

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

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 It really tastes like honey.
- ② Salad is good for your health.
- ③ I read it on a popular chef's blog.
- ④ That was my favorite mixed salad.
- ⑤ The main dish was the steak with chips.

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

- ① First come, first served.
- ② I always miss old trains.
- ③ Let's check the railway timetable.
- ④ Step back to the rear of the platform.
- ⑤ I don't like taking buses for long trips.

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

- ① Absolutely! Biology is my favorite subject.
- ② Never mind. You can read many books.
- ③ No. You should hand in the report.
- ④ Okay. I'll take them back for you.
- ⑤ Certainly! I'll be back on time.

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

- ① 운동장 사용 시간을 공지하려고
- ② 소방 교육 체험 학생을 모집하려고
- ③ 교내 소방 훈련에 대해 안내하려고
- ④ 소방서 견학 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 운동장 조화 시 질서유지를 당부하려고

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

- ① 컴퓨터 비밀번호 분실 시 대처 요령
- ② 온라인 개인 정보 유출의 심각성
- ③ 컴퓨터 데이터 분류의 필요성
- ④ 컴퓨터 악성 코드 대응 방안
- ⑤ 온라인 신원 등록 방지 방법

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

- ① 맨발로 걷기의 이점
- ② 신문 읽기의 중요성
- ③ 근육 운동 시 주의사항
- ④ 척추 강화를 위한 운동법
- ⑤ 혈액 순환 개선을 위한 식이요법

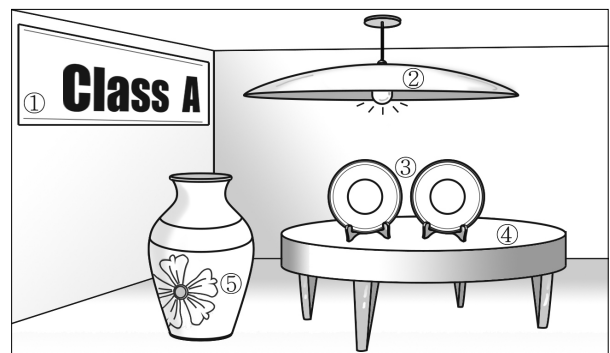
7. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 내복을 입어야 한다.
- ② 환기를 자주 해야 한다.
- ③ 창틀 먼지를 제거해야 한다.
- ④ 난방기 위생 점검이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 적절한 실내 온도를 유지해야 한다.

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

- ① 독자 - 작가
- ② 환자 - 의사
- ③ 고객 - 서점 직원
- ④ 학생 - 대학 교수
- ⑤ 여행객 - 관광가이드

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



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

- ① 옷 판매하기
- ② 물품 고르기
- ③ 가격 정하기
- ④ 가격표 붙이기
- ⑤ 상품 목록 만들기

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

- ① to write a letter ② to make a video clip
③ to buy a special present ④ to borrow a digital camera
⑤ to reserve a table for dinner

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 캠핑을 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 면접을 봐야 해서 ② 진료를 받아야 해서
③ 집안일을 해야 해서 ④ 발표 준비를 해야 해서
⑤ 해외 출장을 가야 해서

13. 대화를 듣고, 헌혈 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 나이 ② 체중 ③ 맥박 ④ 체온 ⑤ 혈압

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$8 ② \$12 ③ \$18 ④ \$20 ⑤ \$30

15. Korean Idol Show에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 새로운 시즌이 12월 1일부터 시작된다.
② 재능 있는 가수과 댄서를 찾고 있다.
③ 오디션은 5개의 대도시에서 열린다.
④ 유명 인사들이 심사위원으로 초대된다.
⑤ 참가 신청서는 우편으로 제출한다.

16. angel shark에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 상업적 어획으로 개체수가 감소했다.
② 수온이 낮은 바다에 서식한다.
③ 작고 날카로운 이빨을 지녔다.
④ 납작한 몸과 넓은 지느러미가 있다.
⑤ 모래 속에 숨어서 먹이를 기다린다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택한 여행용 가방을 고르시오.

Travel Suitcases

	Model	Price	Size (Inches)	Material	Number of Wheels
①	A	\$175	20	softcase	2
②	B	\$180	20	softcase	4
③	C	\$185	20	hardcase	2
④	D	\$195	24	softcase	4
⑤	E	\$210	24	hardcase	4

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

Man: _____

- ① Forget it. I can handle it by myself.
② Cheer up! You can make it next time.
③ No problem. I'll send you a text message.
④ It's okay. You don't have to apologize to me.
⑤ Congratulations! You'll jump to the next round.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I'm afraid I can't make a wallet.
② I'd be happy to buy a new wallet.
③ You'd better not waste old products.
④ My mother loves using glass for crafts.
⑤ I'd like to but I'm not good with my hands.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Su-mi가 Mr. Kim에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Su-mi: Mr. Kim, _____

- ① why don't you be a homestay family for her?
② could I bring my foreign friend to our school?
③ what are you planning to do this winter vacation?
④ could I go abroad with my foreign friend during vacation?
⑤ would you mind if I use your computer to send an e-mail?

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하시오.

21. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the tablets overused in daily life
② the symptoms caused by malaria
③ the ways of controlling mosquitoes
④ the insects distributed in tropical areas
⑤ the diseases transmitted by mosquitoes

22. ABCD 접근법에 관해 언급되지 않은 것은? [3점]

- ① 발병 위험에 대해 인식하기
② 모기에 물리지 않도록 하기
③ 바이러스 감염 경로 파악하기
④ 예방약 복용 필요 여부 확인하기
⑤ 즉각적으로 유사 증상 진단 받기

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

23. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When was the last time you dreamed? I'm not talking about what went down last night while you were sleeping. I'm talking about really letting your mind think over something major you want to make happen in your life. Can't remember? Don't have time for such follies? You need to change that, starting today. Sounds obvious, but the first step toward making a dream come true is to actually have a dream. At some point in your life, you probably wanted something with your whole heart and it didn't happen. And that hurt. You might have stopped dreaming. Maybe you didn't do it consciously, but you began to avoid letting yourself go after scary goals. It's a universal occurrence—it happens to almost everyone. But you can overcome this common limitation and start dreaming again.

* folly: 어리석은 행위

- ① 타인과 꿈을 공유하면 꿈을 이루기 쉽다.
- ② 꿈을 자주 변경하는 것은 위험할 수 있다.
- ③ 꿈을 이루기 위해서는 우선 꿈을 가져야 한다.
- ④ 꿈은 자신의 심리상태를 상징적으로 보여준다.
- ⑤ 실현 가능한 작은 꿈부터 실천하기 시작해야 한다.

24. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many predators direct their initial attack at the head of their prey. Some prey species have taken advantage of this tendency by evolving false heads located at their posterior end. Individuals of the species *Thecla togarna*, for example, possess a false head with dummy antennae at the tips of their hindwings. Upon landing, the butterfly moves its hindwings, and thereby the dummy antennae up and down while keeping the true antennae motionless. *Thecla togarna*'s second trick occurs at the instant of landing when the butterfly quickly turns so that its false head points in the direction of previous flight. An approaching predator is thus confronted with a prey that flutters off in the direction opposite to that expected. Experimental tests have demonstrated that markings associated with false heads misdirect the attacks of avian predators and increase the possibility of escape of the prey.

* avian: 조류의

- ① various landing skills of small flying animals
- ② strategic behaviors of birds to find their preys
- ③ negative aspects of disguising the head of insects
- ④ survival strategies of prey species using a false head
- ⑤ complementary relationships between birds and insects

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is no way that we two-legged creatures can keep up with many four-legged animals in a head-to-head sprint, but in recent years, some anthropologists have suggested that the human species has evolved in such a way as to be built for marathon running. Researchers from Harvard University and the University of Utah point to our long legs and short arms as being suited to running—necessary for our early hunter-gatherer lifestyle on the African savannah. More specifically, the scientists highlight the abundance of tendons in our legs used little in walking but essential for running; our large leg joints for shock absorption; and our relative lack of body hair for minimizing rises in body temperatures. These characteristics demonstrate that the human body as a whole is comparatively well suited to endurance running compared to other animals.

* tendon: 힘줄

- ① Limitations of Animal Running Speed
- ② How to Build Your Marathon Muscles
- ③ How Fast Can Humans Run 100 Meters?
- ④ Why Are Humans Good Long Distance Runners?
- ⑤ Basic Methods of Endurance Training for Running

26. 밑줄 친 He[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Bruce Adolphe first met Yo-Yo Ma at the Juilliard School in New York City. Although Ma was only fifteen years old at the time, ① he was already an established performer. Even at the age of seven, ② he had played at the White House. Meanwhile, Adolphe was a promising young composer who had just written his first cello piece. ③ He had shown a draft of his composition to a Juilliard instructor, who told him that the piece featured a chord that was impossible to play. Before Adolphe could correct the music, however, Ma decided to rehearse the composition in his dorm room. ④ He played through his friend's composition, sight-reading the whole thing. And when that impossible chord came, ⑤ he somehow found a way to play it and his bow was straight across all four strings.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

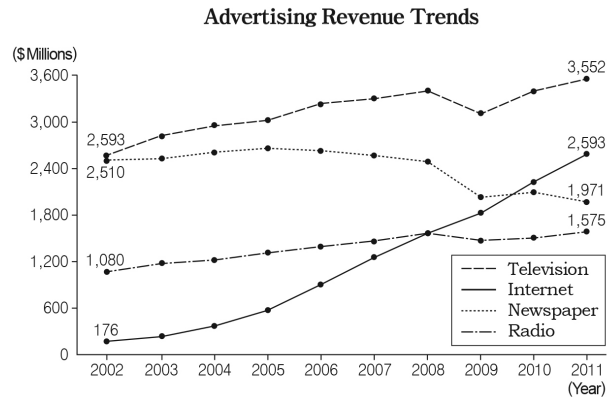
An ambiguous term is one which has more than a single meaning and ① whose context does not clearly indicate which meaning is intended. For instance, a sign posted at a fork in a trail which ② reads "Bear To The Right" can be understood in two ways. The more probable meaning is that it is instructing hikers to take the right trail, not the left. But let us ③ say that the ranger who painted the sign meant to say just the opposite. He was trying to warn hikers against taking the right trail because there is a bear in the area through which it passes. The ranger's language was therefore careless, and open to misinterpretation ④ what could have serious consequences. The only way to avoid ambiguity is to spell things out as ⑤ explicitly as possible: "Keep left. Do not use trail to the right. Bears in the area."

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

If you place in a bottle half a dozen bees and the same number of flies, and lay the bottle down horizontally, with its base to the window, you will find that the bees will (A) delay / continue their endeavor to look for an exit through the glass till they die of exhaustion; while the flies will soon escape the bottle through the neck on the opposite side. It is the bees' love of light, it is their very intelligence, that causes their (B) success / failure in this experiment. They evidently imagine that the exit from every prison must be there where the light shines clearest; and they act in accordance, and they persist in too logical action. The flies are careless of logic. They flutter wildly here and there disregarding the call of the light and end up (C) ignoring / discovering the opening that restores their liberty to them.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| ① delay | success | discovering |
| ② delay | failure | ignoring |
| ③ continue | failure | discovering |
| ④ continue | failure | ignoring |
| ⑤ continue | success | discovering |

29. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the advertising revenue trends in Television, Internet, Newspaper, and Radio in Canada from 2002 to 2011. ① All the media's advertising revenues in 2011 except Newspaper's increased compared to the year of 2002. ② Television advertising revenue ranked the highest each year throughout the period between 2002 and 2011. ③ During the given period, the gap between Television advertising revenue and Newspaper advertising revenue was the smallest in 2002, but the gap was over 1,500 million dollars in 2011. ④ In 2002, Internet advertising revenue was smaller than any other media but it began to outgrow Radio advertising revenue after 2008. ⑤ Radio advertising revenue was more than half of Television advertising revenue in 2011.

30. Vivian Malone Jones에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Vivian Malone Jones was the first African-American woman who entered the University of Alabama in 1963, along with fellow black student James Hood. Their entry resulted in then Governor George Wallace standing in the door of the university in an attempt to halt their admission. They entered the university but only after an agreement was reached between the White House and Wallace's aides. Ms. Jones further distinguished herself as the first African-American to graduate from the University of Alabama in 1965. She moved to Washington, DC and joined the U.S. Department of Justice as a staff member of its Voter Education Project. Following that assignment, she moved to Atlanta and took a position with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), where she was director of civil rights and urban affairs. She retired in 1996 remaining active in civil rights organizations.

- ① Alabama 대학교에 들어간 최초의 흑인 여성이다.
- ② 대학정문에서 George Wallace의 환영을 받았다.
- ③ 1965년에 대학교를 졸업했다.
- ④ Atlanta로 이주하여 EPA에서 근무했다.
- ⑤ 은퇴 후에도 인권 단체에서 활동했다.

[31~35] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. It is not a new idea that cooking is an activity that _____ humans. In 1773, the Scottish writer James Boswell, noting that “no beast is a cook,” called Homo sapiens “the cooking animal.” Fifty years later, in *The Physiology of Taste*, the French gastronome Jean Anthelme Brillat-Savarin claimed that cooking made us who we are; by teaching men to use fire, it had “done the most to advance the cause of civilization.” More recently, Lévi-Strauss, writing in *The Raw and the Cooked* in 1964, reported that many of the world’s cultures entertained a similar view, regarding cooking as the symbolic activity that “establishes the difference between animals and people.”

* gastronome: 미식가

- ① defines ② protects ③ harms
- ④ confuses ⑤ entertains

32. When we begin each book, we roll up our sleeves and do everything we can to ease students into academic reading. This means that we frame the text before students read it. We provide a specific purpose for reading each chapter. We design close readings that enable kids to explore more deeply than surface-level reading. We model to students how we would read the text. About halfway through the novel, we should begin to step out of the process and begin requiring our students to take the journey on their own. Teachers should not hold the hands of their students all the way through the novel. If the front half of the book is taught properly, students should be equipped to read the second half of the book with much less assistance from the instructor. Students should be encouraged to _____. [3점]

- ① come up with creative ideas through writing
- ② make their own plans for choosing good books
- ③ transition from the guided tour into the solo tour
- ④ buy some novels before setting out on a journey
- ⑤ learn how to read from their teachers all the time

33. Consider the “power” of a baseball bat. All the energy gained by the bat is supplied by the batter. The bat is just an instrument that helps send the ball on its way. If it does its job well, then we usually say that the bat is powerful. In physics terms, we should really describe the bat in terms of its efficiency. An efficient bat would be one that allows the batter to transfer the energy in his arms to the ball without _____ in the process. In fact, all bats are very inefficient in the sense that only a small fraction of the energy in the arms is given to the ball. Most of that energy is retained in the bat and in the arms as a result of the “follow through” after the bat strikes the ball. [3점]

- ① any friction to the ball
- ② too much loss of energy
- ③ decrease of swing speed
- ④ help from another instrument
- ⑤ enhancement of physical strength

34. Actors sometimes jump at the chance to play a huge response to some big news. One character says to another, “You just won a million dollars!” And the actor immediately jumps up and down and yells about winning a million dollars. But what would a person do? Stanislavski, a famous Russian theater director, spoke of _____. It often takes time for a person to process information—whether it’s very good or very bad. Think back to a time in your life when some big news was delivered. What did you do? Did you immediately jump up and down, scream with joy or pain? Or did you just sit down for a moment, saying nothing? How long did it take to really understand that you won that award before you responded? Be a person. Don’t just go for emotion or the obvious response. [3점]

- ① reflective delay ② social interaction
- ③ unintended result ④ selective attention
- ⑤ individual contribution

35. There is no frame-free way to evaluate anything. Consider this example. College students were asked whether they would support a multimillion-dollar safety measure that would save 150 lives at risk. Is 150 lives a lot or a little? Well, compared with what? Other students were asked whether they would support a safety measure that would save 98 percent of 150 lives at risk. These students were more favorable toward it than the students who were told it would save 150 lives. Obviously, saving 150 lives is better than saving 98 percent of 150 lives, but a measure that saved 98 percent of the lives seems clearly cost-effective. The 98 percent figure provides the students with a frame that 150 lives by itself does not. Whether the money spent on safety is seen as a wise decision or not will depend on _____. When people are told that a safety measure will save 98 percent of 150 lives, a frame is created between 150 lives and 98 percent of 150 lives. [3점]

- ① the analysis of the input
- ② the context of comparison
- ③ the expectation of investors
- ④ the effort of risk management
- ⑤ the background of respondents

[36~37] 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36. The danger that the human population poses to the environment is the result of two factors: the _____ (A) of people and the environmental impact of each person. When there were few people on Earth and limited technology, the human impact was primarily local. Even so, people have affected the environment for a surprisingly long time. It started with the use of fire to clear land, and it continued, new research shows, with large effects on the environment by early civilizations. For example, large areas of North America were modified by American Indians, who used fire for a variety of reasons and modified the forests of the eastern United States. The problem now is that there are so many people and our technologies are so powerful that our effects on the environment are even more _____ (B). This could cause a negative feedback—the more people, the worse the environment; the worse the environment, the fewer people. [3점]

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① number | global |
| ② number | limited |
| ③ knowledge | positive |
| ④ movement | accidental |
| ⑤ movement | exaggerated |

37. A decision can be rational without being right and right without being rational. This has been illustrated through many examples in history. _____ (A), in the battle of Narva (on the border between Russia and what we now call Estonia) on 20 November 1700, King Carl of Sweden and his 8,000 troops attacked the Russian army, led by Tsar Peter the Great. The tsar had about ten times as many troops at his disposal. Most historians agree that the Swedish attack was irrational, since it was almost certain to fail. _____ (B), the Swedes had no strategic reason for attacking; they could not expect to gain very much from victory. However, because of an unexpected snowstorm that blinded the Russian army, the Swedes won. The battle was over in less than two hours. The Swedes lost 667 men and the Russians approximately 15,000.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① For instance | Moreover |
| ② For instance | Therefore |
| ③ Furthermore | Therefore |
| ④ However | Similarly |
| ⑤ However | Moreover |

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We're creatures of habit. In all the years I've been hearing that old expression, I've never heard anyone dispute it. Probably because there's so much truth to it.

- (A) While someone might argue that particular figure, I doubt that anyone would disagree that our habits have a powerful hold on us. Most of them start innocently and unintentionally. At the beginning they form a kind of invisible thread.
- (B) In fact, we're even more the result of habit than most people realize. Some psychologists believe that up to ninety-five percent of our behavior is formed through habit.
- (C) But through repetition, that thread becomes twisted into a cord and later into a rope. Each time we repeat an act, we add to it and strengthen it. The rope becomes a chain and then a cable. Eventually, we become our habits.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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?

Compare this to the situation that occurs when the same man is stepping into an elevator and another person steps in front of him, invading his personal territory.

Psychologists have noted that people driving a car react in a manner that is often completely unlike their normal social behavior as regards their territories. (①) It seems that a car sometimes has a magnifying effect on the size of a person's personal space. (②) In some cases, their territory is expanded by up to ten times the normal size, so the driver feels that he has a claim to an area of 9 to 10 meters in front of and behind his car. (③) When another driver cuts in front of him, even if no danger is involved, the driver may go through a physiological change, becoming angry and out of control. (④) His reaction in those circumstances is normally apologetic and he allows the other man to go first. (⑤) This is remarkably different from what happens when another driver cuts in front of him on the open road.

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

One of the companies I work with gets thousands of calls every day to its customer support center. Sometimes the problems can be solved right away, but often the service representative has to look into the matter and call back later. When the company subsequently surveyed its customers to see how satisfied they had been with the support center, one of the results was something intriguing: 58 percent of customers whose problem had been solved right away remembered that their call had been answered “immediately” or “very quickly,” while only 4 percent remembered having been kept waiting “too long.” Meanwhile, of those customers whose problem had not been solved right away, only 36 percent remembered their call had been answered “immediately” or “very quickly,” while 18 percent recalled they had waited “too long.” In fact, the company had an automated answering system and there was no difference in waiting time between the two groups.



According to the survey, whether a customer's problem was solved _____ (A) _____ or not had an impact on the customer's _____ (B) _____ of how fast the phone call had been answered.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① completely | | response |
| ② completely | | evaluation |
| ③ previously | | curiosity |
| ④ immediately | | perception |
| ⑤ immediately | | expectation |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the early fifteenth century, Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal sent his sailors to explore Africa and open it to Portuguese trade. Portuguese expeditions began to work their way down the western coast, always within sight of land. Upon reaching Cape Bojador, a rocky stretch of desolate coast with terrifying currents, the Portuguese sailors would inevitably turn back, convinced that this was the end of land and that no ship would ever pass it. Prince Henry sent out 15 expeditions between 1424 and 1434 until finally one succeeded by sailing a few kilometers out to sea and going south for a few kilometers, thereby passing the dangerous rocks and currents.

As a navigation feat, this change of direction was trivial. While it is true that their ships were not strong and their navigation tools were primitive, the major barrier was not technological but the fear of losing sight of land. We can say that the feat of Christopher Columbus was far more difficult technically, but he too faced a major barrier of fear, both in his sponsors and in his crew. Once the Atlantic was crossed, this fear was swept away and only the reasonable fears of shipwreck, disease, and sea monsters remained. Many barriers are of this type. They are not merely unknown, but unimaginable. Major development can be achieved by having the courage to recognize and overcome _____ barriers, just as the Portuguese and Spanish sailors did.

41. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the problem of limitless creativity
- ② the importance of analytical thinking
- ③ the obstacle in undertaking adventures
- ④ the necessity of innovative technology
- ⑤ the benefit of taking safe sailing routes

42. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① racial ② mental
③ cultural ④ geographical
⑤ technological

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Two boys were playing on a beach, seeing who could skim a rock out the farthest. This was their vacation, and it was good to find the sea flat this morning, particularly after several days of wild storms when the sea had been whipped up to a frenzy. Turbulent waves and high tides had washed lots of poor sea creatures ashore. The boys found themselves walking through jellyfish, starfish, crabs, and other little animals that coated the beach like a dying blanket.

(B)

Slowly dropping her hands a little lower, she let the little creature feel the refreshing touch of the sea. The octopus spread its tentacles as if feeling good to be back home once again. Supportively, the girl's hands cupped the young animal until it gathered the strength and propelled itself forward in the water. She stood watching, a faint smile on her face at the pleasure of seeing another creature safely on its way. Only then did she turn and retrace her steps to the shore. Finally, she seemed to notice the laughing boys. Looking them in the eye, she said, "It sure made a difference for that one!"

(C)

At the end of the beach the boys noticed a girl frequently wading in and out of the water. Curious to see what she was doing, they headed off in her direction. As they got closer, they saw that she would bend down and pick up one of the sea creatures. She cradled it gently in her hands, waded out into the water, and released it back in its home. Then she returned to the shore, picked up yet another creature, and gently carried it back into the water.

(D)

The boys began to laugh. It was just the sort of silly stuff they could expect a girl do. "Hey," they called out, "what are you doing? Can't you see you ain't gonna make any difference? The beach is covered with thousands of dead and dying creatures." And they laughed some more. The girl seemed to ignore them at first. She picked up a lifeless-looking young octopus, nursed it carefully in her hands, and walked back into the ocean as if the boys didn't exist. She lowered the octopus into the water, tenderly washing away the sand and seaweed that had collected over it and entangled its tentacles.

* tentacle: 촉수

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

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

44. 뒷글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Boys Who Loved the Sea Creatures
- ② A Small Good Deed Can Save a Life
- ③ All You Need to Know about Nature
- ④ Seriousness of the Man-Made Disaster
- ⑤ What Makes Men Different from Animals?

45. 뒷글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 며칠간의 폭풍이 지나가고 바다는 잔잔해졌다.
- ② 물속에서 문어가 힘을 내서 앞으로 나아갔다.
- ③ 소녀는 몸을 굽혀서 바다 생물을 집어 들었다.
- ④ 소년들은 소녀의 행동을 칭찬했다.
- ⑤ 소녀는 소년들을 처음 보았을 때 무시하는 듯했다.

※ 확인사항

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