

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

홀수형

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 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)
 ◎ **풀어 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!
 ◎ **요지정략** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)
순서정략 : 대명사, 관사(경관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)
 ◎ 주어진 **시간은 15분**. 자 그럼 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하고요 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.
 ◎ 자! 시작.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mr. Brown wanted his students to learn math in the context of real life. He felt it was not enough for them just to work out problems from a book. To show his students how math could really help ① them, he held several contests during the year. The contests allowed his students ② to have fun while they practiced math and raised money. Once he filled a fishbowl with marbles, asked the students to guess how many marbles there were, and ③ awarded a free lunch to the winner. Another time they entered a contest to guess how many soda cans the back of a pickup truck ④ was held. To win, they had to practice their skills at estimating, multiplying, dividing, and measuring. They used ⑤ most of the prize money for an end-of-the-year field trip.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is hard for street trees to survive with only foot-square holes in the pavement. The average life of a street tree surrounded by concrete and asphalt (A) is / are seven to fifteen years. Many factors underground determine if a street tree will make it. If the soil is so dense that the roots cannot get in, it will surely die. If they can get in, there is a better chance of getting the water and nutrients (B) needing / needed to survive. Another question is whether adequate water supplies are getting into the growing area. Some of the water comes from underground

sources and some from rain, and it is hard to measure (C) where / what the tree is getting it. Of course, if the roots get into the sewers, they can get everything they need.

- | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① is | needing | where |
| ② is | needing | what |
| ③ is | needed | where |
| ④ are | needing | where |
| ⑤ are | needed | what |

[23, 26] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. We push down our feelings because most of us have been brought up to believe that there are feelings which are unacceptable. Some of us learned that all emotions are unacceptable, while others learned that specific emotions such as anger or crying are unacceptable. In fact, there is absolutely nothing wrong with any kind of feeling. When someone tells you not to feel sad or angry, he or she is asking the impossible. You can deny the feelings you are having but you cannot stop them from coming. All that feelings need, in order to pass, is to be acknowledged and accepted. Just saying to yourself, or someone else, 'I feel angry' (or sad, or frightened) is a great start. Let yourself _____ the feelings, good or bad.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| ① deny | ② hide | ③ respect |
| ④ choose | ⑤ distinguish | |

홀수형

26. When we have made an error, as for example in adding up a column of figures, we have a tendency to repeat it again and again. This phenomenon is known as the persistent error. The same thing happens when we try to solve a problem: each time our thoughts take a certain course, that course is more likely to be followed the next time. The reason that we keep making the same error repeatedly is that associations form between the ideas in the chain of thoughts and become firmer each time they are used, until finally the connections are so well established that _____. Thus, once we have adopted an unprofitable line of thought, it is harder to adopt a profitable line.

- ① the chain is very difficult to break
- ② persistent problems are solved automatically
- ③ the ideas lose their associations with one another
- ④ those connections become weaker as time goes by
- ⑤ the phenomenon will lead to a profitable line of thought

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

A blind spot is not the same as a simple lack of knowledge. A blind spot emerges from a (A) resistance / connection to learning in a particular area. At the root of many of our blind spots are a number of emotions or attitudes—fear being the most obvious, but also pride, self-satisfaction, and anxiety. A manager, for example, might have unsurpassed knowledge in the financial field, but her understanding of people management might be (B) flooded / limited. Her people find her cold and aloof and want her to become more consultative and involved with the team. She, however, is not willing to accept feedback about her management style and refuses to even consider the (C) prospect / retrospect of changing her management style.

* aloof: 냉담한

- | | | |
|--------------|---------|------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① resistance | limited | prospect |
| ② resistance | flooded | retrospect |
| ③ resistance | limited | retrospect |
| ④ connection | flooded | prospect |
| ⑤ connection | limited | retrospect |

31. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Early photography continued the trend toward the imprisonment of the subject and the object of representation. During photography's first decades, exposure times were quite long. (A), the daguerreotype process required exposures of four to seven minutes in the sun and from twelve to sixty minutes indoors. Early photographs represented the world as stable, eternal, and unshakable. And when photography ventured to represent living things, they had to be immobilized. (B), portrait studios universally employed various holding devices to assure the steadiness of the sitter throughout the lengthy time of exposure. The devices firmly held the person in place. In other words, a person who wanted to see his own image became a voluntary prisoner of the machine.

* daguerreotype: 은판(銀板) 사진술

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① For instance | Instead |
| ② For instance | Thus |
| ③ Otherwise | Thus |
| ④ Otherwise | Instead |
| ⑤ Otherwise | Instead |

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we look at the world and ourselves, we do it through a set of filters. Think about what a filter is. A filter is a mechanism that lets some things flow in but screens other things out.

(A) Through them, we process and assign a weight and meaning to every event in our lives. Some things flow in, others are screened out, but everything is affected: not just what we 'see,' but what we 'hear' and 'believe.'

(B) Depending on what the filter is made up of, it can also alter whatever is looked at or passes through it. Sunglasses are a good example of a visual filter.

(C) But, obviously, I am not talking here about some physical apparatus that we can put on and take off, like a pair of glasses. In fact, the filters I am mentioning are internal, mental, emotional, verbal, and perceptual in nature.

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

[46~47] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Several years ago, we were asked to help with the merger of two community volunteer groups, who wanted to join together in order to establish an agency that would have more influence and better financing than the two separate agencies of the past. Both were rural groups, which had traditionally and geographically been separated by a range of mountains.

(B)

In leading the planning meetings of the two boards, he carefully kept the groups focused on the long-range issues, and convinced them not to look at the headquarters question until the very end of the process. Once the organizational structure was set, by-laws agreed upon, and all the volunteers had actually merged, then the headquarters site was decided on—logically and easily, as it turned out.

(C)

We worked with the two groups to help them set goals, develop policy, and build an organizational structure. Meanwhile, the young executive director, who saw a successful merger as his primary responsibility, was especially careful about one thing. On either side of the mountain was a large town. Each of the former agencies had its own board, a separate staff, and long standing regional ties. The executive director understood that the question of where the new joint agency's headquarters would be was an important question as well as a potentially explosive one.

(D)

By then everyone was so committed to the organization and its goals that the headquarters question had become a relatively unimportant, routine one. The executive director of the merging agencies was primarily concerned about the long-range good of the organization and the total community. He used all his influence and persuasive powers to make that a common focus, and the results were successful.

46. 위 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 (D) - (B) - (C)
- ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

47. 위 글 (C)의 밑줄 친 one thing이 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 경제적인 지원 ② 본부 위치의 결정
- ③ 이사회 의 회칙 제정 ④ 산간 지역의 개발
- ⑤ 직원들의 책임감 고취

※ 확인사항

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