

제3교시

영어 영역

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

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

- ① I want to be a good cook.
- ② I forgot to bring my lunch.
- ③ They update it every month.
- ④ You can buy everything online.
- ⑤ They can deliver pizza on time.

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

- ① Thanks. I wanted a map.
- ② Children's tickets are half price.
- ③ Let's meet at six at the museum.
- ④ Let me see. We are here, so go this way.
- ⑤ You can get a map at the information center.

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

- ① Sure, go ahead.
- ② That makes sense.
- ③ I'd like to leave a message.
- ④ You've got the wrong number.
- ⑤ Thank you for the information.

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

- ① 절전형 전등을 광고하려고
- ② 전기 요금 인상을 공지하려고
- ③ 전력난 대비 방법을 홍보하려고
- ④ 외출 시 소등할 것을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 에너지 절약 행사에 참여를 권장하려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 발표 내용을 간결하고 분명하게 제시해야 한다.
- ② 발표 자료에 흥미로운 그림을 추가해야 한다.
- ③ 재미있는 사례를 들어 발표를 시작해야 한다.
- ④ 객관적 수치와 통계 자료를 제시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 내용에 어울리는 소재목을 붙여야 한다.

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

- ① 지폐 손상의 원인
- ② 위조지폐 감별법
- ③ 지폐 발행 비용의 증가
- ④ 손상도에 따른 지폐의 가치
- ⑤ 전자 화폐 도입의 필요성

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

- ① 카페인의 각성 효과
- ② 에너지 음료의 중독성
- ③ 에너지 음료의 인기 요인
- ④ 에너지 음료 섭취의 부작용
- ⑤ 커피와 에너지 음료의 차이점

8. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① excited
- ② worried
- ③ disappointed
- ④ relieved
- ⑤ confused

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



10. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 항공권 예약하기 ② 이사 업체에 전화하기
- ③ 가구 보관료 지불하기 ④ 온라인으로 가구 주문하기
- ⑤ 중고 가구 시세 알아보기

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

- ① 병문안 함께 가기 ② 필기 내용 복사해주기
- ③ 발표 자료 정리하기 ④ 보고서 대신 제출하기
- ⑤ 모듬 활동 계획서 보내주기

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 화가 난 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 휴대전화를 다시 잃어버려서
- ② 귀가 시간을 지키지 않아서
- ③ 버스 출발 시간에 늦어서
- ④ 야영 장비를 망가뜨려서
- ⑤ 늦은 시간에 전화를 해서

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 방문할 도시가 아닌 것을 고르시오.

- ① Tokyo ② Seoul ③ Beijing
- ④ Hong Kong ⑤ Bangkok

14. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$30 ② \$34 ③ \$36 ④ \$40 ⑤ \$44

15. 학교 신문 기자 모집에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 학교생활에 관한 기사를 세 편 제출해야 한다.
- ② 기사의 분량은 500 단어를 넘어야 한다.
- ③ 6월 30일까지 기사를 제출해야 한다.
- ④ 담당 교사가 기사를 심사한다.
- ⑤ 심사 결과는 학교 홈페이지에 게시된다.

16. Glass Frog에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 투명한 피부를 통해 배의 내부를 볼 수 있다.
- ② 1872년에 처음 발견되었다.
- ③ 중남미 지역에 서식하고 있다.
- ④ 마을 근처 강가에서 쉽게 발견된다.
- ⑤ 크기는 1인치에서 3인치 사이이다.

17. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 보러갈 공연을 고르시오.

This Week's Performance Schedule

	Title	Genre	Day
①	Symphony No. 1(Brahms)	Classical Music	Wednesday
②	Ken Joy Show	Comedy	Thursday
③	Opera: Tosca	Classical Music	Saturday
④	Woodstock Again	Rock Music	Saturday
⑤	Jimmy King Show	Comedy	Sunday

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

Man: _____

- ① We can see lots of homeless animals around.
- ② My parents have already said yes to me.
- ③ Having pets makes our family happier.
- ④ It costs much money to raise dogs.
- ⑤ I lost my dog a few weeks ago.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'll ride you home after school.
- ② Okay. I'll move my bicycle right now.
- ③ Well, bicycle riding is good for our health.
- ④ I can't find a parking space near my house.
- ⑤ It's dangerous to ride a bicycle without a helmet.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mr. Smith가 Jane에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mr. Smith: Jane, _____

- ① it'll snow a lot. Why don't you take the subway?
- ② what are you going to do at your friend's house?
- ③ if you're not busy, can you pick me up tonight?
- ④ don't go out. It'll be better if you stay home.
- ⑤ check the weather forecast for my trip.

[21 ~ 22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

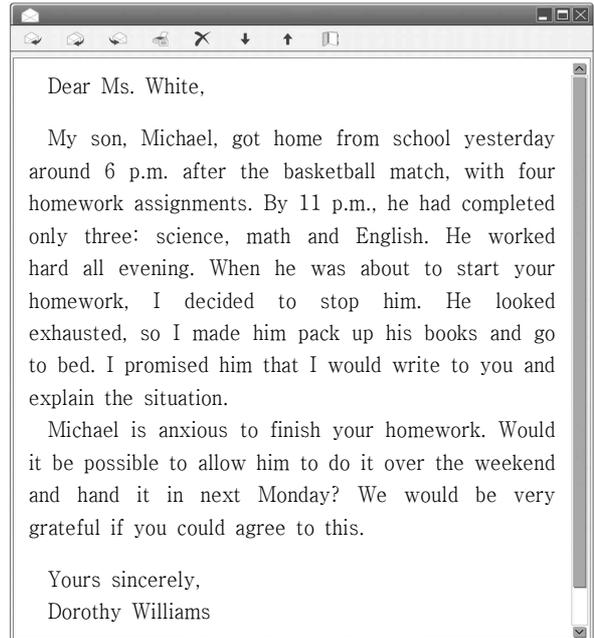
- ① 학교 자선 행사를 홍보하려고
- ② 연극 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
- ③ 새로운 강당 개관 행사를 알리려고
- ④ 강당 이용 시 주의 사항을 당부하려고
- ⑤ 공연 장소가 변경되었음을 통보하려고

22. 공연에 대해 언급된 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 다음 주 금요일에 열린다.
- ② 뮤지컬 공연이다.
- ③ 학교 연극 동아리의 공연이다.
- ④ 입장권은 무료이다.
- ⑤ 공연장에서 입장권을 배부한다.

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

23. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 교사의 세심한 학생 지도에 감사하려고
- ② 자녀의 방과 후 활동에 대해 문의하려고
- ③ 자녀의 과제 제출 기한 연장을 부탁하려고
- ④ 방과 후 체육 활동의 활성화를 건의하려고
- ⑤ 자녀의 진로 선택에 대해 조언을 구하려고

24. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Annie, what a great picture you've made! What is it?" What's wrong with this reaction to a child's drawing? You're obviously interested, and it sounds encouraging to your ears. But this kind of praise can actually have the opposite effect. Generalized praise like "great picture" isn't as meaningful to children as finding something specific about their performance or behavior. "I like the bright colors you used in your picture" is more effective than "great picture." If you say, "That's nice, dear," without looking at what your child is trying to show you, it could affect her self-esteem. Specific praise gives her confidence in your interest and lets her know you really care.

- ① 아이가 하는 말에 귀를 기울이라.
- ② 아이에게 행동으로 모범을 보이라.
- ③ 아이를 칭찬할 때는 구체적으로 하라.
- ④ 아이의 눈높이에 맞는 언어를 사용하라.
- ⑤ 아이의 감추어진 재능을 조기에 발견하라.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

If you're too busy to do laundry, don't worry about it. At least your jeans will stay clean, depending on your definition of "clean." After wearing a pair of unwashed jeans for fifteen months, Josh Le, a student at the University of Alberta, handed them to Dr. McQueen, a textile scientist. She sampled the bacteria living on the jeans. Next, Le washed the jeans. He wore the jeans for only two weeks this time and Dr. McQueen took a sample again. The results? Whether fifteen months or two weeks, the bacteria growth was about the same. Now what about the smell? Le did air out his jeans three times a week and he reportedly still had lots of friends.

* air out: (옷에) 바람을 쐬다

- ① Doing Laundry Is Bad for the Environment
- ② Is Doing Laundry Necessary That Often?
- ③ Are Bacteria the Cause of Bad Smell?
- ④ Unwashed Jeans: Home For Bacteria
- ⑤ New Jeans: A Must for Teens

26. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Peter thought King Edward was different from fairy tale kings. ① He was a real human being, a man with a serious, kind face. Peter had seen ② him often when he was younger. Each morning, the king had come from the palace on his horse, and ridden alone through the streets, greeting his people. Sometimes, when Peter was a little boy, his older brother, Henry, had taken ③ him to stand on the sidewalk so that he could wave to the king. Sometimes ④ he had waved back to the two of them, and smiled. "Now you are special forever," Henry had told Peter, "because you have been greeted by ⑤ him."

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

When I was a young girl, my room was always a mess. My mother was always trying to get me to straighten it up, telling me, "Go clean your room!" I resisted her at every opportunity. I hated to (A) tell/be told what to do. I was determined to have my room the way I wanted it. (B) Because/Whether I actually liked living in a messy room or not was another subject altogether. I never stopped to think about the benefits of having a clean room. To me, it was more important to get my own way. And my mother, (C) alike/like most other parents, did not get me to realize the benefits for myself. Instead, she decided on lecturing.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| ① | tell | ..... | Because | ..... | alike |
| ② | tell | ..... | Whether | ..... | like |
| ③ | be told | ..... | Because | ..... | alike |
| ④ | be told | ..... | Because | ..... | like |
| ⑤ | be told | ..... | Whether | ..... | like |

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

In most situations, social proof is very useful. The restaurant with the fullest parking lot usually does have the best food. You will make (A) fewer/more mistakes in life by paying attention to what others are doing than by neglecting them. For example, when you are driving down the expressway and all the cars in front of you start changing lanes, those drivers probably know something you don't know and you should change lanes, too. If you (B) follow/ignore the drivers, you may hit something in the road and be in a serious car accident. But sometimes people create social proof for a bad purpose. You should be careful about this kind of social proof, because it is used to (C) benefit/mislead you.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| ① | fewer | ..... | follow | ..... | benefit |
| ② | fewer | ..... | ignore | ..... | mislead |
| ③ | fewer | ..... | ignore | ..... | benefit |
| ④ | more | ..... | follow | ..... | mislead |
| ⑤ | more | ..... | ignore | ..... | benefit |

33. Who would have thought, 20 years ago, that a box made out of plastic and glass would ruin the manners of millions of people? We know about the digital miracles brought by the smartphone. But one of its biggest influences on our lives is the sudden breaking of standards of etiquette in less than a decade. These days, many smartphone owners check Twitter during a conversation and do not consider it impolite. This _____ usually takes place while someone else is talking: a friend, colleague or boss. Younger smartphone users even have learned the art of texting one person while they themselves are talking to another. [3점]

- ① online learning
- ② digital rudeness
- ③ physical contact
- ④ creative thinking
- ⑤ emotional growth

34. Some scientists believe that certain animals use a type of language. For example, vervet monkeys have different sounds for different predators. When an alarm call is given, the monkeys know what predators — eagles, leopards or snakes — are approaching. However, the monkeys aren't born knowing the meaning of each of these sounds. Young monkeys learn the meaning of the sounds from listening to and watching older monkeys. This learning takes some time. After young monkeys learn the alarm call for seeing an eagle, they use it whenever they see a large bird, even if the bird is harmless. Only after much trial and error do they realize that the eagle call _____ . [3점]

* predator: 포식 동물

- ① must be used only for eagles
- ② can send many different messages
- ③ is needed when an eagle is in danger
- ④ actually consists of meaningless sounds
- ⑤ can be used to imitate the sound of eagles

35. When we design experiments, we usually _____ .

For example, let's say a farmer wants to know what kind of plowing method is better. The farmer chooses two fields and then changes only one thing between them. He changes how he plows his fields. Everything else will be the same on both fields: the type of crop he grows, the amount of water that he uses and the slope of the fields he plants on. The fields should be facing the same direction to get about the same amount of sunlight. If the farmer only changes how he plows his fields, he can see the impact of the one change. After the experiment is complete, the farmer can conclude which plowing method is better. * plow: 쟁기질하다, 경작하다

- ① choose just one thing to change
- ② collect as much data as possible
- ③ work together with other scientists
- ④ repeat the same experiments many times
- ⑤ study other people's research on the topic

36. In most cases sound reaches the ear through the air; but air is not the only medium through which sound is carried. When we make a loud noise, it will frighten fish and cause them to swim away. So we conclude that the sound must have reached them through the water. An Indian puts his ear to the ground in order to detect distant footsteps. Such sounds are comparatively clear when they are carried through the earth. Similarly, a gentle tapping at one end of a long table can be clearly heard at the opposite end if the ear is pressed against the table. From these facts, we can see that _____ . [3점]

- ① hearing can be more effective than seeing
- ② people have various ranges of hearing ability
- ③ all living things communicate with each other
- ④ the speed of sound is slower than the speed of light
- ⑤ sound can be carried to the ear by various materials

37. 다음 글의 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes I see the wrong use of "John and I" and "John and me." To figure out which one is correct, take out "John" and see whether "I" or "me" sounds right. _____ (A) _____, you would not say "John and me went to the store," because if you remove "John," the sentence would be "me went to the store." So "John and I went to the store" is correct. _____ (B) _____, you would not say "Kate gave two apples to John and I," because if you remove "John," the sentence would be "Kate gave two apples to I." So "Kate gave two apples to John and me" is correct.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① For example | ..... | However |
| ② For example | ..... | Similarly |
| ③ In addition | ..... | However |
| ④ In addition | ..... | Similarly |
| ⑤ Therefore | ..... | In short |

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

Cushions make the sofa more comfortable. Creating a cushion from your old T-shirts or sweaters is a fun project.

- (A) On the fabric of your choice, draw a shape of the cushion you want to make. Square shapes may be the easier route to go for beginners. Cut out two separate squares along the line.
- (B) Pick your fabric. Sweaters are soft and comfortable. T-shirts are a fun idea as well, because you can draw pictures on them. Whichever fabric you choose, make sure that you are okay with cutting it.
- (C) After that, face them backwards to each other. Sew three sides together. Turn it inside out, and fill it with cotton. Finish sewing the open side. Now, you have a cushion made out of your clothes.
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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?

For example, Anika, an Indian Ocean bottlenose dolphin, started to imitate Tommy, a fur seal in the same tank.

Dolphins love to imitate. (①) Often an untrained dolphin in an aquarium watches another dolphin go through its act and then does the act perfectly without training. (②) But dolphins don't limit themselves to imitating each other. (③) Unlike a dolphin, she lay on her side, imitating Tommy's sleeping position. (④) As Tommy did, she also lay belly-up on the surface of the water. (⑤) This put her blowhole underwater, so from time to time she had to turn over to breathe.

* blowhole: (고래의) 숨구멍

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

On a Sunday evening some years ago, we were driving from New York City to Princeton, as we had been doing every week for a long time. We saw an unusual sight: a car on fire by the side of the road. When we reached the same spot of the road the following Sunday, another car was burning there. But this time, we found that we were less surprised on the second occasion than we had been on the first. This was now "the place where cars catch fire." Because the same kind of accident occurred again, we were quite prepared to see it.



The _____ (A) _____ of the same kind of accident _____ (B) _____ the surprise of watching it.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① repetition | ..... | reduced |
| ② repetition | ..... | increased |
| ③ prevention | ..... | revealed |
| ④ prevention | ..... | reduced |
| ⑤ analysis | ..... | increased |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

People want their problems solved. Questions like “What’s the problem?” and “What are we going to do about this?” are important. But whether they say it or not, people often need some acknowledgment of feelings before they can move on to the conversation for problem-solving.

Too often in difficult conversations, we skip right to problem-solving without acknowledging our partners’ feelings. “You’re working too hard,” says your wife. “When was the last time we had dinner together?” You realize she’s right, and say, “Well, for the next month, my workload is a lot lighter. I’ll make an effort to be home every night by six o’clock.” Your wife doesn’t seem satisfied, and you are left wondering what more you could have said.

But your wife’s complaint is not a math problem. You may think you’ve “solved” the problem, but her invisible questions haven’t been answered. Problem-solving is important, but it has to wait; _____ matters. Your wife wants her feelings acknowledged first. Saying “It’s been a tough time, these last few months, hasn’t it?” or “It sounds like you’re feeling lonely” would be more appropriate.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Balance Your Work and Life
 - ② Silence Can Be the Best Solution
 - ③ Ask for More Specific Information
 - ④ Acknowledge Feelings Before Problem-solving
 - ⑤ Listening to Others Helps Them Listen to You
42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]
- ① order ② speed ③ distance
 - ④ work ⑤ fame

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

While attending my 16-year-old son’s high school track meet, I noticed a boy and he was the only one running in regular sneakers. So I asked my son about it later on and he told me that (a) the kid couldn’t afford “spikes.”

* track meet: 육상 경기 대회

(B)

The next day my son approached his teammate. He told the boy that his aunt had bought (b) him a pair of spikes that were the wrong size for him. My son asked him for his shoe size and he said it was size eleven. My son said the spikes happened to be the same size and that the boy could have them if he wanted them.

(C)

I’m a single mom and I can’t afford sports equipment at times. But my son and I are very fortunate to have some relatives that help us out. It was obvious that my son’s teammate needed help. So, my son and I came up with a plan that would allow us to help (c) the kid without embarrassing him.

(D)

Surprised, (d) the boy asked my son what he wanted for the spikes, and told him that he didn’t have enough money to pay for them. My son told (e) him not to worry about it. He finally accepted my son’s favor. My son and I felt really good about helping him and it was a great lesson in kindness.

43. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① (B) - (D) - (C) ② (C) - (B) - (D)
 - ③ (C) - (D) - (B) ④ (D) - (B) - (C)
 - ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)
44. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?
- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)
45. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?
- ① 필자는 아들의 육상 경기 대회를 보러 갔다.
 - ② 필자 아들은 친구에게 신발 치수를 물어보았다.
 - ③ 필자에게는 어려울 때 도움을 주는 친척이 있다.
 - ④ 필자 아들은 친구를 도우려는 계획을 혼자 세웠다.
 - ⑤ 필자 아들의 친구는 아들의 호의를 받아들였다.

※ 확인 사항
 ○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기) 했는지 확인하십시오.