

외국어(영어) 영역

제 3 교시

성명

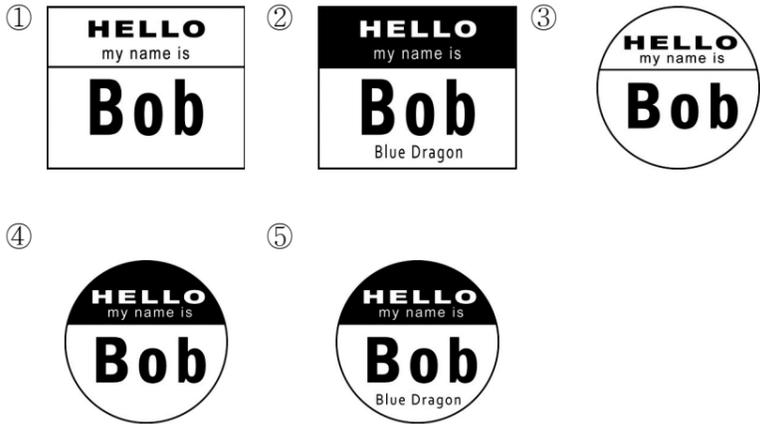
수험 번호

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

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택할 이름표로 알맞은 것을 고르시오.



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① jealous → scared ② upset → shameful
- ③ nervous → relieved ④ irritated → satisfied
- ⑤ excited → disappointed

3. 다음을 듣고, 무엇에 관한 설명인지 고르시오.

- ① siren ② buzzer ③ cell phone
- ④ stop watch ⑤ alarm clock

4. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to borrow money
- ② to buy camping gear
- ③ to return the library books
- ④ to help her choose a movie
- ⑤ to bring a photo from home

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$81 ② \$86 ③ \$90 ④ \$95 ⑤ \$99

6. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 전시회 중지를 알리려고
- ② 자판기 사용을 홍보하려고
- ③ 미술 작품의 소재를 알아보려고
- ④ 작품을 훼손한 범인을 찾으려고
- ⑤ 쓰레기 분리수거 장소를 안내하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 병문안 가기 ② 병간호하기
- ③ 사고 소식 전하기 ④ 학생 인솔하기
- ⑤ 학생 상담 대신하기

8. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오. [1점]

- ① 놀이터 ② 구내매점 ③ 이비인후과
- ④ 눈썰매장 ⑤ 물놀이장

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

- ① 승객 - 승객 ② 승무원 - 승객
- ③ 지휘자 - 연주자 ④ 연주자 - 관객
- ⑤ 가이드 - 관광객

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 벽에 못질하기 ② 옷 정리하기
- ③ 피자 주문하기 ④ 가게 다녀오기
- ⑤ 저녁 준비하기

11. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 선택할 강좌를 고르시오. [3점]

	Class	Time	Teacher	Tuition
①	Poetry	2 p.m. ~ 3 p.m.	John	\$20
②	Paper Art	2 p.m. ~ 3 p.m.	Peter	\$50
③	Robots	3 p.m. ~ 4 p.m.	Kate	\$30
④	Homepage	3 p.m. ~ 4 p.m.	Mary	\$20
⑤	Table Tennis	5 p.m. ~ 6 p.m.	Susan	\$20

12. Uncle Tom's Cheese Farm에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 마차를 타고 치즈 공장으로 이동한다.
- ② 치즈를 직접 만들 수 있는 기회가 있다.
- ③ 사과 따기 등의 농장 체험이 가능하다.
- ④ 체험 후 치즈와 점심을 무료로 제공받는다.
- ⑤ 10인 이상의 단체는 미리 예약해야 한다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오.



- ①
- ②
- ③
- ④
- ⑤

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

Woman : _____

- ① When is this DVD due?
- ② Right. You can say that again.
- ③ I don't know how to operate this.
- ④ Nobody can be trusted these days.
- ⑤ Its quality is better than I expected.

15. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [1점]

Man : _____

- ① How lucky you are!
- ② Who is to blame for it?
- ③ Why not? Here is a pen.
- ④ Fill out this form, please.
- ⑤ Good luck for your soccer match.

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

Woman : _____

- ① That's killing two birds with one stone.
- ② It seems like "Hunger is the best sauce."
- ③ Can you show me the way to the store?
- ④ Thailand has many attractions for the foreigners.
- ⑤ Remember "When in Rome, do as the Romans do."

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Kate가 David에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Kate : _____

- ① Why don't you relax? You look exhausted.
- ② How long does it take to finish this project?
- ③ We've prepared this presentation for so long.
- ④ I'm so glad to hear that. You really deserve it.
- ⑤ You can go now. I can take care of this alone.

이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 밑줄 친 It[it]이 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is an important factor in climate and weather. It is the energy available for the generation of storms and it is the ultimate source of all forms of condensation and precipitation. It varies because the water-holding capacity of air is determined by temperature. We humans are very sensitive to it, as the skin relies on the air to get rid of moisture. The process of sweating is our body's attempt to keep cool and maintain its current body temperature. If it is high, sweat will not evaporate into the air. As a result, we feel sticky and uncomfortable.

- ① rainfall ② sunshine ③ humidity
- ④ air pressure ⑤ temperature

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

Nick, a third grader, decided to turn Mr. Deaver's room into a tropical island. So first he got everyone to make small palm trees out of green and brown paper and tape them onto the corners of each desk. Mr. Deaver had only been a teacher for about 6 months, and ① he was delighted. "That's so cute." The next day all the students wore sunglasses and beach hats. ② He clapped his hands and said, "It's so colorful!" And then ③ he left the classroom for a minute. Nick quickly turned the classroom thermostat up to about ninety degrees with a little screwdriver ④ he had brought from home. All the kids changed into shorts and T-shirts with no shoes. Nick spread about ten cups of fine white sand all over the classroom floor. When Mr. Deaver came back, ⑤ he was surprised again at just how creative his students could be.

20. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your library book is due today and the library put it on hold for someone. You're willing to pay the penalty, 25 cents a day, in order to keep reading. But that 25-cent charge is not a rental fee but an incentive to return the book promptly. As you know, someone else is waiting for the book, which is why the library won't let you renew it. The willingness and ability to pay a speeding ticket does not make it OK to speed. Similarly, the fact that the fee isn't high enough to provide a proper incentive — say \$25 a day, or \$250 a day — doesn't give you the freedom to hang on to a popular book past its due date.

- ① 주문한 도서가 도착했음을 알리려고
- ② 도서 반납 예정일이 지났음을 통보하려고
- ③ 대출 도서를 연체하지 않도록 설득하려고
- ④ 대출 도서 연체료가 인상되었음을 알리려고
- ⑤ 과속의 위험성에 대한 무관심을 지적하려고

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

When we speak, we can help the listener to understand through the use of gestures or facial expressions. We can also use pauses, hesitations, and repetitions to add to the force of what we are saying and (A) making/to make sure that the listener has understood what we are trying to communicate. When, however, we are writing, we have to use different mechanisms to do the same work. This is (B) where/what punctuation comes in. It allows us to divide up our ideas into manageable chunks so that the reader understands what we are trying to say. But many students feel anxious about the use of punctuation in their writing. If you feel this way, it may help to consider punctuation as an aid to enable you to make your writing as (C) clear/clearly as possible.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| ① | making | ..... | where | ..... | clear |
| ② | making | ..... | what | ..... | clearly |
| ③ | to make | ..... | where | ..... | clear |
| ④ | to make | ..... | where | ..... | clearly |
| ⑤ | to make | ..... | what | ..... | clear |

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When a person finds it difficult to go on with an activity ① because a feeling of tiredness, that person is said to be suffering from fatigue. If the fatigue is serious ② enough, the person may collapse. In engineering, a metal part that gives way under repeated stress is also said to have collapsed from fatigue. Such a phenomenon happens to living forms and non-living forms because both can fail ③ to perform after continuous stress. Living forms recover from fatigue after sufficient rest, ④ being capable of self-renewal. But non-living things ⑤ are damaged by fatigue beyond repair, and the objects they support such as automobiles, airplanes, and bridges can be suddenly destroyed.

23. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Training a dog becomes much easier when the owner tries to discern its unique communication signals. ① As an owner begins tuning in to his or her dog's body language, he or she may find that the dog responds to movements in addition to verbal commands. ② For example, when teaching a dog to "come," the owner might find it more effective to crouch down, and turn his or her back as he or she calls the dog's name. ③ The dog will interpret this behavior in a more positive light than if the owner leans forward and yells at it to "come." ④ It is of vital importance to reward the dog with small treats when it obeys a command. ⑤ To a dog, a crouching position is more welcoming than a forward-lean, which a dog naturally finds threatening.

[24 ~ 28] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

24. As a university professor, I'm all too familiar with _____.

At the beginning of every semester my students make heroic promises to themselves—vowing to read their assignments on time, submit their papers on time, and in general, stay on top of things. And every semester I watch their workload fall farther and farther behind as temptation takes them out on a date, over to the students union for a meeting, and off on a ski trip in the mountains. In the end, they end up impressing me, not with their punctuality, but with their creativity—inventing stories, excuses, and family tragedies to explain their lateness. I don't know why family tragedies generally occur during the last two weeks of the semester.

- ① duty
- ② delay
- ③ flattery
- ④ criticism
- ⑤ popularity

25. It seems that even the laziest of couch potatoes is a human power generator: Taking a breath and exhaling can produce about a watt of power, and walking briskly to the fridge can generate about 70 watts' worth. All that energy could be put to work—if there were a way to utilize it. Now a team of scientists at Princeton University has come up with an approach that could start converting all that _____ into electricity: They attached piezoelectric crystals—which produce electric current when they're bent—onto a patch of a flexible, rubber-like material. The patches might first be placed in shoes and could produce enough power to keep an iPod or cell phone charged.

* piezoelectric: 압전기의

- ① solar energy
- ② rubber band
- ③ useless gadget
- ④ mental power
- ⑤ body motion

26. Sweat for a moment, then take pleasure in _____.

That's the message of a study presented at the American College of Sports Medicine's recent annual meeting. The study suggests that the mood benefits of exercise last up to 12 times longer than previously believed. Earlier research had found that a workout's feel-good effects last about an hour—not much longer than it takes the sweat to dry. But in the University of Vermont research, after men and women pedaled for 20 minutes on a stationary bike, questionnaires showed their moods remained cheered up for about half a day, whether they were fitness fanatic or just venturing off the couch for the first time.

- ① the amazing weight loss
- ② the good feeling for hours
- ③ the sudden change of mood
- ④ the digestive benefits of exercise
- ⑤ the active participation in social life

27. A new study has found that some animals _____.

In an experiment, some dogs were rewarded with bread for doing some tricks while others were not. The unrewarded dogs perceived that something was wrong. The dogs refused the command to do the same tricks. There was a similar experiment which was done with several monkeys. Some monkeys got a piece of cucumber for doing a performance while others got a more delicious reward, a grape. They compared with each other. Monkeys which got cucumber became very angry, threw out the food and stopped performing. Frans de Waal, a psychology professor, said that because animals like dogs and monkeys live in cooperative societies, they would be sensitive to who has done what and what they get for it.

- ① can distinguish the difference of reward
- ② are willing to share their food with others
- ③ feel happy whether they get a praise or not
- ④ improve learning abilities by playing a game
- ⑤ can learn cooperation through repeated discipline

28. Police officers often resort to _____. In an operation

in Corunna, Michigan, in 1990, a large-scale drug dealer named Danny Brown invited guests to his wedding to Debbie Leno, the daughter of crime boss Fast Eddie Leno. At the door a sign asked guests to check their guns and leave them outside. Toasts were drunk and the wedding dance began. But when the band called SPOC began to play, a Port Huron police sergeant asked all police officers to stand. The bride and the other police officers drew their revolvers, and almost everyone still seated was under arrest. All the members of the wedding party and many of the guests were actually armed officers for the arrest of the drug-dealer guests. The whole wedding was a fake! And the band? Read SPOC backwards.

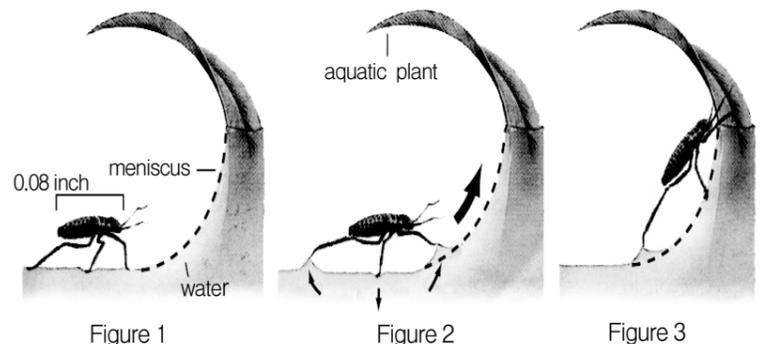
- ① avoiding violence
- ② playing tricks
- ③ staying overnight
- ④ escorting celebrities
- ⑤ educating criminals

29. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

On my way into town, I had to cross an old, thin bridge. Halfway across, and without warning, the sound of a truck was coming around a corner. This bridge was too narrow for him and me, I quickly realized. At that exact moment, I heard another truck from the other direction. Both were about a hundred yards from this rusty bridge that crossed the mouth of Lake Pontchartrain. Would I be crushed or have to jump into the shark-infested water of the Gulf? Surely I would drown with the weight of my backpack. The roar of their powerful diesel engines and their dimmed headlights told me they were getting much closer. Only twenty-five feet away, both truck drivers still didn't see me on the bridge.

- ① lively and festive
- ② tense and urgent
- ③ calm and peaceful
- ④ funny and humorous
- ⑤ monotonous and boring

30. 다음 그림에 대한 글의 내용 중, 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?



As you climb a hill, friction between your foot and the ground pushes you upward. But most water-walking insects skate on tiny pockets of air, making for a very slippery world. So how does such a bug scramble up the ① towering meniscus to lay eggs on a leaf of aquatic plants or escape a predator, like in the pictures above? In Figure 1, the bug approaches the meniscus—the ② curved water surface that forms because water is attracted to the plant. In Figure 2, the insect reshapes the water surface below its body by ③ pushing up its water-grabbing claws on front and back legs and pushing down middle legs. The surface gains more energy when the bug deforms it. The energy from the reshaped surface pushes the bug ④ up the meniscus. In Figure 3, ⑤ grabbing the leaf, it pulls itself off the water.

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

AirAsia is the fastest growing low-cost airline in the world. The CEO of the airline is Sri Tony Fernandes, a London School of Economics alumnus. He is a laid-back CEO. "I go to work wearing regular clothes. My pants are sometimes older than my employees." And he runs AirAsia with a (A) unique/universal set of principles. For one, the company has a flat structure, where everybody has (B) access/excess to the big boss. By removing company bureaucracy, he gets everybody talking and giving invaluable ideas. "People are our best asset. Get the best people and let them grow. Let them fulfill their dreams. Help them discover their (C) potential/initial they never thought they had," he advises.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|
| ① | unique | ..... | access | ..... | potential |
| ② | unique | ..... | excess | ..... | initial |
| ③ | unique | ..... | access | ..... | initial |
| ④ | universal | ..... | excess | ..... | initial |
| ⑤ | universal | ..... | access | ..... | potential |

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

Even informal classroom tests can disrupt learning rather than encourage it if they are set too frequently. This is particularly true if they are given to the class in a tense and formal atmosphere. (A) , always try to make sure that your students do not feel anxious when you give them the test. Don't give the impression to your students that you are assessing them in each test. Remember that students' performances and abilities will not normally vary greatly from week to week. (B) , a student who is near the top of the class one week will not be near the bottom of the class the following week. If there is such variation, there is something wrong either with the test or with the student's personal circumstances.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① | Similarly | ..... | In contrast |
| ② | Similarly | ..... | In addition |
| ③ | Similarly | ..... | For example |
| ④ | Therefore | ..... | In contrast |
| ⑤ | Therefore | ..... | For example |

[33 ~ 34] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

33. Anytime we label a child, we create a competitive environment that fuels sibling rivalry. Whether it's a positive label—such as funny, smart, or athletic—or a negative label—like wild, shy, or not very motivated—we are drawing comparisons. For instance, if Big Sister is the "artistic one," how would Little Sister feel about her own creative capabilities? And if Little Sister is the "soccer star," do you think Big Sister would feel very motivated to head out to

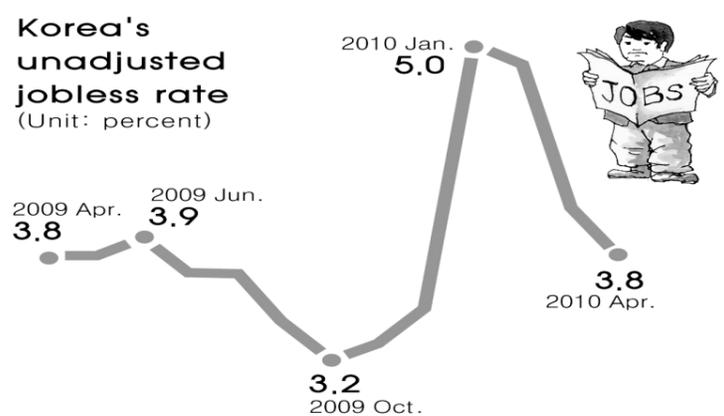
the field? Sometimes labels are less obvious. Do you have a "go to" kid—the one you approach when you want something done quickly and without a fuss? If you rely heavily on this child, your other kids will perceive themselves as less capable and less dependable. Whether the labels are overt or subtle, they breed competition and jealousy between siblings that can carry through to adulthood.

- ① negative effect of labeling children
- ② necessity of labeling family members
- ③ efforts to narrow down generation gap
- ④ merits and demerits of competitive environment
- ⑤ influence of birth order on children's achievements

34. Like verbal communication, nonverbal communication exists in a context. That is, the same nonverbal behavior may have a totally different meaning when it occurs in another situation. For example, a wink of an eye to a lover means something completely different from a wink of an eye to signify a lie. Similarly, pounding the fist on a table while insisting on something during a speech is different from the same fist pounding on hearing the news of a friend's death. In conclusion, it is essential that full recognition should be taken of the context to understand and analyze nonverbal communication as well as verbal communication.

- ① 다양한 비언어적인 의사소통의 방법들
- ② 비언어적인 의사소통에서 상황 파악의 필요성
- ③ 비언어적인 의사소통 방법에 대한 문화적 해석
- ④ 의사소통에 있어서의 비언어적인 장치들의 중요성
- ⑤ 언어적인 의사소통과 비언어적인 의사소통의 차이점

35. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The graph above shows Korea's unadjusted unemployment rate from April 2009 to April 2010. ① Between April 2009 and October 2009, the jobless rate continued to fall from 3.8% to 3.2%. ② The percentage of the jobless was recorded lowest in October 2009. ③ From somewhere between October 2009 and January 2010, the percentage of the unemployed skyrocketed and its rate reached 5.0%. ④ In January 2010, Korea witnessed the highest level of unemployment. ⑤ However, from January 2010, the unemployment rate declined for a third straight month to 3.8%, at which the rate was the same as the one in April 2009.

36. backswimmer에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The backswimmer, a half-inch long aquatic bug, swims upside down on or near the surface of the water, with its legs up. It can be recognized by its curved back, large eyes that occupy most of the head, and long, hairy back legs for swimming. It is found throughout Australia in still and slow-flowing ponds, rice fields, canals and rivers. With sucking mouthparts, this insect eats smaller aquatic animals. It carries a silvery air bubble for breathing. It is held in place by the little "hairs" that cover its body. When the air in the bubble is used up, the insect rises to the surface and with a quick motion captures a new bubble.

- ① 다리를 올리고 옆으로 헤엄친다.
- ② 뒷다리는 털이 많고 굵어있다.
- ③ 작은 수생식물을 먹고 산다.
- ④ 숨쉬기 위해 공기 방울을 지니고 다닌다.
- ⑤ 번식을 위해 수면 위로 올라온다.

37. Nome에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Nome is along the Bering Sea, on the south coast of the Seward Peninsula, facing Norton Sound. Eskimos have occupied the Seward Peninsula historically. With the discovery of gold near Anvil Creek in 1898, Nome was transformed into a "tent-city" with a population of 20,000 virtually overnight. Gold depletion, an influenza epidemic, and a major fire that destroyed most of the city in 1934 have all contributed to the decline of Nome's population. Today, Nome has approximately 1,500 homes and about a 59% ratio of Native Alaskans. Nome serves as a regional hub for receiving shipments and cargo for surrounding villages. Of course it is perhaps best known for annual sled dog race.

- ① Norton Sound와 마주하며 Seward 반도 남쪽 해안에 위치한다.
- ② 금의 발견으로 인구가 2만 명으로 급격하게 증가했다.
- ③ 1934년의 대규모 화재로 1,500 가구가 피해를 입었다.
- ④ 인근 마을의 선적 화물을 받아주는 물류 중심지이다.
- ⑤ 매년 열리는 개썰매 대회로 잘 알려져 있다.

[38 ~ 39] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

38. Wal-Mart stores are putting electronic identification tags on men's clothing. In seconds, the workers will be able to know what sizes are missing and will also be able to tell what it has on hand in the stock room. With the electronic tags, the stores are able to scan an entire shopping cart of items at one time. But the move is raising privacy concerns. "This is the first piece of a very large and very frightening tracking system," said Albrecht, a director of Consumer Advocate Group. The director worries that retailers could scan their customers' purchases and combine that data with other personal information. She also fears that even though the smart tags can be removed from clothing, they can be tracked even after you throw them in your garbage.

- ① 전자인식표 도입은 사생활을 침해할 우려가 있다.
- ② 고객들의 편의를 위해 전자인식표 도입이 시급하다.
- ③ 원활한 유통을 위해 제품의 재고 파악이 필요하다.
- ④ 새로운 위치 추적 장치로 미야 사고를 예방할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 전자인식표 도입으로 매장 내 도난사고를 줄일 수 있다.

39. Every work day I encounter patients who take calcium. And why not? Calcium is on most people's medical lists, especially if osteoporosis is a concern. Yet, now comes a report that casts doubt about the safety of this common mineral. In fact, the study points to a role for calcium supplements in the development of heart disease. If true, this is important news, too important to ignore, because of the huge numbers of people taking calcium. The study was published by the British Medical Journal in July 2010 and it is an analysis of the heart risks resulting from taking calcium. Results were startling. In a review of more than 11,000 adults who took 500mg of calcium, there was a 30 percent increase in risk for heart attack.

* osteoporosis: 골다공증

- ① 비타민 섭취가 칼슘의 흡수력을 향상시킨다.
- ② 골다공증과 심장병은 긴밀하게 연관되어 있다.
- ③ 비타민 섭취는 감기 예방에 도움이 될 수 있다.
- ④ 꾸준한 칼슘 복용으로 골다공증을 예방할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 칼슘 복용이 성인의 심장에 악영향을 미칠 수 있다.

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most obvious way to create a calm and peaceful space in your home is to keep it clean and filled with beautiful things that comfort your spirit.

- (A) That's why if you live in a messy place, you'll come to resent it. First, the ugly environment itself discharges negative energy, and the resentment you feel because of it keeps recycling those dark feelings.
- (B) The best cure for this problem is to clean and clear out unnecessary, dirty things. If they're ugly, irritating, broken-down, or useless, get rid of them! Given the effect they have on you, they aren't worth keeping.
- (C) Such an environment releases positive energy around you. The same holds true for negative energy. That energy will also stay in an atmosphere, which brings you down with its dreary and uneasy spirit.

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

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. Beekeepers around the country are concerned about the losses of their honeybees. Many believe that the increasing use of chemical pesticides and herbicides is largely to blame. Another leading suspect is the recent increase in wireless communication devices. The increased electromagnetic radiation given off by such devices may interfere with bees' ability to navigate. Global warming may be partly to blame for honeybee deaths. Biologists also wonder if global warming may be increasing the growth rates of germs that are known to devastate the bee colonies. Until now, there's no consensus about the cause of honeybee colony collapse disorder, and biologists are still scratching their heads as to why and what to do about the problem.

- ① Why Are Honeybees on the Decline?
- ② Importance of Honeybees in Ecosystem
- ③ Radiation-related Phenomena on Honeybees
- ④ What's the Secret to Honeybees' Navigation?
- ⑤ How to Get Rid of Beehives in Your Backyard

42. In nature, nitric oxide is a dangerous toxin and a common component of air pollution. So scientists were naturally startled when, in the mid-1980s, they found it being produced in a curiously devoted manner in human cells. Its purpose was at first a mystery, but then scientists began to find it controls the flow of blood and the energy levels of cells, attacks cancers and other germs, and regulates the sense of smell. It also explained why nitroglycerine, the well-known liquid explosive, soothes the heart pain known as angina. Nitroglycerine is converted into nitric oxide in the bloodstream. Nitric oxide relaxes the muscle walls of vessels, allowing blood to flow more freely. Within a decade, this substance went from harmful toxin to ubiquitous cure-all.

* angina: 협심증

- ① Newly Known Toxic Factors of Nitric Oxide
- ② Why Is Nitric Oxide Essential to Environment?
- ③ Nitric Oxide: Primary Enemy of Human Health
- ④ New Discoveries: Medical Benefits of Nitric Oxide
- ⑤ Negative Influence of Nitric Oxide on Human Heart

43. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the school budget crisis deepens, administrators across the nation have started to view school libraries as luxuries that can be axed rather than places where kids learn to love reading and do research. The American Association of School Administrators expects 19 percent of the nation's school districts will have fewer librarians next year. Ten percent said they cut library staff for the 2009-2010 school year. A trip to the school library may be a weekly highlight for children who love to read, but for kids from low-income families, it's more of the necessity than a treat. Unlike the overflowing bookshelves of wealthier families, 61 percent of low-income families own no age-appropriate books. They depend on libraries to keep their children from falling behind in school.

- ① 학교 예산 낭비의 원인을 밝혀야 한다.
- ② 경기 침체에도 사서 인원은 늘려야 한다.
- ③ 학교 도서관 예산 감축은 재고되어야 한다.
- ④ 독서의 매체가 책에서 컴퓨터로 바뀌어야 한다.
- ⑤ 문맹 퇴치에 도서관이 중요한 역할을 해야 한다.

44. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Many pro-bullfighting activists, however, have argued that the "sport" is an important part of the Spanish culture and should not be banned.

This week, Catalonia took a huge step forward in ending the cruel "sport" of bullfighting. (①) Its parliament voted in favor of amending the animal protection legislation to abolish bullfighting in the region. (②) The vote, passed with 68 in favor of the ban and 55 against, is a historic victory for animal welfare. (③) It is also good news for the thousands of Catalonians who called on their parliament to include bulls in their animal protection law. (④) But cultural heritage is no excuse for inflicting pain on a frightened and confused animal. (⑤) This ban is not a matter of arbitrary prohibitions or of stomping on people's individual freedoms. It is a matter of suffering.

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

In the old days of ballet, the composer's job was to write music that let the dancers show off. Musical considerations such as pacing and even beauty of sound were secondary to the spectacle of the dance. But then Peter Tchaikovsky came along. He wrote such stunning music for such ballets as *Swan Lake* and *Sleeping Beauty* that people could no longer take the "background" music for granted. Starting with his ballets, people started to go see ballets for the music itself. Soon, other composers began to get into ballet composing. With their enthusiasm, ballet music became popular even without the dancing. Although not all the ballets are regularly performed by dancers today, you can still hear the music everywhere.



It was not until Tchaikovsky appeared that ballet music was regarded as a(n) (A) music genre rather than a (B) one for ballet.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-----------------|-------|----------|
| ① revolutionary | ..... | primary |
| ② conventional | ..... | primary |
| ③ conventional | ..... | marginal |
| ④ independent | ..... | primary |
| ⑤ independent | ..... | marginal |

[46 ~ 48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A) Years before I was given the nickname Neuron Jack, I had actually blown up a factory — for real. It was 1963, early in my GE career. I was 28 years old and had been with the company for all of three years. I can remember that spring day as if it were yesterday. I was sitting in my office in Pittsfield, just across the street from the plant, when the explosion occurred. It shook everyone, especially me, to their very toes.

(B) The next day, I had to drive 100 miles to Bridgeport, Connecticut, to meet a corporate group executive, Charlie Reed. I knew I could explain why the blast went off, and I had some ideas on how to fix the problem. But I was a nervous wreck. My confidence was shaken almost as much as the building I had destroyed. I didn't know him that well. Yet, from the first minute I walked into his office in Bridgeport, Reed made me feel completely at ease.

(C) With the sound of the explosion still ringing in my ears, I raced out of my office and toward the plant. Clouds of smoke and dust hung over the building. I ran up the stairs to the third floor. I was scared as hell. My heart was pounding, and I was bathed in sweat. The wreckage the explosion caused was worse than I expected. A big chunk of roof and ceiling had collapsed onto the floor. Miraculously, no one was seriously injured.

(D) He took _____ in dealing with the accident. His concern was what I had learned from the explosion and if I thought I could fix the problem. He questioned whether we should continue to move forward on the project. It was all intellect, no emotion or anger. "It's better that we learned about this problem now rather than later when we had a large-scale operation going," he said. Charlie's reaction made a huge impression on me.

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 (C) - (D) - (B)
 ⑤ (D) - (C) - (B)

47. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① a hasty action ② an indecisive attitude
 ③ a financial step ④ a spontaneous measure
 ⑤ a rational approach

48. 위 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 필자가 근무하던 사무실 건너편 공장이 폭발했다.
 ② 필자는 Charlie Reed를 만나기 위해 Bridgeport로 갔다.
 ③ 필자는 폭발의 원인과 해결책을 알고 있었다.
 ④ 폭발 직후 건물 위로 연기와 먼지 구름이 피어올랐다.
 ⑤ 시간이 갈수록 폭발로 인한 사망자가 점점 늘어났다.

[49 ~ 50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

I had been an intense arguer. During my youth, I had argued with my brother about everything under the Milky Way. When I went to college, I studied logic and argumentation and went in for debating contests. Later, I taught debating and argumentation in New York; and once, I am ashamed to admit, I planned to write a book on the subject. Since then, I have listened to, engaged in, and watched the effect of thousands of arguments. As a result of all this, I have come to the conclusion that there is only one way under high heaven to get the best of an argument — and that is to avoid it. Avoid it as you would avoid rattlesnakes and earthquakes.

Nine times out of ten, an argument ends with each of the contestants more firmly convinced than ever that he is absolutely right. You can't win an argument. You can't because if you lose it, you lose it; and if you win it, you lose it. Why? Well, suppose you triumph over the other man and shoot his argument full of holes and prove that he is not in a normal mental state. Then what? You will feel fine. But what about him? He will _____; you have made him feel inferior and hurt his pride.

49. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① win your heart ② be on your side
 ③ learn a good lesson ④ resent your triumph
 ⑤ be easily persuaded

50. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Arts of Effective Speech
 ② Nobody Wins an Argument
 ③ Pleasure of Learning Logics
 ④ Develop Your Debating Skills
 ⑤ Current Argumentative Issues

* 확인 사항

○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.