

Final Test (1)

18. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

(Capture and adapted from *The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People* by Stephen R. Covey)

Aristotle said, "We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then is not an act, but a habit." Our character, basically, is a composite of our habit. "Sow a thought, reap an action; sow an action, reap a habit; sow a habit, reap a character; sow a character, reap a destiny," the maxim goes. Habits are powerful factors in our lives. Because they are consistent, often unconscious patterns, they constantly, daily, express our character and produce our effectiveness, or ineffectiveness. As Horace Mann, the great educator, once said, "Habits are like a cable. We weave a strand of it everyday and soon it cannot be broken." I personally do not agree with last part of his expression. I know they can be broken. Habits can be learned and unlearned. But I also know it isn't a quick fix. It involves a process and a tremendous commitment.

- ① 인간의 인생은 뿌린 대로 거두기 마련이다.
- ② 한번 잘못 형성된 습관은 고칠 수가 없다.
- ③ 명언이나 금언에는 고금에 상관없이 삶의 진리를 담고 있다.
- ④ 습관은 우리의 운명을 좌우하는 강력한 요인이며, 바꾸는 데 엄청난 노력이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 좋은 습관의 형성을 위해서는 철학과 교육학의 종합적인 접근이 필요하다.

19. 다음 글에 나타난 'Sophie'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은? (Captured from *Howl's Moving Castle* by Diana Jones)

When Sophie woke up, daylight was streaming across her. Since Sophie remembered no windows at all in the castle, her first notion was that she had fallen asleep trimming hats and dreamed of living home. The fire in front of her had sunk to rosy charcoal and white ash, which convinced her that she had certainly dreamed there was a fire demon. But her very first movements told her that there was something she had not dreamed. There were sharp cracks from all over her body. "Ow!" she exclaimed. "I ache all over!" The voice that exclaimed was a weak, cracked piping. She put her knobby hands to her face and felt wrinkles. At that, she discovered she had been over-matured into an old lady overnight.

- ① interested ② jealous ③ nervous
- ④ embarrassed ⑤ anticipating

[20 ~ 21] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

20. Nosebleeds can be quite distressful for parents because just a few drops of blood can have a deceptive appearance of being a large amount. But nosebleeds can be really dangerous, so it is important to assess promptly whether the nosebleed requires medical attention. Anterior nosebleeds are those in which bright-red blood flows from one or both of the nostrils if the person stands or sits. This type of nosebleed can be frightening, but usually is not serious and can be self-treated. Posterior nosebleeds, on the other hand, require urgent medical attention. In this kind of nosebleed, blood, usually dark red, comes from the rear of the nose and runs down the back of the mouth into the throat, no matter what position the person is in. Posterior nosebleeds are more common in older people and people with high blood pressure.

- ① home remedies for nosebleeds
- ② preventative measures for nosebleeds
- ③ diagnosing nosebleeds by the blood color
- ④ danger of recurring nosebleeds in children
- ⑤ telling serious nosebleeds from minor ones

21. Mentoring relationships may have a negative, hindering effect on the development of the individual. Using the classic view of the mentor as wisdom personified, Powell, a psychologist, pointed out some possible dangers of mentoring. First, there is a possibility that if the mentor's power or knowledge is seen as a divine, then it is never truly shared with the "mortal" mentee. Second, if the mentor is seen in such a divine light, the identity the mentee assumes in the world can be entirely determined by the mentor. The mentor only knows what is best for the mentee to overestimate the legitimacy and extent of his or her mentor's power, which may lead to unrealistic expectations of the mentoring relationship, or even to psychological or physical abuse.

- ① necessity of a positive mentor
- ② potential hazards of mentoring relationship
- ③ importance of trust between mentor and mentee
- ④ two conflicting attitudes toward mentoring
- ⑤ the relation between mentoring and religion

[22 ~ 23] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

22. (EBS 독해연습Ⅱ 5강 6번 유사소재 지문: captured and adapted from ***Evidence for Intensification of the Global Water Cycle*** by **Thomas Huntington**)

There is wide consensus that global warming results in an intensification of water cycle, with more periods of rainfall and the lengthening of dry periods. Most climate models project rainfall intensity increases in many regions. Models also project a tendency for drying in mid-continental areas during summer, indicating a greater risk of droughts in these regions. In a warmer climate, the models project that rain tends to concentrate in more intense events, with longer periods of low rainfall in between. Therefore, intense and heavy episodic rainfall events with high runoff amounts are followed by longer relatively dry periods. It is also notable that, in relation to changes in mean rainfall, the wet extremes are projected to become more severe in many areas where mean rainfall increases, and the dry extremes are projected to become more severe in areas where mean rainfall decreases.

* episodic: 일시적인

- ① Global Warming is Devastating Earth's Ecosystem
- ② 'It Never Rains But Pours' Is NOT Just a Metaphor!
- ③ Monsoon Comes to Us Too Soon
- ④ Necessity of Revolutionized Irrigation Systems
- ⑤ Drought and Flood: Inevitable Disasters

23. Years ago I was privileged to take part in a safari in the northern region of South Africa. The other members of the group and I were gathering for dinner one evening when we noticed six or seven zebras grazing outside our tent. As we got a closer look, I saw one of the Zebras limping. This beautiful animal seemed to have been attacked by a lion the night before. It was peacefully grazing, however, completely in the moment, though one of its legs had almost been

chewed off. I thought that if that animal was capable of being fully present under such conditions, how I could suffer anxiety over what might or might not happen in the future, or be upset about what took place in the past. That Zebra seemed to be saying, "This is the only moment I have. I'm going to live fully in each instant until I have this plane of existence."

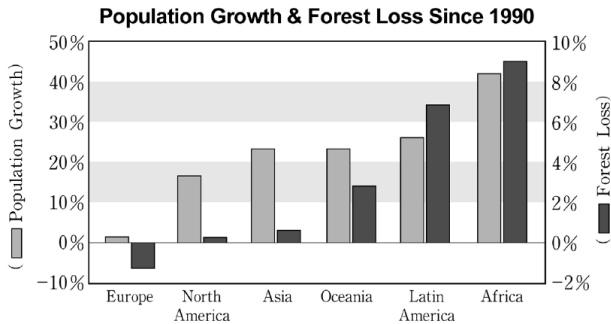
- ① Present is Present
- ② Zebra: The Most Persevering Animal
- ③ Animals Can Show How We Human live
- ④ No One Know about Future
- ⑤ Past Pain Brings Some Gain

24. Harold Pinter에 대한 설명 중, 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?(Captured from ***Wikipedia***)

Harold Pinter is among the most influential British playwrights of modern times. After publishing poetry and acting in school plays as a teenager, he began his professional theatrical career at age 21 in 1951. His writing career spanned over 50 years and produced 29 stages plays and 27 screenplays. His plays often involve strong conflicts between ambivalent characters who struggle for verbal and territorial dominance. They raise complex issues of individual identity oppressed by social forces and language. In 1981, he stated that he was not inclined to write plays explicitly about political subjects; yet in the mid-1980s he began writing overtly political plays. This new direction and his left-wing political activism simulated additional critical debate. Despite frail health after being diagnosed with cancer at age 71, he continued to act on stage, last performing the title role of the one-act monologue *Krapp's Last Tape*.

- ① 학창시절에 시를 발표하고 연극에 출연했다.
- ② 50세가 넘어서자 창작을 중단하기로 결심했다.
- ③ 희곡을 통해 상반된 인물들의 대립을 표현했다.
- ④ 정치적 주제의 작품을 쓰지 않겠다는 약속을 어겼다.
- ⑤ 암 진단을 받은 이후에도 무대에서 계속 연기를 했다.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The graph above shows the percentage of population growth and forest loss in the continents of the world since 1990. ① Africa shows the highest percentage of population growth, whereas Europe shows the lowest percentage of population growth. ② Africa also shows the highest percentage of forest loss, followed by Latin America, Oceania, Asia and North America. ③ The only continent that exhibits a negative percentage in forest loss, which translates to forest gain, is Europe. ④ A point of note is that while Asia and Oceania have similar percentages of population growth, Oceania displays less forest loss than Asia. ⑤ Overall, there are only two continents whose percentage of forest loss is greater than five percent.

26. 다음 광고문의 내용과 일치하는 것을 고르시오.
(Captured from *May/27/2015 Korea Herald*)

Pasha

TRADITIONAL TURKISH RESTAURANT

- All chefs are Turkish (20 chefs)
- Seven VIP rooms with different concepts
- Enjoy the best service in classy and comfortable private room from elegant business meetings to family gatherings
- Sedentary Shisha space full of Sweet fruit flavor and exotic fragrance
- 250 seatng space, great for group reservation
- Free unlimited salad bar with all main meals

- Turkish & European salad bar with over 70 fresh ingredients
- 90 different kebab and Authentic dishes
- Home & Office delivery service available
- Lunch buffet open! 1 person ₩14,900 (VAT included) only weekdays

- ① 20명의 다국적 요리사들이 근무한다.
- ② 모든 객실이 개방형으로 이루어져 있다.
- ③ 달콤한 과일맛과 이국적인 향이 나는 입식(立食) Shisha공간이 있다.
- ④ 메인요리를 먹으면 샐러드바는 무제한 무료 이용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 요일에 상관없이 점심뷔페를 부가세 포함 14,900 원에 이용할 수 있다.

27. The Great Green Bike Ride에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Great Green Bike Ride

The Great Green Bike Ride is an annual fantastic two-wheeled weekend adventure event to raise funds for local environmental conservation.

- **Date:** Saturday 27 - Sunday 28, September 2014
- **Route**
Day 1-City Hall to the Central Forest: 85 miles
Day 2-Explore the Central Forest: 35 miles
- **Event Fee:** \$50 and FREE for children under 12
- **Bike Reservation**
Reserve your free bikes prior to the event day at www.greatgreenbike.org. You can only use our bikes if you make a reservation.
- **Overnight Stay**
We offer a delicious BBQ dinner and a place to stay.

- ① 지역 환경 보존 기금을 마련하기 위한 행사이다.
- ② 둘째 날의 자전거 주행거리는 35마일이다.
- ③ 12세 미만의 어린이는 무료로 참가할 수 있다.
- ④ 행사 당일에 자전거 대여 예약이 가능하다.
- ⑤ 저녁 식사와 숙소를 제공한다.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점] (EBS 독해연습II 5강 5번 변형)

What "Bartleby, the Scrivener," the short story by Herman Melville, ①capturing, as other descriptions of office life at the time did, was the sense that office work was unnatural. In a world ②in which shipping and farming, building and assembling, were the order of work, the early clerical worker didn't seem to fit. The office clerk in America at the high noon of the nineteenth century ③was a curious creature, an unfamiliar figure, an unexplainable phenomenon. Even by 1880, less than 5 percent of the total workforce, or 186,000 people, was in the clerical profession, but in cities, where the nation's commentariat ④was concentrated (who themselves tended to work in office-like places), clerks had become the fastest-growing population. In some heavily commercial cities, such as New York, they had already become ⑤ubiquitous: the 1855 census recorded clerks as the city's third largest occupational group, just behind servants and laborers.

* commentariat: (사회의 문제를 다루는) 논평가

29. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? (EBS 독해연습II 6강 1번 변형)

Tamarins are the smallest monkeys in the New World, roughly the size of a young squirrel. ① They live among the tangled vines and branches of the rainforest understory, where ②they hunt for many kinds of food, particularly grasshoppers and katydids, but also beetles, spiders, snails, and sometimes fruit and tree sap. Tamarins are dedicated visual predators: More than a third of their daily activity is spent in carefully scanning branches and leaves for any signs of prey. When ③they spot possible targets, they stare at them fixedly, apparently deciding whether they are edible, and when they have made their decision, they pounce, often from more than a meter away. ④They may occasionally escape, but experienced tamarins rarely make mistakes in recognizing an appropriate target. The cues used to discriminate valuable prey from useless foliage are apparently sufficiently reliable that ⑤they do not pounce on sticks or leaves or empty branches.

30. (A), (B), (C) 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 고르시오. [3점] (EBS 수능특강 11강 2번 변형)

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is

that there is a (A)(positive / negative) correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know (B)(much / little) about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at (C)(refuting / rationalizing) those beliefs. Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------|---------------|
| ① | positive | much | refuting |
| ② | positive | little | refuting |
| ③ | negative | much | rationalizing |
| ④ | negative | little | rationalizing |
| ⑤ | negative | much | refuting |

[31 ~ 33] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

31. [3점] (EBS 독해연습 I 12강 3번 변형)

Plato divided the world into an "apparent" world that appears to us through our senses, and a "real" world that we can grasp through the intellect. For Plato, the world we perceive through the senses is not "real" because it is changeable and subject to decay. Plato suggests that there is also an unchanging, permanent "real world" that can be attained with the help of the intellect. This idea comes from Plato's study of mathematics. The form or idea of a triangle, for example, is eternal and can be grasped by the intellect. We know that a triangle is a three-sided, two-dimensional figure whose angles add up to 180°, and that this will always be true, whether anyone is thinking about it or not and however many triangles exist in the world. On the other hand, the triangular things that do exist in the world (such as sandwiches, pyramids, and triangular shapes drawn on a chalkboard), are triangular only insofar as they _____.

- ① can be perceived by our sensory experience
- ② don't change their own shapes
- ③ are reflections of this idea or form of the triangle
- ④ exist in our actual and sensory reality
- ⑤ have finite size and volume

32. [3점] (EBS 수능특강 11강 3번 변형)

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome. Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun _____. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

- ① in which way they would conduct the experiment
- ② which subjects they would employ the following experiment
- ③ whether they would search for positive evidences or negative ones
- ④ what they would like to the result to be
- ⑤ what existing theories they would rely on and refer to

33. [3점] (Captured and adapted from ***Darwinism Defended*** by **Michael Ruse**)

How exactly does science reflect its empirical base? One might think that it is all simply a question of finding positive empirical evidence for scientific claims - evidence that is unobtainable for other sort of claims. However, matters are a little more complex than this, because science does not deal with particulars, at least not directly and exclusively, but with generalities and universals. One's interest is not in this planet or that planet as such. Rather one asks what each and every planet does, just as one asks what each and every light ray does. But, this being so, simple checking and confirmation obviously cannot be enough. Suppose one has a general statement like Snell's law of refraction, and suppose also one has tested all kinds of light and all kinds of refracting media and found that the law holds. One can never

preclude the possibility of a kind of light, or a type of medium, that violates the law. It is all a matter of simple logic; one just cannot definitely establish a universal statement by appealing to individual instances, however common or however positive they may be. Thousands of positive cases _____.

- ① reinforce tentative facts which has not been proved yet
- ② cluster some potential group of absolute evidences
- ③ accumulates upon the pre-existing the body of scientific knowledge
- ④ do not rule out one possible countercase
- ⑤ aren't necessarily required in affirming working hypotheses

34. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? (EBS 수능특강 11강 11번 변형)

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an 'instinct of sympathy' and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. __ (A) __, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud's favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: "Man is a wolf to man." This "bad-animal" view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. __ (B) __, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

* nourish: 기르다

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | Furthermore |
| ② In fact | On the other hand |
| ③ Otherwise | For example |
| ④ As a result | That is |
| ⑤ For instance | Similarly |

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?

How many memories are enough to create a habit? There is no hard-and-fast number. ① Perhaps the most important factor that affects the length of time it takes for a behavior to become a habit is the distinctiveness of the memory. ② It is easy to remember details of your one trip to a vacation spot like Disney World, because there is nothing else in your memory to compete with it. ③ It is probably hard for you to remember exactly where you parked your car in the office parking lot, though, because you have parked in the lot hundreds (or thousands) of times and every spot in the lot looks more or less like every other spot. ④ For most people, occasional lapses in memory are a normal part of the aging process, not a warning sign of the damaged brain. ⑤ All of these memories of places where you have parked your car will compete with each other when you try to call one to mind.

[36 ~ 37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

36. (EBS 독해연습II 4강 7번 변형)

Until the turn of the twentieth century there was a general belief among scientists that many other life-harboring worlds existed.

(A) This mood of skepticism extended to all extraterrestrial life, so that by the 1970s the Nobel Prize-winning biologist Jacques Monod felt able to proclaim in his book *Chance and Necessity*, 'Man at last knows that he is alone in the unfeeling immensity of the universe.'

(B) During the twentieth century, the mood began to swing against the idea that life is common. Hopes of finding life elsewhere in the solar system began to fade as better telescopes, and then interplanetary space probes, revealed hostile conditions on our sister planets.

(C) Even as late as 1906, the astronomer Percival Lowell was convinced that Mars not only hosted life, but intelligent Martians, who had built a network of canals.

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

37. (EBS 수능특강 6강 3번 변형)

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind.

(A) In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ensure maximum contact.

(B) Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

(C) How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions.

* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게 ** hearth: 화덕

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

[38 ~ 39] 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어 가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

38. (EBS 독해연습Ⅱ 5강 4번 변형)

This redefinition collapses together the publishing, telephone, television and cable broadcasting, and music industries.

Newspapers, magazines, and books were once thought of as part of the publishing industry, very different from radio and television broadcasting. (①) All of these were different from movies and music. (②) But once the Internet took hold, along with enhanced and inexpensive computer power and displays, it became clear that all of these disparate industries were really just different forms of information providers, so that all could be conveyed to customers by a single medium. (③) We still have books, newspapers, and magazines, television shows and movies, musicians and music, but the way by which they are distributed has changed, thereby requiring massive restructuring of their corresponding industries. (④) Electronic games, another radical innovation, are combining with film and video on the one hand, and books on the other, to form new types of interactive engagement. (⑤) The collapsing of industries is still taking place, and what will replace them is not yet clear.

* disparate: 이질적인, 전혀 다른

39. [3점] (EBS 수능특강 13강 8번 변형)

In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling.

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. (①) Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people. (②) Most of the world's

population has played very little part as yet. (③) So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining few changed their consumption patterns. (④) And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming. (⑤)

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

Participants in a laboratory study were asked to listen to a pair of very loud, unpleasant noises played through headphones. One noise lasted for eight seconds. The other lasted sixteen. The first eight seconds of the second noise were identical to the first noise, whereas the second eight seconds, while still loud and unpleasant, were not as loud. Later, the participants were told that they would have to listen to one of the noises again, but that they could choose which one. Clearly the second noise is worse—the unpleasantness lasted twice as long. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of people chose the second to be repeated. Why? Because whereas both noises were unpleasant and had the same irritating peak, the second had a less unpleasant end, and so was remembered as less annoying than the first.



According to an experiment, what influences subjects' decisions about which noise to listen to again is not the ___(A)___ of the noise, but how they felt at the ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① length | last moment |
| ② length | peak |
| ③ loudness | start |
| ④ loudness | last moment |
| ⑤ pleasantness | peak |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(Captured from *The World in Six Songs: How the Musical Brain Created Human Nature* by Daniel J. Levitin : EBS 독해연습II 15강 3번 원전)

Songs have a rhythm, of course, and this ___(A)___ the syllables that can be comfortably squeezed into a given amount of time, and thus limits the possible words when we don't recall each and every one of them. Take the first line of "I've Been Workin' on the Railroad." If you forgot the name of the song and whatever that thing is you've been workin' on all the live-long day, and the lyric brought you to the dead end of "I've been workin' on the blank-blank," it is relatively clear from the rhythm that a two syllable word is what's missing. If you sing "I've been working one the tra-acks," it sounds funny because the two-note melody there doesn't really support an elongated one-syllable word. A phrase longer than two syllables, such as "the Union and Pacific Rail Line," seems too crowded.

Some songwriters flout customary principles, and this itself can also become a memory aid. When Paul McCartney sings "Hey Jude/Don't make it bad/Take a sad song ...," each word falls right on a melody note in perfect time, just as you would expect. But on the final line of that first verse, he makes a "mistake," one that sounds odd, singing: "... and make it bet-ter-er-er," stretching the sound syllable of the word "better" out over four notes. On first listening, it is jarring. But we remember it for its distinctiveness. Even if you forget the word "better," you can re-create the word just by remembering that there was something funny going on there, a two-syllable word stretched out to four syllables. Given the semantic ___(B)___ of the text before, there just aren't that many words that can fit in that final slot. (Paul uses the same technique later in the song, of course, stretching out the word "be-gi-in" to three syllables.)

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Tools for Helping Recall the Lyrics in the Song
- ② Rhythm: Basic Necessity for Music
- ③ Lyrics: It can Bear More than What They Seem
- ④ Relationship between Syllables and Notes
- ⑤ Exceptions for Lyric Compositions

42. 위 글의 (A), (B) 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 단어로 적절한 것은?

- ① stresses
- ② constraints
- ③ saves
- ④ troubles
- ⑤ advances

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

His head lowered, an exhausted but determined young man chanted over and over to himself, "You can do this. You can do it, you can do it." His sneakers slapped the asphalt. It was a very tired patter. Looking up, the youth searched for a glimpse of the finish line. "It's somewhere up there," (a)he told himself. It was far off in the distance. Even so, Chris Burke had his heart set on reaching it. With great effort, he, too, crossed the finish line.

(B)

When at last the reporter turned to the camera to make concluding remarks, Chris instantly stepped forward and thrust out his hand to receive a congratulatory handshake. "Oh, boy!" (b)he shouted, unable to restrain his obvious joy. "I just want to tell you what a thrill this was and how happy I am to have come in third!" The reporter was startled but had little choice but to respond to the charismatic and enthusiastic athlete, wanting his turn at recognition. "Yes... tell us about it," (c)he stammered.

(C)

By the time he did, photographers and reporters had already gathered around the young man who had taken first place. Cameras flashed; microphones stretched forward to absorb the winner's words. With a smile stretching from ear to ear, Chris proudly stood next to the winner. (d)He wrapped his arm around the young man—someone he had never met prior to this event. Beaming, Chris patiently waited for the reporter to complete his interview with the victor.

(D)

"Wow!" said Chris. "Thank you for asking me to be interviewed. I'm just very happy to be here. Of course, I finished in third place. Third place, not bad! Not bad, huh?" He turned his animated face for all the world to see—this was national

television—and he said, "Thank you all for sharing in this very special time with me. It's time to celebrate!" Then (e)he lined up for hugs and handshakes alongside the winner. Chris was fourteen years old at the time. He had Down syndrome and this was the Special Olympics. There were only three runners in the entire race.

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 Chris에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 경주를 완주했다.
- ② 리포터에게 먼저 악수를 청했다.
- ③ 우승자와 경기 전에 만난 적이 있다.
- ④ 인터뷰가 전국으로 방송되었다.
- ⑤ 14세에 스페셜올림픽에 참가했다.

☆ 정답

- 18. ④
- 19. ④
- 20. ⑤
- 21. ②
- 22. ②
- 23. ①
- 24. ②
- 25. ④
- 26. ④
- 27. ④
- 28. ① => captured
- 29. ④
- 30. ④
- 31. ③
- 32. ④
- 33. ④
- 34. ①
- 35. ④
- 36. ⑤
- 37. ④
- 38. ③
- 39. ②
- 40. ①
- 41. ①
- 42. ②
- 43. ②
- 44. ③
- 45. ③