

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

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

- ① Yes. I can help you write the essay.
- ② I'd love to, but I didn't get the answer.
- ③ Sure. I'll show you how I solved the problem.
- ④ Oh, I didn't know that we had math homework.
- ⑤ Okay. It only took me a minute to get the answer.

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

- ① I couldn't finish the job in time.
- ② I was happy to win the ski competition.
- ③ I helped visitors in the Lost and Found.
- ④ I'll visit Pyeongchang for two weeks in March.
- ⑤ I forgot to apply for that job at the Winter Olympics.

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

- ① 건물 공사 일정을 공지하려고
- ② 건물 내 소화기의 위치를 안내하려고
- ③ 화재 대피 훈련에 대한 협조를 요청하려고
- ④ 응급 환자 발생 시 대처 요령을 설명하려고
- ⑤ 화재경보 시스템의 시험 가동이 있음을 알리려고

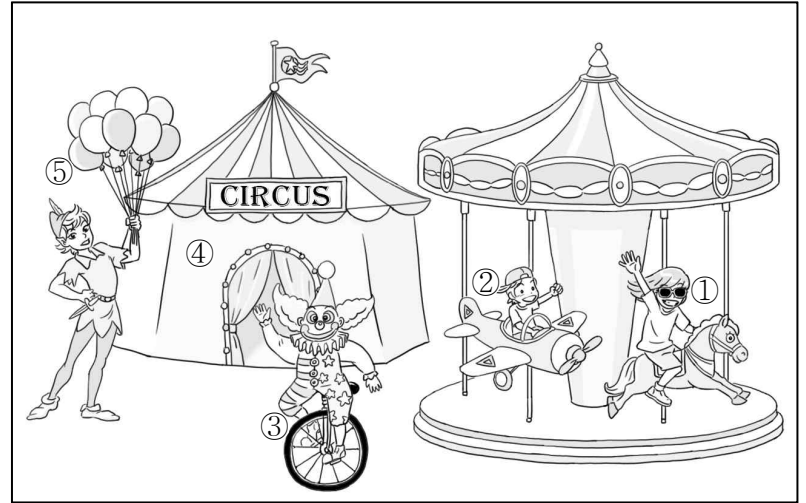
4. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 새 옷은 세탁을 한 후에 입어야 한다.
- ② 옷 손상을 줄려면 손세탁하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 옷을 살 때는 소재를 꼼꼼히 확인해야 한다.
- ④ 옷의 소재에 따라 세탁 방법을 달리해야 한다.
- ⑤ 세탁 후 옷에 남은 세제는 알레르기를 유발할 수 있다.

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

- ① 소설가 - 독자
- ② 정원사 - 집주인
- ③ 건축가 - 의뢰인
- ④ 도서관 사서 - 학생
- ⑤ 고궁 해설사 - 관람객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 동아리 가입 신청서 제출하기
- ② 학교 신문 기사 작성하기
- ③ 입학식 안내장 배부하기
- ④ 입학식 사진 보내 주기
- ⑤ 사진 편집 도와주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 여행 계획을 취소한 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 저렴한 항공권을 구하지 못해서
- ② 항공권이 매진되어서
- ③ 출장을 가게 되어서
- ④ 호텔 예약을 하지 못해서
- ⑤ 새로운 프로젝트를 시작하게 되어서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$40      ② \$45      ③ \$47      ④ \$50      ⑤ \$52

10. 대화를 듣고, Haven 천문대에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 위치                      ② 개관 연도                      ③ 입장료
- ④ 휴관일                      ⑤ 폐관 시간

11. Welton's Coins for Goats에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 학생회에서 개최하는 행사이다.
- ② 모금한 돈은 염소를 사는 데 사용될 것이다.
- ③ 3주 동안 열린다.
- ④ 참가자는 학교 도서관에 있는 기부함에 동전을 넣으면 된다.
- ⑤ 목표 모금액은 2,000달러이다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 주문할 마스크를 고르시오.

Fine Dust Masks

	Model	Filter-out Rate	Price (per box)	Color
①	A	80%	\$30	black
②	B	80%	\$35	blue
③	C	94%	\$40	blue
④	D	94%	\$45	white
⑤	E	99%	\$55	white

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

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

- ① Okay, I'll get you a puppy. Just keep your word.
- ② Good. I'm glad you like the robot pet very much.
- ③ If you say so, you can invite your friends to the party.
- ④ Sorry, but I can't walk your puppy right now.
- ⑤ Thank you for helping me wash the puppy.

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

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

- ① Exactly. Less stuff makes our camping more enjoyable.
- ② Then we can save money by fixing the broken table.
- ③ But safety is the most important thing in camping.
- ④ I'm afraid I can't help you pack for the camping trip.
- ⑤ Great. Let's take the old chairs to the recycling center.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Sam이 호텔 직원에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Sam: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Are there any good restaurants in this area?
- ② Can you call a taxi to take me to the airport?
- ③ I'd like to know when the train will arrive at the station.
- ④ What should I do to enter the Toronto Marathon?
- ⑤ Please tell me how to get to the subway station.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① how animals keep warm in the cold
- ② saving animals from natural disasters
- ③ materials harmful to animals' health
- ④ ways animals find food in the winter
- ⑤ differences between animals and humans

17. 언급된 동물의 종류가 아닌 것은?

- ① birds                      ② mammals                      ③ fish
- ④ reptiles                      ⑤ insects

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 신제품의 출시를 홍보하려고
- ② 회사 창립 기념일에 초대하려고
- ③ 이전한 매장의 위치를 안내하려고
- ④ 신설 매장의 개업식에 초대하려고
- ⑤ 매장의 영업시간 변경을 안내하려고

19. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

One day I caught a taxi to work. When I got into the back seat, I saw a brand new cell phone sitting right next to me. I asked the driver, "Where did you drop the last person off?" and showed him the phone. He pointed at a girl walking up the street. We drove up to her and I rolled down the window yelling out to her. She was very thankful and by the look on her face I could tell how grateful she was. Her smile made me smile and feel really good inside. After she got the phone back, I heard someone walking past her say, "Today's your lucky day!"

- ① angry                      ② bored                      ③ scared
- ④ pleased                      ⑤ regretful

20. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Serene tried to do a pirouette in front of her mother but fell to the floor. Serene's mother helped ① her off the floor. She told her that she had to keep trying if she wanted to succeed. However, Serene was almost in tears. ② She had been practicing very hard the past week but she did not seem to improve. Serene's mother said that ③ she herself had tried many times before succeeding at Serene's age. She had fallen so often that she sprained her ankle and had to rest for three months before she was allowed to dance again. Serene was surprised. Her mother was a famous ballerina and to Serene, ④ her mother had never fallen or made a mistake in any of her performances. Listening to her mother made ⑤ her realize that she had to put in more effort than what she had been doing so far.

\* pirouette: 피루엣(한쪽 발로 서서 빠르게 도는 발레 동작)

21. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people think of what might happen in the future based on past failures and get trapped by them. For example, if you have failed in a certain area before, when faced with the same situation, you anticipate what might happen in the future, and thus fear traps you in yesterday. Do not base your decision on what yesterday was. Your future is not your past and you have a better future. You must decide to forget and let go of your past. Your past experiences are the thief of today's dreams only when you allow them to control you.

\* anticipate: 예상하다

- ① 꿈을 이루기 위해 다양한 경험을 하라.
- ② 미래를 생각할 때 과거의 실패에 얽매이지 말라.
- ③ 장래의 성공을 위해 지금의 행복을 포기하지 말라.
- ④ 자신을 과신하지 말고 실현 가능한 목표부터 세우라.
- ⑤ 결정을 내릴 때 남의 의견에 지나치게 의존하지 말라.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Storyteller Syd Lieberman suggests that it is the story in history that provides the nail to hang facts on. Students remember historical facts when they are tied to a story. According to a report, a high school in Boulder, Colorado, is currently experimenting with a study of presentation of historical material. Storytellers present material in dramatic context to the students, and group discussion follows. Students are encouraged to read further. In contrast, another group of students is involved in traditional research/report techniques. The study indicates that the material presented by the storytellers has much more interest and personal impact than that gained via the traditional method.

- ① why students should learn history
- ② essential elements of historical dramas
- ③ advantages of traditional teaching methods
- ④ benefits of storytelling in teaching history
- ⑤ importance of having balanced views on history

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Experts advise people to "take the stairs instead of the elevator" or "walk or bike to work." These are good strategies: climbing stairs provides a good workout, and people who walk or ride a bicycle for transportation most often meet their needs for physical activity. Many people, however, face barriers in their environment that prevent such choices. Few people would choose to walk or bike on roadways that lack safe sidewalks or marked bicycle lanes, where vehicles speed by, or where the air is polluted. Few would choose to walk up stairs in inconvenient and unsafe stairwells in modern buildings. In contrast, people living in neighborhoods with safe biking and walking lanes, public parks, and freely available exercise facilities use them often — their surroundings encourage physical activity.

\* stairwell: 계단을 포함한 건물의 수직 공간

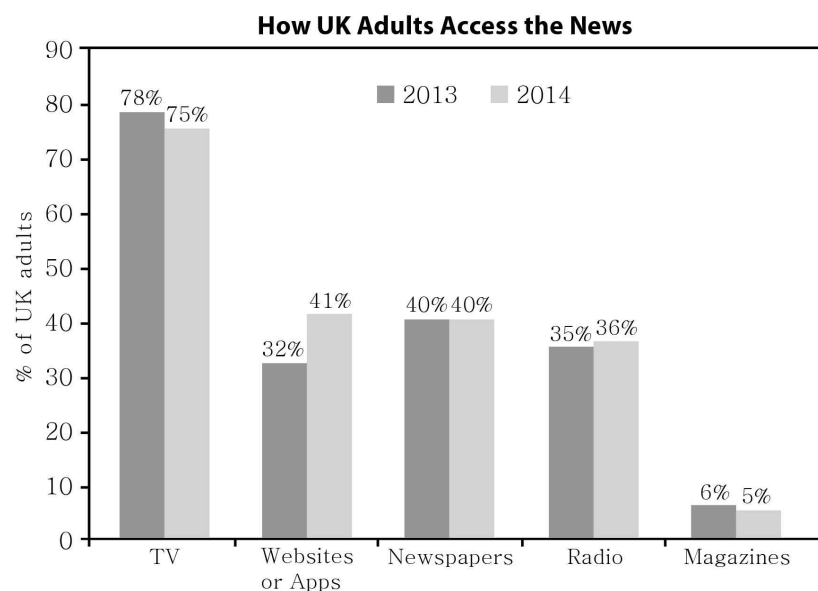
- ① 자연환경을 훼손시키면서까지 운동 시설을 만들어서는 안 된다.
- ② 일상에서의 운동 가능 여부는 주변 여건의 영향을 받는다.
- ③ 운동을 위한 시간과 공간을 따로 정해 놓을 필요가 있다.
- ④ 자신의 건강 상태를 고려하여 운동량을 계획해야 한다.
- ⑤ 짧더라도 규칙적으로 운동하는 것이 건강에 좋다.

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

How can we teach our children to memorize a broad range of information? Let me prove to you that all people are potential geniuses, with brains designed to store, control, and remember large amounts of information through memorization by repetition. Imagine the grocery store where you shop the most. If I asked you to tell me where the eggs are, would you be able to do so? Of course you could. The average grocery store carries over 10,000 items, yet you can quickly tell me where to find most of them. Why? The store is organized by category, and you have shopped in the store repeatedly. In other words, you've seen those organized items over and over again, and the arrangement by category makes it easy for you to memorize the store's layout. You can categorize 10,000 items from just one store.

- ① Too Much Repetition Kills Creativity
- ② Believe in Your Memos, Not Your Memory
- ③ A Grocery Store: Where Your Health Begins
- ④ Your Memory Can Improve as You Get Older
- ⑤ Repetition and Categorization: The Key to Memory

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows how UK adults accessed the news in 2013 and in 2014. ① In both years, TV was the most popular way to access the news. ② Using websites or apps was the fourth most popular way in 2013, but rose to the second most popular way in 2014. ③ On the other hand, listening to the radio was the third most popular way in 2013, but fell to the fourth most popular way in 2014. ④ The percentage of UK adults using magazines in 2014 was higher than that in 2013. ⑤ The percentage of UK adults using newspapers in 2014 remained the same as that in 2013.

26. 2018 Eco-Adventure Camp에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**2018 Eco-Adventure Camp**

Explore the woods in Tennessee! All middle school and high school students are welcome!

- **Dates:** March 23 – 25 (3 days and 2 nights)
- **Fee:** \$150 per person (All meals are included.)
- **Activities:** Nature Class, Hiking and Climbing, and Treasure Hunt
- Every participant will receive a camp backpack.
- Registration starts from March 12 and ends on March 16 on our website.

For more information, please visit us at  
[www.ecoadventure.com](http://www.ecoadventure.com).

- ① 중·고등학생이 참가할 수 있다.
- ② 2박 3일 동안 진행된다.
- ③ 참가비에 식사 비용이 포함된다.
- ④ 참가자에게 캠프 배낭을 준다.
- ⑤ 등록은 3월 16일에 시작된다.

27. T-shirt Design Contest에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**T-shirt Design Contest**

We are looking for T-shirt designs for the Radio Music Festival. The Radio Music Festival team will select the top five designs. The one grand prize winner will be chosen by online voting.

**Details**

- Deadline for submission: May 15, 2018
- Three entries are allowed per participant.
- Designs will be printed on white T-shirts.
- An entry can include up to three colors.
- You can use the Radio Music Festival logo, but you're not allowed to change its colors in any way.

The winners will receive two T-shirts with their design printed on them.

For more information, please visit our website at [www.rmffestival.org](http://www.rmffestival.org).

- ① 온라인 투표를 통해 상위 다섯 개의 디자인을 선택한다.
- ② 참가자 한 명당 한 개의 작품만 출품할 수 있다.
- ③ 출품작에 사용되는 색상의 수에는 제한이 없다.
- ④ Radio Music Festival 로고의 색상을 바꿔서 사용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 수상자는 자신의 디자인이 인쇄된 티셔츠를 받는다.

28. Mae C. Jemison에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Mae C. Jemison was named the first black woman astronaut in 1987. On September 12, 1992, she boarded the space shuttle *Endeavor* as a science mission specialist on the historic eight-day flight. Jemison left the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in 1993. She was a professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College from 1995 to 2002. Jemison was born in Decatur, Alabama, and moved to Chicago with her family when she was three years old. She graduated from Stanford University in 1977 with a degree in chemical engineering and Afro-American studies. Jemison received her medical degree from Cornell Medical School in 1981.

- ① 1992년에 우주 왕복선에 탑승했다.
- ② 1993년에 NASA를 떠났다.
- ③ Dartmouth 대학의 환경학과 교수였다.
- ④ 세 살 때 가족과 함께 Chicago로 이주했다.
- ⑤ Stanford 대학에서 의학 학위를 받았다.

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

The first underwater photographs were taken by an Englishman named William Thompson. In 1856, he waterproofed a simple box camera, attached it to a pole, and (A) lowered/lowering it beneath the waves off the coast of southern England. During the 10-minute exposure, the camera slowly flooded with seawater, but the picture survived. Underwater photography was born. Near the surface, (B) where/which the water is clear and there is enough light, it is quite possible for an amateur photographer to take great shots with an inexpensive underwater camera. At greater depths—it is dark and cold there—photography is the principal way of exploring a mysterious deep-sea world, 95 percent of which has never (C) seen/been seen before.

\* exposure: 노출

- | (A)        |       | (B)   |       | (C)       |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| ① lowered  | ..... | where | ..... | seen      |
| ② lowered  | ..... | where | ..... | been seen |
| ③ lowered  | ..... | which | ..... | seen      |
| ④ lowering | ..... | where | ..... | seen      |
| ⑤ lowering | ..... | which | ..... | been seen |

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

Honesty is a fundamental part of every strong relationship. Use it to your advantage by being open with what you feel and giving a ① truthful opinion when asked. This approach can help you escape uncomfortable social situations and make friends with honest people. Follow this simple policy in life—never lie. When you ② develop a reputation for always telling the truth, you will enjoy strong relationships based on trust. It will also be more difficult to manipulate you. People who lie get into trouble when someone threatens to ③ uncover their lie. By living true to yourself, you'll ④ avoid a lot of headaches. Your relationships will also be free from the poison of lies and secrets. Don't be afraid to be honest with your friends, no matter how painful the truth is. In the long term, lies with good intentions ⑤ comfort people much more than telling the truth.

\* manipulate: (사람을) 조종하다

[31 ~ 34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Since a great deal of day-to-day academic work is boring and repetitive, you need to be well motivated to keep doing it. A mathematician sharpens her pencils, works on a proof, tries a few approaches, gets nowhere, and finishes for the day. A writer sits down at his desk, produces a few hundred words, decides they are no good, throws them in the bin, and hopes for better inspiration tomorrow. To produce something worthwhile—if it ever happens—may require years of such \_\_\_\_\_ labor. The Nobel Prize-winning biologist Peter Medawar said that about four-fifths of his time in science was wasted, adding sadly that “nearly all scientific research leads nowhere.” What kept all of these people going when things were going badly was their passion for their subject. Without such passion, they would have achieved nothing. [3점]

\* proof: (수학) 증명

- |               |              |             |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① cooperative | ② productive | ③ fruitless |
| ④ dangerous   | ⑤ irregular  |             |

32. Within a store, the wall marks the back of the store, but not the end of the marketing. Merchandisers often use the back wall as a magnet, because it means that \_\_\_\_\_. This is a good thing because distance traveled relates more directly to sales per entering customer than any other measurable consumer variable. Sometimes, the wall's attraction is simply appealing to the senses, a wall decoration that catches the eye or a sound that catches the ear. Sometimes the attraction is specific goods. In supermarkets, the dairy is often at the back, because people frequently come just for milk. At video rental shops, it's the new releases. [3점]

\* merchandiser: 상품 판매업자 \*\* variable: 변수

- |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------|
| ① the store looks larger than it is                     |
| ② more products can be stored there                     |
| ③ people have to walk through the whole store           |
| ④ the store provides customers with cultural events     |
| ⑤ people don't need to spend too much time in the store |

33. The good news is, where you end up ten years from now is up to you. You are free to choose what you want to make of your life. It's called *free will* and it's your basic right. What's more, you can turn it on instantly! At any moment, you can choose to start showing more respect for yourself or stop hanging out with friends who bring you down. After all, you choose to be happy or miserable. The reality is that although you are free to choose, you can't choose the consequences of your choices. It's a package deal. As the old saying goes, "\_\_\_\_\_." Choice and consequence go together like mashed potatoes and gravy. [3점]

\* gravy: (육즙을 이용해 만든) 소스

- ① From saying to doing is a long step
- ② A good beginning makes a good ending
- ③ One man's trash is another man's treasure
- ④ If you pick up one end of the stick, you pick up the other
- ⑤ The best means of destroying an enemy is to make him your friend

34. Just think for a moment of all the people upon whom your participation in your class depends. Clearly, the class requires a teacher to teach it and students to take it. However, it also depends on many other people and organizations. Someone had to decide when the class would be held and in what room, communicate that information to you, and enroll you in that class. Someone also had to write a textbook, and with the assistance of many other people—printers, editors, salespeople, and bookstore employees—it has arrived in your hands. Thus, a class that seems to involve just you, your fellow students, and your teacher is in fact \_\_\_\_\_. [3점]

- ① more interesting than playing games
- ② the product of the efforts of hundreds of people
- ③ the place where students can improve writing skills
- ④ most effective when combined with online learning
- ⑤ the race where everyone is a winner

[35 ~ 36] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

35.

Suppose that you are busy working on a project one day and you have no time to buy lunch. All of a sudden your best friend shows up with your favorite sandwich.

- (A) The key difference between these two cases is the level of trust. You trust your best friend so much that you won't worry about him knowing you too well, but you certainly would not give the same level of trust to a stranger.
- (B) He tells you that he knows you are busy and he wants to help you out by buying you the sandwich. In this case, you are very likely to appreciate your friend's help.
- (C) However, if a stranger shows up with the same sandwich and offers it to you, you won't appreciate it. Instead, you would be confused. You would likely think "Who are you, and how do you know what kind of sandwich I like to eat?"

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

36.

If you start collecting and analyzing data without first clarifying the question you are trying to answer, you're probably doing yourself more harm than good.

- (A) In the design plan, you clarify the issues you are trying to solve, state your hypotheses, and list what is required to prove those hypotheses. Developing this plan before you start researching will greatly increase your problem-solving productivity.
- (B) You'll end up drowning in a flood of information and realize only later that most of that research was a waste of time. To avoid this problem, you should develop a problem-solving design plan before you start collecting information.
- (C) In addition, putting your plan down on paper will not only clarify your thoughts. If you're working in a group, this plan will also help your team focus on what to do and provide the starting point for your group brainstorming. [3점]

\* hypothesis: 가설

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

[37 ~ 38] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

37.

A camping trip where each person attempted to gain the maximum rewards from the other campers in exchange for the use of his or her talents would quickly end in disaster and unhappiness.

The philosopher G. A. Cohen provides an example of a camping trip as a metaphor for the ideal society. ( ① ) On a camping trip, he argues, it is unimaginable that someone would say something like, “I cooked the dinner and therefore you can’t eat it unless you pay me for my superior cooking skills.” ( ② ) Rather, one person cooks dinner, another sets up the tent, another purifies the water, and so on, each in accordance with his or her abilities. ( ③ ) All these goods are shared and a spirit of community makes all participants happier. ( ④ ) Moreover, the experience would be ruined if people were to behave in such a way. ( ⑤ ) So, we would have a better life in a more equal and cooperative society.

\* metaphor: 비유

38.

By contrast, many present-day stories have a less definitive ending.

In the classical fairy tale the conflict is often permanently resolved. Without exception, the hero and heroine live happily ever after. ( ① ) Often the conflict in those stories is only partly resolved, or a new conflict appears making the audience think further. ( ② ) This is particularly true of thriller and horror genres, where audiences are kept on the edge of their seats throughout. ( ③ ) Consider Henrik Ibsen’s play, *A Doll’s House*, where, in the end, Nora leaves her family and marriage. ( ④ ) Nora disappears out of the front door and we are left with many unanswered questions such as “Where did Nora go?” and “What will happen to her?” ( ⑤ ) An open ending is a powerful tool, providing food for thought that forces the audience to think about what might happen next.

\* definitive: 확정적인

39. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In 2006, 81% of surveyed American shoppers said that they considered online customer ratings and reviews important when planning a purchase. Though an online comment—positive or negative—is not as powerful as a direct interpersonal exchange, it can be very important for a business. ① Many people depend on online recommendations. ② And young people rely heavily on them and are very likely to be influenced by the Internet when deciding what movie to see or what album to purchase. ③ These individuals often have wide-reaching social networks and communicate regularly with dozens of others—with the potential to reach thousands. ④ Experts suggest that young people stop wasting their money on unnecessary things and start saving it. ⑤ It has been reported that young people aged six to 24 influence about 50% of all spending in the US.

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

Crows are a remarkably clever family of birds. They are capable of solving many more complex problems compared to other birds, such as chickens. After hatching, chickens peck busily for their own food much faster than crows, which rely on the parent bird to bring them food in the nest. However, as adults, chickens have very limited hunting skills whereas crows are much more flexible in hunting for food. Crows also end up with bigger and more complex brains. Their extended period between hatching and flight from the nest enables them to develop intelligence.

\* peck: (모이를) 쪼아 먹다



Crows are more \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ than chickens because crows have a longer period of \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- | (A)           |       | (B)         |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① intelligent | ..... | dependency  |
| ② passive     | ..... | dependency  |
| ③ selfish     | ..... | competition |
| ④ intelligent | ..... | competition |
| ⑤ passive     | ..... | hunting     |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Think of the most famous scientists you know — Isaac Newton, Louis Pasteur, Albert Einstein, Thomas Edison, Pierre and Marie Curie, Stephen Hawking, and so on. What do all these people have in common? Well, for one thing, they're all very smart. In some cases they even taught themselves most of what they knew about their particular subject. In fact, Sir Isaac Newton had to invent a new branch of mathematics (calculus) just to solve the problems he was trying to do in physics. There is something else they all had in common that set them apart from the other smart people of their time — their ability to ask questions.

Just having a good brain isn't always enough. To be a great scientist, you need to be able to look at a problem that hundreds, maybe even thousands, of people have already looked at and have been unable to solve, and ask the question in a new way. Then you take that question and come up with a new way to answer it. That is what made Newton and the others so famous. They \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence with a curiosity that said, "I want to know the answer to this." After coming up with the right questions, they discovered ways of answering those questions and became famous for their discoveries.

\* calculus: 미적분학

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Science: Poison or Medicine?
- ② What Does It Take to Be a Great Scientist?
- ③ Share Your Talent for a Better Future
- ④ Science in Art, Art in Science
- ⑤ No Emotion, No Intelligence

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① coupled                      ② replaced                      ③ confused
- ④ minimized                      ⑤ compared

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

When Patsy McLeod took freshly washed clothes to her former master Ben Wilson's house, her nine-year-old daughter Mary went along. When they arrived at the big house, the McLeods walked to the rear entrance used for blacks. In 1884 there was sharp segregation between the races in Mayesville, South Carolina. While (a) her mother went inside the house, Mary wandered over to a children's playhouse and looked inside. Two white girls about her age sat among a lot of dolls.

\* segregation: (인종 · 성별 등에 따른) 분리[차별] 정책

(B)

Feeling shameful, Mary handed the doll back to the white child and rejoined her mother. On the walk back to their farm, (b) she wondered why white people had all kinds of nice things and why, above all, they could read while black people couldn't. (c) She decided to learn to read. At home the little girl asked her father to let her go to school, but he told her calmly, "There isn't any school."

(C)

"Hello, Mary! Do you want to come in?" one of them called out. Mary happily went into the playhouse. The white child handed a doll to the black girl, saying "You can watch the baby while I have tea with my friend." While Mary walked the doll around the room, her eyes fell upon a book; (d) she picked it up in awe. Her parents had a Bible in their cabin, but no one could read it. Unexpectedly the white girl grabbed the book. "Put that down!" she yelled. "You don't know how to read."

\* awe: 경외감

(D)

One day, however, a black woman in city clothes changed that. Emma Wilson came to the McLeod cabin, explaining that (e) she would open a new school in Mayesville for black children. "The school will begin after the cotton-picking season," she said. Mary's parents nodded in agreement. Mrs. McLeod also nodded toward her daughter. Young Mary was very excited. "I'm gonna read? Miss Wilson?" She smiled at Mary.

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. 윗글의 Mary에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 어머니를 따라 Ben Wilson의 집에 갔다.
- ② 많은 인형 사이에 앉아 있는 백인 소녀 두 명을 봤다.
- ③ 아버지에게 학교에 다니게 해달라고 요청했다.
- ④ 책을 내려놓으라는 고함 소리를 들었다.
- ⑤ Emma Wilson이 열 학교에 가는 것을 부모님이 반대했다.

※ 확인 사항

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