

제 3 교시

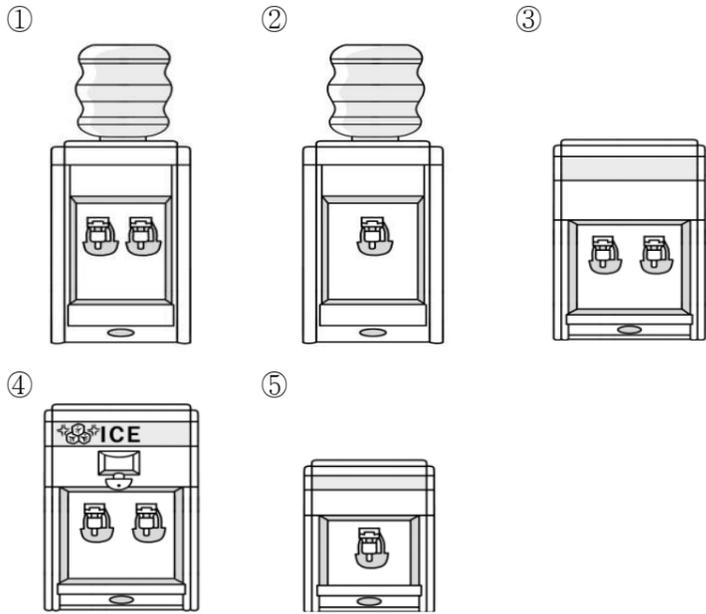
# 외국어(영어) 영역

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 표시하십시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하십시오. 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, 두 사람이 구입할 물건을 고르시오. [1점]



2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① nervous                      ② satisfied                      ③ disappointed
- ④ pleased                        ⑤ envious

3. 다음을 듣고, 무엇에 관한 설명인지 고르시오.

- ① 육교                              ② 교차로                          ③ 횡단보도
- ④ 중앙선                          ⑤ 신호등

4. 대화를 듣고, 휴일에 남자가 할 일을 고르시오.

- ① 아버지 일 돕기    ② 여행 계획 짜기    ③ 자전거 여행하기
- ④ 기차 여행하기    ⑤ 고향 방문하기

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 매주 용돈으로 받게 될 금액을 고르시오.

- ① \$30            ② \$35            ③ \$40            ④ \$45            ⑤ \$50

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

- ① 새로 개장한 야생 동물원을 홍보하려고
- ② 동물의 위협적인 행동을 경고하려고
- ③ 야생 동물의 식습성을 알려주려고
- ④ 전염성 질병의 발생 사례를 알리려고
- ⑤ 동물에게 먹이 주는 것의 위험성을 알리려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일을 고르시오.

- ① 경찰서에 전화하기
- ② 학교 준비물 가져다주기
- ③ 지하철역 위치 알려주기
- ④ 지하철 분실물 센터에 신고하기
- ⑤ 학교 분실물 센터에 신고하기

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

- ① 보험회사 직원-고객                      ② 자동차 부품업자-수리공
- ③ 부모-아기 아버지                        ④ 택시 운전자-승객
- ⑤ 유아용품 판매원-손님

9. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

- ① cinema                              ② observatory                      ③ amusement park
- ④ stationery store                      ⑤ camera shop

10. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 여자를 위해 할 일을 고르시오.

- ① 호스 사다주기    ② 정원 물주기                      ③ 물통 가져오기
- ④ 호스 빌려주기    ⑤ 정원 만들기

11. 다음 자료를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

**2008 PUBLIC SPEAKING COMPETITION**

① Organizer: English Language Society

② Dates: October 5 ~ October 9

③ Participants: Maximum 4 students (per school)

④ Theme: Volunteering

⑤ Manuscripts: Should be submitted by 5 P.M., October 3

\* manuscript: 원고

12. 환자 면회에 관한 병원 안내 방송을 듣고, 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 방문객은 방문증을 착용해야 한다.
- ② 방문객은 밤 10시 후에는 머무를 수 없다.
- ③ 환자당 한 번에 최대 2명이 면회할 수 있다.
- ④ 12세 미만의 어린이는 어른과 동행해야 한다.
- ⑤ 외부 음식은 병원으로 반입할 수 없다.

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 Forget the elevator. Let's take the stairs.
- ② Can you press the button for the 7th floor?
- ③ Will you hold the door for me, please?
- ④ We're waiting for both of the elevators.
- ⑤ Something's wrong. I feel dizzy in this elevator.

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

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

- ① Take your time. Your voice will get better.
- ② Now, I see why your voice is always strong.
- ③ You'd better see a doctor for your sore throat.
- ④ Thanks. I'll do my best to become a voice actor.
- ⑤ You should have tried a warm towel for your throat.

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

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

- ① Are you sure authors carry their stamps?
- ② I'm afraid they won't sell stamps any more.
- ③ Let me ask the clerk what the title of the book is.
- ④ Good. Now, I can exchange it with another one.
- ⑤ Thanks. It's considerate of you to keep my receipt.

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

Mike: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Sorry, but we only have three days to prepare.
- ② No problem. It's easy to copy the computer file.
- ③ I'm happy to hear the presentation date is changed.
- ④ Sounds good, but it's too late for a last minute change.
- ⑤ Fine. I'll change the presentation as you suggested.

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

18. 밑줄 친 This[this]가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

This is a piece of electronic equipment that uses invisible waves instead of wires. In order to operate it, you need either electricity or a battery. It usually has an antenna that helps with the reception of the signal. This also has a volume controller and a tuner that you adjust to receive programs from different stations. In most cases, this functions well without being limited to specific times and spaces. This was once widely used to get news and information and listen to music. Nowadays, many devices are taking its place, but some people still use it.

- ① microphone      ② fax machine      ③ digital camera
- ④ laser printer    ⑤ radio

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

Kameron once worked hard for several weeks building a wall made of railroad ties in his backyard. When ① he was almost finished, his neighbor, Mr. Brown, regretfully asked him if he could please take out the railroad ties and use rocks instead. ② He simply explained that his wife did not want to look at a railroad tie wall for the rest of her life. Kameron could not believe the nerve of this neighbor to ask such a thing when ③ he had almost finished the wall. Although he did not fully understand his reasoning, ④ he knew the Browns would be his neighbors for a long time. Although it cost him another week of extra work, ⑤ he did what the neighbors requested and

replaced the ties with rocks.

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

If you need to buy food, there is probably a shop or a department store close to your home that sells just (A) which / what you want. But shopping has not always been so easy. Shops started only with the introduction of money. In earlier times, people traded crops or objects they had made in exchange for the goods they needed. The first shops sold just (B) a few / a little products such as meat and bread. In 1850, the first department store, a shop which sells many different items under one roof, opened in Paris. Self-service stores developed in the United States in the 1930s. They replaced the old methods of serving customers individually by (C) selling / being sold prepackaged goods straight from the shelves.

- | (A)     | (B)            | (C)              |
|---------|----------------|------------------|
| ① which | ..... a little | ..... being sold |
| ② what  | ..... a few    | ..... being sold |
| ③ what  | ..... a few    | ..... selling    |
| ④ what  | ..... a little | ..... selling    |
| ⑤ which | ..... a little | ..... selling    |

21. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Chocolate can last in a cool, dry place for up to a year. When the temperature in your cupboard ① averages above 75 degrees Fahrenheit, chocolate may quickly develop thin white layers ② caused by the separation of cocoa butter. You can still eat this chocolate, even though it should not be used for decorations, ③ as it tends to break easily. Though chocolate may ④ be kept in the refrigerator or freezer, it will take on the smells of other foods in time, so taste before using. Also, ⑤ making sure to bring chocolate to room temperature before eating, as frozen bits of chocolate always strike me as rather hard and tasteless.

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Ideally, the family is a cooperative, trouble-free unit that shelters its members from the stresses of the outside world, but real families seldom achieve this ideal. ① Periodic conflicts are the rule, not the exception. ② Indeed, open disagreements and discussions are an excellent way of resolving the differences that inevitably develop among family members. ③ Families that avoid conflict by ignoring unpleasant subjects or situations are weaker, not stronger, for it. ④ The family system is very much in tune with the social and economic institutions of modern industrialized society. ⑤ As feelings of anger build, such families are likely to turn into an empty shell, in which family members carry out the obligations of their roles but without mutual love or understanding. Thus, an open

airing of disagreements is an excellent way to manage family conflict and keep it within acceptable bounds.

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

23. To watch a play is to step into a world that seems far removed from electronic beeping and ringing. Of course, this is assuming that theatergoers remember to turn off their cell phones. At a theater in Goyang, however, stage managers have been begging the audience to leave their phones on. During the performance, everybody is expected to take out their mobiles, call into a computer, and using their keypads, direct the movements of puzzle pieces on the screen behind the stage. At some point, an ordinary housewife appears on the screen, connected from her kitchen via the Internet, and interacts with actors on the stage in real time. The 50-minute production combines \_\_\_\_\_ with live actors, audiences, and the stage.

- ① the latest digital technology
- ② the best historical theory
- ③ the oldest theatrical history
- ④ the most ordinary housework
- ⑤ the most important information

24. When you choose an item among a number of options, the attractive features of the rejected items will decrease the satisfaction derived from the chosen item. This is a very important reason why many options \_\_\_\_\_. Because we do not put rejected items out of our minds, we experience the disappointment of having our satisfaction with decisions reduced by all the options we considered but did not choose. In light of these negative effects of opportunity cost, which is the cost of the opportunity you lost by making one choice instead of another, we are tempted to ignore opportunity costs altogether in making decisions.

- ① can be harmful to our well-being
- ② are open to consumer age groups
- ③ are handed down through generations
- ④ can be offered by satisfied consumers
- ⑤ can contribute to the local economy

25. Excessive consumption of what Chinese Medicine considers to be cold-energy foods and raw foods such as salads, ice-creams, iced drinks, or fruit may weaken the spleen. This idea runs counter to all modern ideas about diet, according to which, by eating raw vegetables and fruit, we can absorb all the vitamins and minerals contained in them. This is true to a certain extent, and moderate consumption of these foods can be beneficial. However, from the Chinese point of view, the spleen likes dryness and warmth in food and dislikes excess of liquids and cold. An excessive consumption of the above foods will be very difficult to digest and may weaken the spleen. Thus, particularly those who have a tendency to spleen problems \_\_\_\_\_ . [3점]

\* spleen: 비장

- ① should ignore chemical elements in food
- ② need to take more minerals and vegetables

- ③ should not take organic foods and vitamin pills
  - ④ should not consume raw and cold foods in excess
  - ⑤ need to consume vegetables instead of vitamin pills
26. We are self-centered interpreters of all incoming information. At any given moment, we may note only one aspect of a current flow of information, depending on our view of ourselves, our attention, and our emotional state in a specific situation. Later, we may note still other aspects of a similar flow of information. Then, when an attempt to recall the second moment is confused with the memory of the original moment, our brain starts to create a tale to take in different aspects of both the original situation and the second moment. We suddenly confuse the two episodes, as we begin to put the two sets of events into some kind of memory mixture. Alas, \_\_\_\_\_ are an ideal, not a reality of the human condition.
- ① peaceful feelings                      ② various characters
  - ③ strong motivations                    ④ accurate memories
  - ⑤ mixed emotions

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

It is surprising just how tolerant some cats and kittens can be with babies and young children, but this is not something you should put to the test. You must teach children not to (A) disturb/adopt the cat—especially by grabbing at him when he is resting in his bed. Discourage young children from picking up kittens and cats, because they may (B) squeeze/release them too hard around the belly and make them hate being carried for life. Instead, encourage the cat to climb on the child's lap and remain there to be petted. Show children how to stroke the cat and how to pick him up and carry him. The cat should never be held down during these (C) substitutions/encounters; be sure that the child understands that he or she must allow the cat to walk away whenever he wishes.

- | (A)       | (B)           | (C)                 |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|
| ① disturb | ..... release | ..... substitutions |
| ② disturb | ..... squeeze | ..... encounters    |
| ③ disturb | ..... squeeze | ..... substitutions |
| ④ adopt   | ..... squeeze | ..... encounters    |
| ⑤ adopt   | ..... release | ..... substitutions |

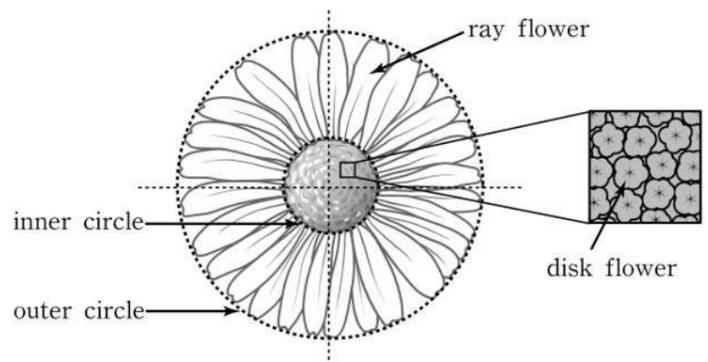
28. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The lawyer had a unique place within American society. In a country without a landed aristocracy, lawyers formed a privileged but public-spirited class. In every town and city in America, they were the leading citizens who helped to build the museums and hospitals, formed civic institutions, and moved in and out of government at all levels. \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_, James C. Carter was a distinguished New York lawyer in the late 19th century. He helped to found the Bar of the City of New York and played a key role in reform movements in the city and the state, including the Citizens Union, the City Club, and the Good Government Clubs. \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_, his public life took up

a good part of his work life. And he was not unusual. Lawyers like him could be found in New York and in every town in America. \* aristocracy: 귀족계급

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

29. 다음 페이지 꽃 그림에 대한 글의 내용 중, 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]



The above flower spreads out into a circle when you look straight into its face. The buttonlike structure sitting right in the ① middle of the flower is actually formed from many tiny flowers called disk flowers. The disk flowers ② include petals which are actually individual flowers called ray flowers. The ray flowers radiate out from the rim of the disk flowers and reach to the ③ edge of the whole flower. You can draw the flower easily with the following procedure. First, draw two dotted lines that will ④ quarter the flower, imagining its shape. This enables you to draw the ray flowers correctly and keep track of where you are. Next, draw two circle guidelines: The inner one indicates the outline of the ⑤ disk flowers, and the outer one, the extent of the ray flowers. Then, fill the inner circle with disk flowers and the outer one with ray flowers.

\* petal: 꽃잎 \*\* rim: 가장자리

30. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

I took a room in the Draco Hotel, a pleasant hotel and a pleasant room: small but comfortable, with a telephone, a small color television, and its own bathroom. I was highly pleased and full of expectations about being in a new place. I dumped my things and went out to look around the town. I soon came to be grateful for not living there. It was entirely the opposite of my expectations. The hotel was in a dark neighborhood of shipping offices and warehouses. There were also a couple of banks, a very large police station with its paint peeling off, and a weather-beaten post office with a row of telephone booths in front. I noticed that the telephone books in the booths had been torn or burned and hung from their chains.

- ① thankful → apologetic
- ② lost → pleased
- ③ tense → relieved
- ④ indifferent → irritated
- ⑤ satisfied → disappointed

31. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many people may have had the experience of buying products that fell apart after hardly any use. Although the manufacture and sale of such products do not violate the law, intentionally making false claims for a product is fraud. Some frauds endanger the health and even the lives of citizens. Some drug companies have, for example, frequently been caught making false claims about their products or hiding information to cover up their dangers. Although companies are supposed to seek profits, they still need to be morally responsible. Everybody must be a good citizen concerned with the health and welfare of all. As members of society, companies should be no less concerned.

- ① 기업은 건강제품에 대한 소비자의 구매 성향을 정확하게 파악해야 한다.
- ② 정부는 제조업 분야의 중소기업을 지원하는 정책을 강화해야 한다.
- ③ 정부는 제약회사의 영업 활동에 대한 규제를 완화해야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 소비자를 현혹시키지 말아야 할 도덕적 책임 의식을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 소비자는 건강 보조 식품을 선택할 때 자신의 체질을 고려해야 한다.

[32~33] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. Urban-rural differences in child-growth patterns have been known for more than a century. While urban-rural differences are well known, the extent of the differences between urban and rural samples varies according to specific features that characterize the urban and rural communities. Thus, urban-rural differences may be non-existent, as they often are in contemporary comparisons involving children from long-industrialized countries. Or they may be substantial as they frequently were in American and European countries 100 years ago, or as they are today in developing countries. In these developing countries, there may be large differences in nutrition, medical care, pollutant exposure, parental characteristics, and energy use. With this in mind, generalization about urban-rural differences is difficult.

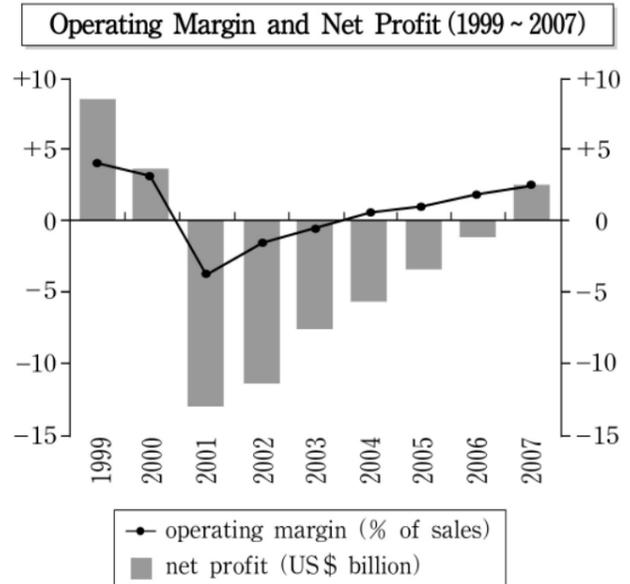
- ① 산업 사회의 인구 변화 분석의 문제점
- ② 도시와 시골 아동의 식습관 분석의 중요성
- ③ 도시와 시골의 소득 수준과 의료비 지출의 상관관계
- ④ 도시로의 인구 유입에 따른 복지 시설 확충의 필요성
- ⑤ 도시와 시골 아동의 성장 유형 차이 일반화의 어려움

33. If you read lifestyle magazines, you will see how often prominent people meet up with other prominent people. That is the secret for building up a network. It is through these meetings that prominent people become prominent in the first place! You might write a bestseller, make a fantastic appearance on television, hold seminars that are so good that they become legendary, or have incredible success in business. But if you are isolated in your private life afterwards, your success will not last long. Networking should not be regarded as a search for customers or partners, but rather as a win-win situation from which everyone can benefit.

\* prominent: 저명한

- ① how to avoid work pressure
- ② dangers of lifestyle magazines
- ③ difficulties of success in business
- ④ importance of social networking
- ⑤ how to increase the number of customers

34. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은?



The above graph shows the 'operating margin' represented by the line and the 'net profit' by the bars in the international airline industry from 1999 to 2007. ① In 1999, the operating margin reached its highest point. ② Since 1999, the operating margin decreased until 2001 and then continually increased. ③ The operating margin was negative from 2001 to 2003, being the lowest in 2002. The operating margin of 2007 was not as high as that of 1999. ④ The net profit was the highest in 1999 and the lowest in 2001. ⑤ During the period from 2001 to 2006, the net profit was negative.

35. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Colton, a city in California, is currently involved in a series of legal battles over how much it should be prepared to pay to save an endangered fly: the Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly, a rather pretty insect that takes nectar from local flowers. This tiny creature has the distinction of being the first fly to be declared an endangered species in the U.S. Shortly after this fly was listed as an endangered species, construction of a hospital parking lot was stopped. The hospital had planned to construct its parking lot over seven acres of occupied fly habitat, but that suddenly became illegal. The hospital then had to spend \$4 million redrawing its plans and moving its parking lot 250 feet.

\* nectar: 과즙

- ① Colton시는 최근에 법적 분쟁에 관련되지 않았다.
- ② 파리는 멸종 위기종으로 지정된 적이 없다.
- ③ 병원 주차장 건립이 중단된 적이 있다.
- ④ 병원 건립으로 7에이커의 파리 서식지가 파괴되었다.
- ⑤ 병원은 벌금으로 4백만 달러를 지불했다.

36. Porto에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Once a famous merchant port of the Portuguese empire, Porto today gives the impression of a forgotten city. It was built where the slow-moving Duoro River flows to the Atlantic through the steep hills guarding the seashore. It still carries the features of a busy medieval town in a strategically important location for defense. With its magnificent castles overlooking the river and a rich history of wine making, one might expect it to be one of the most visited cities in the world. But hidden as it is in the northwest corner of the Iberian Peninsula, few tourists make the trip.

- ① 한때는 유명한 무역 항구였다.
- ② Duoro강이 있는 곳에 세워졌다.
- ③ 중세 도시의 특징을 지니고 있다.
- ④ 와인 제조의 풍부한 역사를 갖고 있다.
- ⑤ 많은 관광객을 끌어들이고 있다.

[37~38] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37. I'm not suggesting that you have to watch the news constantly, but by reading, listening, and talking, we keep up with what's happening. Successful people don't get stuck by the unimportant details of their own lives, and they don't live in a tiny bubble. Make it your mission to know what's going on in the world—in current events, music, fashion, science, food, transport, and even TV. Successful people are able to hold a conversation pretty well on everything and anything because they're interested in what's going on. You don't necessarily have to own the latest everything, but you should have a rough idea of what's changing, what's new, and what's happening, both in your community and on the other side of the world.

- ① 대화의 기술이 사회 생활의 성공을 좌우한다.
- ② 자신의 현재 위치를 알고 세상에 도전해야 한다.
- ③ 사회 전반의 흐름에 항상 관심을 기울여야 한다.
- ④ 지역 사회의 발전에 도움이 되도록 노력해야 한다.
- ⑤ 지역 사회의 발전이 세계의 발전을 가져온다.

38. For decades, critics have been predicting the death of classical music, suggesting that the classical music audience has grown old with no younger generation to take its place. They point out that orchestras are debt-burdened, that major record labels are cutting-back or cutting-out their classical operations, and that the number of radio stations with classical programming is decreasing. The critics conclude that classical music is no longer popular. What these critics seem entirely ignorant of, however, is that the worldly and educated, so-called 'Generation-Y' is more apt to take an interest in classical music, and as more and more classical organizations take the initiative to capitalize on this, the future is beginning to look promising.

- ① 고전 음악을 대신할 차세대 음악이 등장하고 있다.
- ② 비평가의 예측과 달리 고전 음악의 전망은 밝다.
- ③ 음반사는 경영 악화로 인해 많은 부채가 있다.
- ④ 젊은 세대는 점점 더 고전 음악에 관심을 잃고 있다.
- ⑤ 라디오 방송국은 고전 음악 프로그램을 늘리고 있다.

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

Older workers, in contrast, more often have skills that are quite specific to the industry or firm in which they are currently employed.

Younger workers tend to have more general skills and are less certain about where their skills might be put to their best uses. ( ① ) Hence, they tend to move between jobs on a regular basis. ( ② ) But when they leave their old job, they have little trouble finding a new one. ( ③ ) They already know their best employment option and are not inclined to move around between jobs. ( ④ ) When they do leave work, however, finding a position that matches well with their precise skills is often difficult and time-consuming. ( ⑤ ) Thus, unemployment that is a nuisance for a younger worker can be a damaging and financially draining experience for a mature worker.

\* nuisance: 성가신 일

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ralph was asked to work on the citizens' general dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of city government. After spending some time with people in the city, he found one of the problems was the performance of the city planning department.

- (A) Ralph determined that the citizens' complaints were justified, so he trained the city planners in setting objectives, selecting alternatives, data analysis, and coordination. At the end of the training, one of them said, "We'll use this in the future. I'm not going to be drawing boxes any more."
- (B) Another one said, "The most important thing is that we've learned how to coordinate." Ralph saw that the immediate, short-term payoff for the planning department was to become more responsive to the community and its growth.
- (C) Many citizens complained that the planners were experts at 'drawing pictures,' that is, physical planning and design, but did nothing to coordinate what they were doing.

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

41. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

The stories you will read here are based on facts from eyewitness accounts. They have been collected from a wide variety of employees and organizations across the United States. The names and, in some cases, genders have been changed to protect the identities of the individuals. These accounts are only a small sampling of general practices currently in operation in American Business, and do not reflect an experience within any particular company. While these stories expose the darker side of American Business, this book does not offer legal advice. Any reader who feels she or he needs legal advice should consult legal counsel.

- ① 독자에게 책 내용의 특성을 알려주려고
- ② 책의 저작권을 보호하려고
- ③ 책의 성차별적 내용을 비판하려고
- ④ 독자에게 법률적 자문을 제공하려고
- ⑤ 집필에 도움을 준 사람에게 감사하려고

[42~43] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

42. Nicknames and their associated identities, in the emerging medium of online communication, have become an important means in identifying the participants in online chat rooms and newsgroups. H. Bays, a sociolinguist, observes that online, a nickname can be anything from numbers and punctuation to a highly personal or expressive name and potentially contains numerous sociological cues such as gender, approximate age, music and sports interests. Examples may include *snowwhite12*, *lion66*, *musiclover33*, and *Birdie\_sunneyman*. She further points out that the nickname is the first sign of individuality when one encounters another participant. It serves as a first impression and shows the aspect of ‘face’ that the participant wants to present online.

- ① Conveniences of Online Communication
- ② Online Newsgroups
- ③ Origins of Nicknames
- ④ Nicknames and Gender
- ⑤ Online Nicknames and Identities

43. While we generally equate myths with the ancient Greeks or Romans, modern myths are realized in many aspects of popular culture, including trademarks, movies, comic books, holidays, and even commercials. Commercials and advertisements can be analyzed in terms of the underlying mythic themes they represent. Often fashion ads, especially perfume ads, use fantasy and mythical themes. Comic book superheroes also demonstrate how myths can be communicated to consumers of all ages. Indeed, some of these fictional characters represent a mono-myth, a myth that is common to many cultures. The most prevalent mono-myth involves a hero who emerges from the everyday world with supernatural powers and wins a decisive victory over evil forces. Comic book heroes, familiar to most consumers, may even be more credible and effective than real-life celebrities.

- ① Myths in Modern Popular Culture
- ② Ancient Myths vs. Modern Myths
- ③ Myths: Past, Present, and Future
- ④ The Mystery of Mono-myths
- ⑤ Powers of Advertisements

44. 다음 글의 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

Away across a hundred miles, the mountain tops looked like islands in the fog that floated below us. Grandpa pointed to the east and said, “Watch.” Above the rim of the farthest mountain, on the end of the world, a pink stripe swept across, and a paint brush swept a million miles across the sky. The morning birth came alive, and morning wind picked up. The mountain rim looked like it had caught fire; then the sun cleared the trees. It turned the fog into a pink ocean, with its waves gently rolling up and down. Grandpa said the world had got born all over again, and he took off his hat and we watched the sunrise for a long time.

- ① monotonous      ② spectacular      ③ festive
- ④ noisy            ⑤ gloomy

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

Anchoring – settling to a certain price range – influences all kinds of purchases. Uri Simonsohn and George Lowenstein, for example, found that people who move from inexpensive areas to moderately priced cities do not increase their spending to fit the new area. Rather, these people spend an amount similar to what they were used to in their previous area, even if this means having to squeeze themselves and their families into smaller or less comfortable homes. Likewise, people moving from more expensive cities sink the same amount of dollars into their new housing situations as they did in the past. People who move from an expensive area do not generally downsize their spending much once they move to a moderately priced city.

□

People who \_\_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_\_ to a new region generally remain anchored to the prices in their \_\_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_\_ location.

- |   |            |       |         |
|---|------------|-------|---------|
|   | (A)        |       | (B)     |
| ① | move       | ..... | former  |
| ② | move       | ..... | future  |
| ③ | contribute | ..... | current |
| ④ | contribute | ..... | former  |
| ⑤ | adjust     | ..... | future  |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

When it comes to talking, I have observed two basic personality types. The first I call the 'Dead Sea.' People with this personality type have many experiences, emotions, and thoughts throughout the day. They have a large reservoir where they store that information, and they are perfectly happy not to talk. On the other extreme is the 'Babbling Brook.' For this personality, whatever enters into the eye gate or the ear gate comes out the mouth gate.

(B)

Many times a Dead Sea marries a Babbling Brook. That happens because when they are dating, it is a very attractive match. If you are a Dead Sea and you date a Babbling Brook, (a) you will have a wonderful evening. You do not have to think, "How will I get the conversation started tonight? How will I keep the conversation flowing?" In fact, (b) you do not have to think at all. All you have to do is nod your head and say, "Uh-huh," and she will fill up the whole evening and (c) you will go home saying, "What a wonderful person!"

(C)

But five years after marriage, the Babbling Brook wakes up one morning and says, "We've been married five years, and I don't know (d) you." The Dead Sea is saying, "I know you too well. I wish you would stop the flow and give me a break." The good news is that Dead Seas can learn to (A) and Babbling Brooks can learn to (B). We are influenced by our personality but not controlled by it.

(D)

On the other hand, if you are a Babbling Brook and you date a Dead Sea, you will have an equally wonderful evening because Dead Seas are the world's best listeners. You will talk continuously for three hours. He will listen intently to you, and (e) you will go home saying, "What a wonderful person!" You attract each other.

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) - (B) - (C)

47. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a)      ② (b)      ③ (c)      ④ (d)      ⑤ (e)

48. 위 글에서 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (A)       | (B)          |
| ① receive | ..... give   |
| ② talk    | ..... listen |
| ③ accept  | ..... reject |
| ④ think   | ..... act    |
| ⑤ praise  | ..... argue  |

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

**Person A** Most people access the Internet at public libraries to get information. (A), lawmakers are threatening the democratic mission of libraries by forcing them to use blocking programs. These programs prevent access to many services on the Internet, including websites dealing with art, literature, women's health, religion, and free speech. Public libraries should provide information to all. What if you cannot afford a home computer and your only choice is to use one at the library? If this computer has blocking programs, then you are being denied the access that people with home computers have.

**Person B** No one can deny that public library Internet access is of great use, but there is a serious problem with access to all Internet services at public libraries. Some users take advantage of this privilege by sending spam mail, using e-mail to abuse people, and hacking into government and corporate systems. (B), many innocent children using the Internet without supervision can easily become victims of website operators with criminal intentions. The public library is not a private home. The most effective way to safeguard Internet users at a public library is through blocking programs.

49. 위 두 글의 핵심 쟁점으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① necessity of Internet blocking programs at public libraries
- ② use of the Internet without parents' supervision
- ③ importance of public libraries in communities
- ④ effects of the Internet on classroom activities
- ⑤ role of government in improving public library systems

50. 위 두 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| (A)        | (B)                |
| ① However  | ..... Furthermore  |
| ② Likewise | ..... As a result  |
| ③ In fact  | ..... Nevertheless |
| ④ Likewise | ..... Furthermore  |
| ⑤ However  | ..... Nevertheless |

\* 확인 사항  
 ◦ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하십시오.