ holds no judgment
- ④ comes from confidence
- ⑤ creates brighter personality

32. We tend not to notice how many creative tasks benefit from constraints because they are built in and have become invisible. For example, almost all popular music is in 4/4 time, four beats in the bar, with the emphasis usually landing on the first beat. Tracks are normally three or four minutes in length, contain a chorus, and so on. These are just a few constraints of many that popular music follows, and yet look at the variation that can be achieved. Many songs break these rules, but they often achieve their effects because there is a rule to break in the first place. Painters, writers, artists, and so on are all influenced by previous styles to various degrees and it's these previous styles that provide constraints. The very limitations we impose on ourselves can be _____. [3점]

- ① the inherent cultural beliefs
- ② the resistance to taking risks
- ③ the seeds of our finest creations
- ④ the obstacles to our future success
- ⑤ the stepping stone for music education

33. While we like to think that our habits follow our intentions, it's possible for intention and habit to be completely reversed. How the habit started in the first place could be a complete accident, but we can then work out our intentions from our behavior, as long as there's no strong reason for that behavior. Say I take a walk around the park every afternoon and each time I follow a particular route which takes me past a duck pond. When asked why I take this route, I might reply that I like to watch people feeding the ducks. In reality, I just walked that way the first time, completely at random, and saw no reason not to do the same the next day. Now, after the habit is established, I try to come up with a reason and the ducks spring to mind. I end up _____. [3점]

- ① hiding the intention of my previous behavior
- ② regretting my unconscious behavior in the past
- ③ being confused about the reason why I started exercising
- ④ inferring intention from what was essentially just chance
- ⑤ getting out of my old habits and forming new ones instead

34. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

From a broad range of early cultures, extending back to about a million years, natural objects began to be used as tools and implements to supplement or enhance the capacities of the hand. _____ (A) _____, the hand is capable of clawing soil to dig out an edible root, but a digging stick or clam shell is also capable of being grasped to do the job more easily, in a sustainable manner, reducing damage to fingers and nails. The task is made easier still if a shell is tied with fiber at a right angle to the end of a stick, to make a simple hoe. It can then be used more effectively in wider circles from an erect working position. _____ (B) _____, the hand can be cupped in order to drink water, but a deep shell forms the same shape permanently and more effectively to function without leakage as a dipper.

* hoe: (자루가 긴) 괭이

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|-------------------|
| ① For example | Similarly |
| ② For example | As a result |
| ③ In other words | However |
| ④ In contrast | Instead |
| ⑤ In contrast | In addition |

[35 ~ 36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. Enough sunlight falls on Earth to meet our energy needs ten thousand times over. However, it's highly dispersed. ① Various technologies already exist to concentrate the sunlight using curved mirrors and focus it on tanks of liquid—usually water or oil. ② If you're lucky enough to live in a sunny part of the country, solar heating panels like these are an excellent way to heat water for individual homes. ③ They sit on the roof rather like a satellite dish and provide baths and showers that are satisfyingly hot and guilt-free. ④ However, Earth is not the only planet that receives solar radiation. ⑤ Solar heating can also be used on a much larger scale, by making the hot liquid drive an engine to generate electricity.

36. Food is neither good nor bad in the absolute, though we have been taught to recognize it as such. The organ of taste is not the tongue, but the brain, a culturally (and therefore historically) determined organ through which the criteria for evaluations are transmitted and learned. ① Therefore, these criteria vary in space and in time. ② What in one era is judged positively, in another can change meaning; what in one locale is considered tasty, in another can be rejected as disgusting. ③ Very often times, the failure to detect spoiled or toxic food can lead to serious health problems. ④ Definitions of taste belong to the cultural heritage of human society. ⑤ As there are differing tastes and preferences among different peoples and regions of the world, so do tastes and preferences evolve over the course of centuries. [3점]

[37 ~ 38] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37.

As science moved toward experimentation to prove its theories, tools of measurement became vital.

- (A) People in the Middle Ages tried to measure the minutes and hours of the day with a mechanical clock that used gears, wheels, and weights, but these clocks were unreliable. Galileo discovered that a pendulum always takes the same amount of time to swing whether the swing is narrow or wide.
- (B) The measurement of time was probably the most important of all, but in Galileo's time, scientists had not yet invented a dependable timepiece. Ancient humans could measure years, months, and days with the movements of Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.
- (C) Sixteen years after Galileo's death, the Dutch scientist Christiaan Huygens attached a pendulum to the gears of a mechanical clock, and the grandfather clock was born. Humans finally knew what time it was, and science had a new important tool.

* pendulum: (시계의) 추

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

38.

Permission marketing is a term coined by Seth Godin, meaning that the customer has given his or her consent to receive marketing messages from an organization.

- (A) It is no coincidence that they are commonly referred to in the negative terms 'junk mail' and 'spam,' because they are unwelcome. All too often the final result is a frustrated customer with no intention of buying and a marketer who has wasted his budget — 'lose-lose.'
- (B) As such, the customer is more receptive to the organization because the messages are anticipated, personal, and relevant. The opposite of permission marketing is interruption marketing, which Godin claims, can lead to a 'lose-lose' situation.
- (C) Interruption marketing occurs when the customer receives unrequested direct marketing messages, such as direct mail, telephone calls, e-mails, and text messages. Godin argues that these things often end up wasting the customer's time and therefore lead to frustration. [3점]

- 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?

One explanation for this is that the first words in each list created a first impression that respondents used to interpret the remaining adjectives.

There is evidence that when we form impressions of others, we pay more attention to our first impressions. This tendency is called the 'primacy effect.' The primacy effect was documented in a famous study conducted by social psychologist Solomon Asch. (①) Individuals were asked to evaluate two people based on two lists of adjectives. (②) The list for the first person had the following adjectives: *intelligent, industrious, impulsive, critical, stubborn, and envious*. (③) The list for the other person had the same adjectives, but in reverse order. (④) Although the content was identical, respondents gave the first person a more positive evaluation than the second. (⑤) In a similar manner, the first impressions we form about someone often affect our impression of subsequent perceptions of that person.

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

In a recent article, psychology professor Patricia Greenfield of UCLA discussed some of the problems caused when a test designed for one culture is used to test members of a different culture. This situation often causes inaccurate test results. For instance, she wrote, "When children of Latino immigrant parents go to school, their emphasis on understanding rather than speaking, on respecting the teacher's authority rather than expressing one's own opinions leads to negative academic assessment." She described a study of parent-teacher conferences in which a teacher complained that the children did not speak up and equated it to a bad attitude. "Hence a valued mode of communication in one culture — respectful listening — becomes the basis for a rather negative evaluation in the school setting where self-assertive speaking is the valued mode of communication."



Test results can be _____ (A) _____ when the culture of the test-maker and the culture of the test-taker are _____ (B) _____.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|------------|-------------------|
| ① | unreliable | identical |
| ② | unreliable | dissimilar |
| ③ | improved | distinctive |
| ④ | qualified | parallel |
| ⑤ | qualified | opposed |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

About 20 years ago, a delicate seaweed named *Caulerpa taxifolia* was brought from its native habitat in the Pacific Ocean to a zoo in Germany, where it was used to decorate saltwater aquarium exhibits, a seemingly harmless action. The seaweed was such a success that samples were sent to other institutions, including the Oceanographic Museum in Monaco. Within about five years of its introduction there, an unfortunate accident took place. The seaweed was accidentally flushed into the Mediterranean when exhibit tanks were cleaned. This might seem harmless, but considering it so would ignore the tremendous power of the species to act as _____. Once freed in the Mediterranean, *Caulerpa* quickly changed its growth pattern and adapted to its new habitat. This may have occurred through a mutation or through hybridization with native seaweeds. Whatever the exact genetic explanation, today *Caulerpa* grows about six times larger in the Mediterranean than it does in its native Pacific Ocean. Over the past two or three years, *Caulerpa* has spread to the Adriatic, and it now appears to threaten the entire Mediterranean with its ability to choke out competing seaweeds. It grows on rocks, sand, and mud. It grows so widely and quickly that it blankets competing native seaweeds, excluding them and it appears to be toxic to local animals that feed on seaweeds.

* hybridization: (이종)교배

41. 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Fortune Is in Your Hands
- ② Why Are Seaweeds Popular in Exhibits?
- ③ Alternative Sources of Food in the Future
- ④ An Accidental Spreading of an Exotic Species
- ⑤ Seaweeds: Protectors of Marine Environment

42. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① biological invaders
- ② trade barriers
- ③ germ carriers
- ④ safety guards
- ⑤ protective filters

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

At the age of fourteen, Steven Courage fell from the back of a wagon during a blizzard. It took so long to find him that he became severely frostbitten. His father took him to the hospital. The doctor told him that his son's body was permanently damaged. When Steven realized his situation, (a) he was very depressed and hopeless.

(B)

On one occasion, Steven spoke to a large group of soldiers who had severe injuries similar to his. Upon entering the hall, (b) he began to tell them to stop feeling sorry for themselves, which made the soldiers upset. In fact, they began to boo him. Firmly, Steven walked toward them and told them to get up, fire up, and again be productive.

(C)

In time, Steven got over his despair and he wanted to do something with his life. He went to the town mayor and asked for financial support for an education. It was never done at the time, but convinced by his courage and determination, (c) he promised to fulfill the request. Over the years Steven successfully overcame many obstacles in his life, becoming president of one of the largest banks in the country. Because of this, (d) he was often asked to give speeches.

(D)

This enraged the soldiers. They yelled louder at Steven and even began to throw things. To the soldiers' surprise, he sat down and started to take off his disability aids to show them his permanent injuries. The booing stopped and (e) he had their attention. Steven then spoke to them about his injuries and how he overcame them. He emphasized taking personal responsibility for success through setting goals and being persistent; turning lemons into lemonade.

43. 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. (a) ~ (e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

45. Steven Courage에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 눈보라가 칠 때 마차에서 떨어졌다.
- ② 중상을 입은 군인들에게 연설했다.
- ③ 시장에게 재정적 지원을 요청했다.
- ④ 큰 은행의 은행장이 되었다.
- ⑤ 일어선 채로 부상 부위를 보여주었다.

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.