

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호와 답을 정확히 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

◎ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? (      / 9 문제)  
 ◎ **읽어 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!  
 ◎ **요지전략** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)  
**순서 전략** : 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)  
 ◎ 주어진 **시간은 15분**. 자 그럼 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하시고 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.  
 ◎ 자! 시작.

18. 밑줄 친 This[this] 가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?[1점](46%)

This refers to a kind of building for sheltering animals, their feed, farm supplies, farm machinery, and farm products. Sometimes this is used for storing hay and grain, too. The need for this has declined with the introduction of tractors and electrical services. Traditionally, wood was used in constructing this, but sheet steel and aluminum have been increasingly used since World War II, particularly on large farms in North American and European countries. This usually consists of two stories, the first to shelter animals or machines and the second to store hay or grain.

- ① barn                      ② cottage                      ③ garage  
 ④ windmill                      ⑤ factory

19. 밑줄 친 they[their]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?(60%)

Whether woven or printed, a fine tie is a work of art from beginning to end. Woven silk ties are the most luxurious of all. Though less common today, ① they were at one time the essential accessory of a true gentleman. Because of ② their high manufacturing cost, woven silk ties are very expensive. This in part accounts for the fact that ③ they now represent only five percent of tie production. But ④ they will never fall entirely by

the wayside and will make periodic comebacks. Printed silk ties are much cheaper and simpler than ⑤ their woven counterparts. However, silk printing demands a high level of technical mastery. \* woven: (실로) 짠

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (54%)

The bodies of flowing ice we call glaciers ① are the most spectacular of natural features. They result from densely packed snow. Unlike a stream, a glacier cannot be seen ② move. Accurate measurements, however, show that it is flowing. Erosion of bedrock by glaciers and deposits of the eroded materials are characteristic and ③ easily recognizable. Their distribution enables us to infer that in the recent past glaciers have been far more extensive ④ than they are today. At the same time, this evidence has ⑤ raised the problem of the cause of the 'ice ages.' \* erode: 침식하다

[24~27] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. Often the best form of communication with friends is, surprisingly, \_\_\_\_\_. Friendship is not only about what we say, but even more importantly about what we do not. True friendship occurs when 'information' is conveyed by absences of words. The point is to convey as much as possible indirectly, 'between the lines.' The reason such 'negative' communication is important is that it requires a greater closeness than positive communication. The greater the distance between sender and receiver, the more the need for directness. Only when two or more people share an enormous amount can the much more economical negative communication take place.(60%)

- ① silence                      ② sincerity                      ③ negotiation  
 ④ honesty                      ⑤ courage

26. Michel de Montaigne, the sixteenth-century French essayist, loved conversation. "To my taste," he says, "the most fruitful and natural exercise of our mind is conversation. I find the practice of it the most delightful activity in our lives." According to Montaigne, "studying books is a weak mental activity, while conversation provides teaching and exercise all at once." Montaigne thinks of conversation as \_\_\_\_\_ that will improve his mind. "If I am fighting with a strong and solid opponent, he will attack me; his ideas send mine soaring. Rivalry, competitiveness and glory will drive me and raise me above my own level. Our mind is strengthened by contact with dynamic and well-ordered minds."(42%)

- ① a regular meditation                      ② an accidental discovery
- ③ an efficient field study                  ④ a psychological disorder
- ⑤ an intellectual sporting event

27. Studies regarding our habits of eating out found that, when we eat out, we tend to underestimate the number of calories we consume by up to half. When we eat in a relaxing, candle-lit restaurant, we tend to enjoy our food longer even if we are full. Dining with friends also contributes to consuming more calories. Researchers found that women who dined with two or three friends ate 700 calories on average, double that of solo diners. Our psychology is another factor in the consumption of calories. A waiter who greeted customers with the question, "What are we celebrating tonight?" \_\_\_\_\_ than waiters who didn't. Therefore, if you treat dining as a special occasion, you're more likely to eat more. (55%)

- ① got more orders                              ② dined out more frequently
- ③ was in a worse mood                      ④ delivered food more slowly
- ⑤ consumed more calories

45. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?(31%)

I believe mystery plays a fundamental role in experiencing the great things in life. If you can determine the chemicals that exist in a food or wine, does that help you understand why you like the taste? Do you think that being able to list all the reasons you love a person enables you to love that person more or differently? If something is beautiful to you, can you really explain why in a meaningful way? There are many sensations and feelings that we can experience but not fully define. Once we give up the belief that definition of these emotions is necessary or possible, we can actually experience them more completely because we have removed the analytical filter we use to find definitions.



The attempt to \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ things in definite ways prevents us from \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ them deeply and completely.

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| (A)       | (B)                 |
| ① analyze | ..... experimenting |
| ② analyze | ..... appreciating  |
| ③ mystify | ..... discovering   |
| ④ mystify | ..... investigating |
| ⑤ mystify | ..... justifying    |

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Mel, a chimpanzee in Gombe, Nigeria, was three years old when his mother died. He had no elder brother or sister to adopt him. To our amazement, he was adopted by a twelve-year-old chimpanzee, Spindle, who was certainly not related to Mel. As weeks passed, the two became \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_. Spindle took care of Mel while traveling; he permitted (a) the infant to ride on his back, even allowed him to hang beneath, as a mother carries her baby. Most remarkably, if Mel got too close to the big males, Spindle would hurry to remove (b) his small charge from danger even though this meant he got into trouble himself.

For a whole year, this relationship endured, and there was no doubt that Spindle saved Mel's life. Why did Spindle act that way, burdening himself with the care of (c) a sickly youngster? Probably we shall never know, but it is interesting to reflect that during the plague that claimed Mel's mother, Spindle's mother also

died. Is it possible that Spindle's loss of his mother left an empty space in his life? And that the contact with (d) a dependent baby helped to fill that space? Or did Spindle experience an emotion similar to that which we call (B)? Perhaps (e) the lonely chimpanzee felt a mixture of both.

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?(61%)

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

50. 위 글에서 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (70%)

- | (A)           | (B)             |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① inseparable | ..... revenge   |
| ② inseparable | ..... sympathy  |
| ③ indifferent | ..... revenge   |
| ④ indifferent | ..... sympathy  |
| ⑤ indifferent | ..... affection |

※ 확인사항

- ◎ 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습  
확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △,  
불 확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
- ◎ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
- ◎ 점수 (      /      개)
- ◎ 틀린 문제 :  
0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
- ◎ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.