

영어 영역

제 3 교시

1

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 1번부터 15번까지는 한 번만 들려주고, 16번부터 17번까지는 두 번 들려줍니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다.

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

- ① Yes, that's my hobby.
- ② Yes, I like to eat bananas.
- ③ No, the book was sold out.
- ④ No, the cook made the dish.
- ⑤ Yes, it was a wonderful food.

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

- ① They're poor at swimming.
- ② I think we should help them.
- ③ I get hungry after I work out.
- ④ They travel around the world.
- ⑤ I enjoy taking pictures of people.

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

- ① 교통 신호 준수를 촉구하려고
- ② 자전거 헬멧 착용을 당부하려고
- ③ 등교 시 질서 유지를 강조하려고
- ④ 에너지 절약 방법을 안내해 주려고
- ⑤ 개인 위생 관리의 중요성을 알리려고

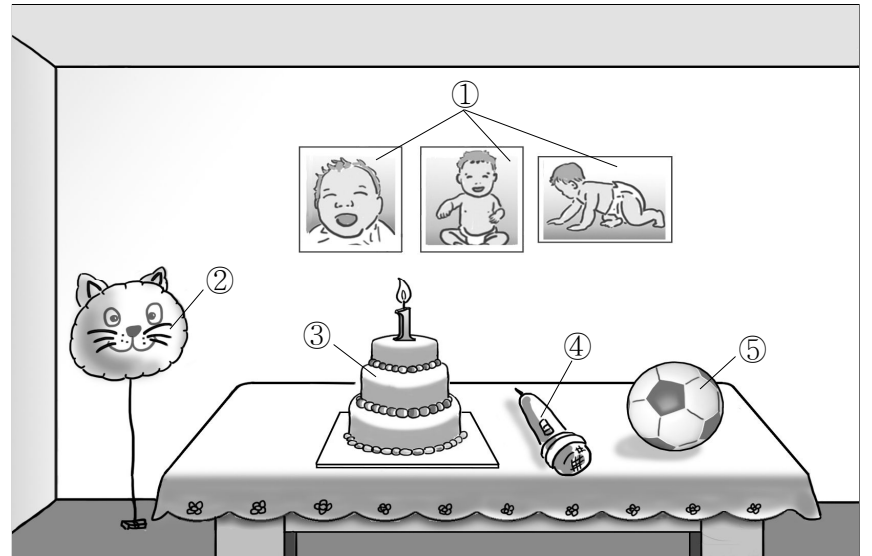
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 주말농장의 이점
- ② 벌을 이용한 건강 요법
- ③ 식물의 공기 정화 기능
- ④ 산에서 벌에 쏘이지 않는 요령
- ⑤ 꿀벌이 과일 생산에 미치는 영향

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

- ① 작가－독자
- ② 면접관－구직자
- ③ 사진작가－모델
- ④ 잡지기자－지휘자
- ⑤ 쇼 진행자－피아니스트

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



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

- ① 포스터 만들기
- ② 연극 대본 쓰기
- ③ 컴퓨터 빌려 주기
- ④ 프로그램 설치하기
- ⑤ 과제 제출 도와주기

8. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 록 콘서트에 갈 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 입장권이 매진되어서
- ② 기말고사 준비를 해야 해서
- ③ 병원 진료가 예약되어 있어서
- ④ 양로원 봉사 활동을 해야 해서
- ⑤ 도서관 아르바이트를 해야 해서

9. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$75
- ② \$80
- ③ \$100
- ④ \$105
- ⑤ \$125

10. 대화를 듣고, International Book Fair에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 개최 장소
- ② 시작 일시
- ③ 참가 국가
- ④ 입장료
- ⑤ 특별 행사

11. Korea-China Research Program에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① 지난 15년간 과학자 육성에 기여해 왔다.
- ② 지원자는 자격시험에 응시해야 한다.
- ③ 합격자는 중국의 대학에서 연구를 하게 될 것이다.
- ④ 가장 뛰어난 학생에게 2년간 대학 장학금을 지급한다.
- ⑤ 신청서는 우편으로 제출해야 한다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 선택한 제품을 고르시오.

Washing Machines

	Model	Capacity	Steam	Noise Reduction	Price
①	A	10kg	X	X	\$500
②	B	10kg	O	X	\$600
③	C	10kg	O	O	\$700
④	D	15kg	X	X	\$750
⑤	E	15kg	O	O	\$900

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

Man: _____

- ① My foot size is smaller than yours.
- ② Why don't you reschedule your plan?
- ③ I wish I could have gotten a foot massage.
- ④ Will those shoes help with blood circulation?
- ⑤ I'm afraid I can't make it tomorrow morning.

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

Woman: _____

- ① You can go with me next Sunday.
- ② Eating vegetables will be helpful.
- ③ Higher prices mean better quality.
- ④ I'm not used to working extra hours.
- ⑤ I didn't know you were a shopkeeper.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mr. Kim이 주유소 직원에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mr. Kim: Excuse me, _____

- ① I didn't get the receipt.
- ② I guess I lost my credit card.
- ③ I want to have my car filled up.
- ④ I think you charged me too much.
- ⑤ I'd like to get three ten-dollar bills.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

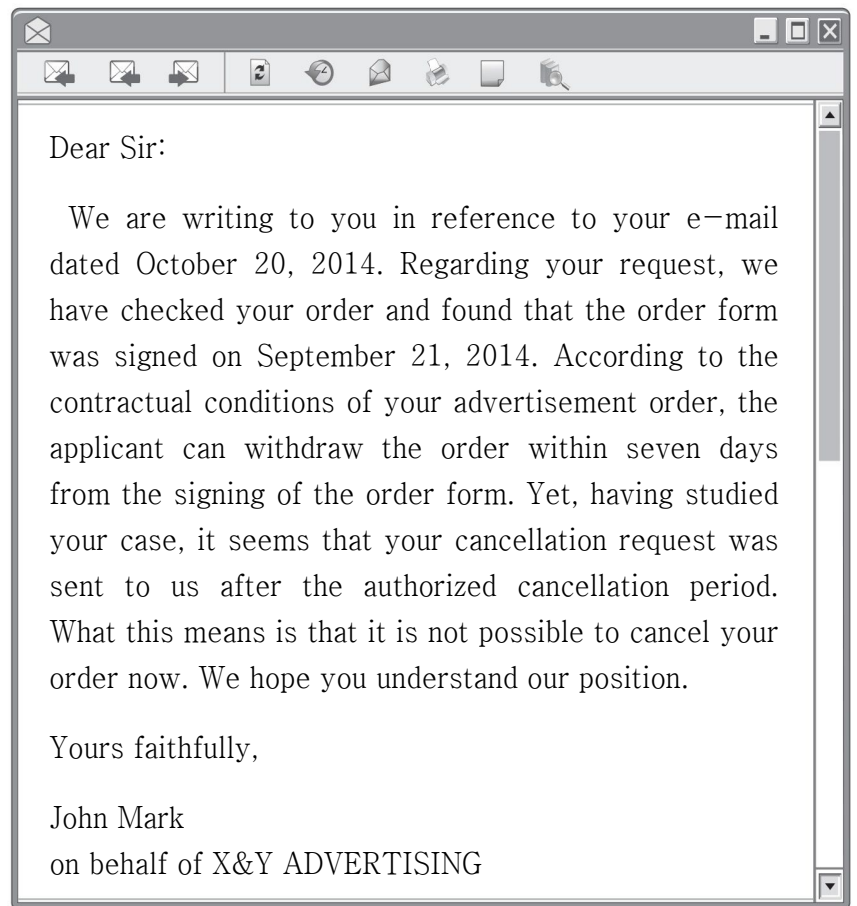
- ① importance of creative thinking
- ② difficulties of thinking creatively
- ③ ways to enhance creativity in daily life
- ④ effects of creative thinking on learning
- ⑤ developmental stages of creativity by age

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① 교과서 ② 신문 ③ 잡지
- ④ 컴퓨터 ⑤ 장난감 블록

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 주문 취소 불가를 알려주려고
- ② 주문 제품 발송을 통보하려고
- ③ 주문 정보 수정을 요청하려고
- ④ 주문 절차 변경을 공지하려고
- ⑤ 주문 세부 사항을 확인하려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

When you are in the supermarket, do you buy something from each and every aisle? Of course not. You go to aisles that have something you want and skip the aisles that don't have anything you need. But when it comes to watching television, many of us seem to follow the buy-something-from-every-aisle plan. Too often we watch TV because that's what we usually do rather than because there is something we actually want to see. Ask yourself when you are watching TV, "Is this something I want to see?" Don't turn on the TV just because it's there and that's what you usually do.

- ① 무분별한 소비를 지양하라.
- ② 습관적인 TV 시청을 자제하라.
- ③ 시청 연령 등급 표시를 의무화하라.
- ④ 교양 TV 프로그램 편성을 확대하라.
- ⑤ TV 광고에 현혹되지 않도록 주의하라.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

A symbol differs from an imitative representation. It stands for something else but does not attempt to accurately duplicate it. A connection between a symbol and its referent is not necessarily causal as is a visual representation of, for example, a living room on television. The heart-shaped symbol ‘♥’ stands for the word ‘love’ in our culture, but the connection between the symbol and its meaning had to be learned. In a culture where the heart-shaped symbol has no known meaning, it is unlikely to get a response, or it may get a different response. In other words, a symbol is understood only because there are shared conventional meanings.

* referent: 지시 대상

- ① 상징 기호는 학습 도구로 사용될 수 있다.
- ② 상징 기호의 의미는 사회적으로 공유된 것이다.
- ③ 상징 기호의 복잡성은 문화적 선진성의 지표이다.
- ④ 상징 기호는 지시 대상의 물리적 특징을 반영한다.
- ⑤ 상징 기호는 모든 문화에 걸쳐 보편적으로 이해된다.

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

There is an important difference between having an ideal and making a rule to live by. The ideal may be a perfect and flawless standard that one would be proud to attain. Such an ideal provides you with a guide, but it should not be a daily standard. Making the ideal into a rule is digging oneself a trap. If you constantly fall into the trap, you feel so bad about yourself that it becomes increasingly hard to keep going. The rule needs to be clear, and to direct you toward the ideal if that is what you want, but it also needs to be realistic, if it is not to undermine your self-esteem. That is why it makes more sense to do the best you can — rather than aim for perfection.

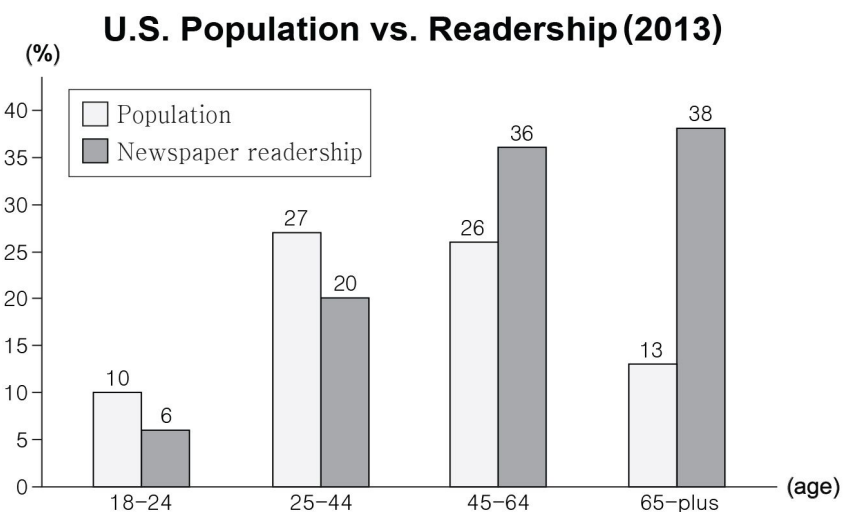
- ① difficulties of setting realistic goals
- ② why rules to live by need to be realistic
- ③ common characteristics of perfectionists
- ④ how self-esteem affects our relationships
- ⑤ negative effects of detailed goals on our lives

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Paper is not only useful for preserving information. In its role as a wrapping material, paper also does a good job of hiding it. What would birthdays be like without this material, which performs the role of building excitement and anticipation better than all others? I have received presents wrapped in cloth, or hidden in a cupboard, but nothing has the magic of wrapping paper. A present really isn't a present unless it is wrapped in a paper. It is the paper that, by concealing and revealing an object, ritualizes the act of giving and receiving, turning that object into a gift. This is not just a cultural association. The material has fundamental properties that make it ideal for this role.

- ① Conflicting Views on Wrapping
- ② Various Useful Materials for Wrapping
- ③ Wrapping: An Old Custom We Should End
- ④ Paper: What Makes an Object a Present
- ⑤ How Can We Choose Proper Wrapping Paper?

23. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above compares the percentage of the U.S. population with the percentage of newspaper readership among four different age groups. ① Among the four age groups, the 18-24 group accounts for the lowest percentage of both population and newspaper readership. ② Compared to the 45-64 age group, the 25-44 age group is 1% more of the population but 16% less of the newspaper readership. ③ The age group that represents the largest percentage in both population and newspaper readership is the 65-plus group. ④ The percentage gap in newspaper readership between the youngest group and the oldest one is 32%. ⑤ The two youngest groups have greater population than newspaper readership percentage while the two oldest groups have greater newspaper readership than population percentage.

24. 2014 Winter Youth Artist Program에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

2014 Winter Youth Artist Program

5-day Music Workshop for Teens at the JH Center
December 8th to 12th, 4pm-6pm

In this workshop you will get to:

- listen to new, unreleased music
- write songs with professional musicians
- visit a professional recording studio

Registration

- November 11th through 28th
- Registration fee: \$99
- Sign up at the JH Center or online at www.youtharts.com.



- ① 5일 동안 진행되는 워크숍이다.
- ② 미발매된 음악을 들을 수 있다.
- ③ 전문 녹음실을 방문할 수 있다.
- ④ 11월 28일부터 등록할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 온라인으로 등록할 수 있다.

25. Map Reading and Navigation Course에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?


Map Reading and Navigation Course

Are you new to hill walking?
Find your way around the hills
with our one day basic navigation course.

Dates in November: Every Saturday

- The course starts with an indoor lesson, followed by a walk through fields and hills.
- We cover reading map symbols, using a compass, planning a route, and estimating distance.
- Don't forget to bring a lunch and wear walking boots.
- All participants under 18 must be accompanied by an adult.
- We provide a compass for all participants!

For more information, visit www.hillwalking.com.



- ① 중급 이상의 산행 과정이다.
- ② 11월에는 격주로 토요일에 실시된다.
- ③ 수업은 야외에서 시작한다.
- ④ 참가자 전원에게 점심이 제공된다.
- ⑤ 18세 미만의 참가자는 성인을 동반해야 한다.

26. Icelandic horse에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

The Icelandic horse is a breed of horse developed in Iceland. Although the horse is small, at times pony-sized, it's a sturdy animal perfectly suited to the rough Icelandic terrain. The first horses were introduced by the early settlers and, since no other horses have been imported recently, the breeding stock remains pure. From the first years of settlement in Iceland to the early part of this century, these horses were the primary form of transportation in the country. Horsefights were organized as a source of entertainment and the meat was consumed as a staple. Even today the horse is still used for traditional farm work, as well as for leisure activities.

- ① 체구는 작지만 튼튼하다.
- ② 초기 정착민에 의해 도입되었다.
- ③ 주요 교통수단으로 사용되었다.
- ④ 고기는 주식으로 소비되지 않았다.
- ⑤ 오늘날에도 여가 활동에 이용된다.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

Debating is as old as language itself and has taken many forms throughout human history. In ancient Rome, debate in the Senate ① was critical to the conduct of civil society and the justice system. In Greece, advocates for policy changes would ② routinely make their cases before citizen juries composed of hundreds of Athenians. In India, debate was used to ③ settle religious controversies and was a very popular form of entertainment. Indian kings sponsored great debating contests, ④ offering prizes for the winners. China has its own ancient and distinguished tradition of debate. Beginning in the 2nd Century A.D., Taoist and Confucian scholars engaged in a practice known as 'pure talk' ⑤ which they debated spiritual and philosophical issues before audiences in contests that might last for a day and a night.

28. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Even before we were born, we were compared with others. Through the latest medical technology parents may begin comparing their children with other babies before birth. For the rest of our lives, we are compared with others, and rather than (A) celebrating/neglecting our uniqueness, comparisons usually point up who is stronger, brighter, or more beautiful. Comparisons such as “He has more money than I have” or “She looks better than I look” are likely to (B) deflate/inflate our self-worth. Rather than finding others who seemingly are better off, focus on the unique attributes that make you who you are. (C) Avoid/Consider judging your own value by comparing yourself with others. A healthy, positive self-concept is fueled not by judgments of others, but by a genuine sense of worth that you recognize in yourself.

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------|---------|-------|----------|
| ① | celebrating | ..... | deflate | ..... | Avoid |
| ② | celebrating | ..... | inflate | ..... | Avoid |
| ③ | celebrating | ..... | deflate | ..... | Consider |
| ④ | neglecting | ..... | deflate | ..... | Consider |
| ⑤ | neglecting | ..... | inflate | ..... | Consider |

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Patrick’s neighbor had played the part of Santa Claus for several years, creating a tradition of a visit from Santa to all the children in the neighborhood. But one year, Santa had a cold and asked whether Patrick could take over for ① him that day. Instead of the neighbor, ② he wore the suit and passed out candy canes to all the neighborhood children, convincing them he was for real. “When I put on the suit, I actually felt like Santa Claus,” Patrick says. When the old Santa saw how much Patrick enjoyed the job, he told Patrick he would be happy to let ③ him take over. Patrick has been playing Santa for so long now that ④ he is beginning to see the children of the children he saw as Santa when he first started out. But Patrick has no plans to find a new man for the suit. “Santa never retires,” ⑤ he says.

[30 ~ 32] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. We live in an age of opportunity: If you’ve got ambition, drive, and smarts, you can rise to the top of your chosen profession — regardless of where you started out. But with this opportunity comes responsibility. Companies today aren’t managing their knowledge workers’ careers. Rather, we must each be our own chief executive officer. Simply put, it’s up to you to keep yourself engaged and productive during a work life. To do all of these things well, you’ll need to _____. What are your most valuable strengths and most dangerous weakness? Equally important, how do you learn and work with others? What are your most deeply held values? The implication is clear: Only when you operate from a combination of your strengths and self-knowledge can you achieve true — and lasting — excellence.

- ① follow your company’s philosophy
- ② make substantial profits for the company
- ③ cultivate a deep understanding of yourself
- ④ stay on good terms with your co-workers
- ⑤ provide yourself with rewards for your efforts

31. In order to succeed, a work of art must _____, but this requirement is not about the nature of art so much as about the nature of the human perceptive apparatus. Without sufficient size, no object can be perceived as having parts that can be arranged in a pattern, or a perceptible structure. A lion or a shark, therefore, can be beautiful, because their parts form a meaningful, well-structured whole. A flea, however, cannot be beautiful, not because it is a trifling or disagreeable animal, but because it is too minute for the unaided eye to perceive parts that are arranged meaningfully. A speck cannot possibly by itself be beautiful; beauty is only possible where an object has visible parts. [3점]

- ① arouse the viewer’s desire
- ② be beyond human perceptions
- ③ match the real size of the subject
- ④ be above a certain minimum size
- ⑤ be an expression of traditional values

32. Consciousness is one of the most profound puzzles of existence, and it is a cutting-edge topic of investigation among scientists. How is it that mere physical processes in the brain give rise to the subjective, conscious experience? One of the promising hypotheses for how consciousness arises comes from John Searle. He claims that as an emergent property, the processes and elements within the brain cause consciousness, but it is _____. For example, consider a cup of coffee. The liquidity of the coffee is explained by the behavior of the molecules that compose it, but none of the individual molecules are liquid. Consciousness, like the liquidity of brewed coffee, is a property that emerges from the behavior of many individual elements that cannot be reduced or explained by any single element in the system. [3점]

- ① a simple sum of individual elements
- ② not a state of endless mental activities
- ③ not a property of any individual elements
- ④ a process of reducing the size of a single element
- ⑤ not understood through complex mental processes

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

Psychologists have noted a strong difference that separates Western from Chinese thought: the way each culture explains social events. Suppose, _____ (A), that you see a person driving carelessly through a red traffic light. Westerners are more likely to criticize the person, assuming he generally cares little for the safety of others. In contrast, East Asians including Chinese are more likely to believe that the driver has been forced to drive fast because he's in the midst of an emergency. Perhaps he's transporting someone to the hospital, or perhaps he's going to school to pick up a sick child. _____ (B), the person is behaving badly because he's responding to the situation, and not because he's irresponsible.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① for example | In addition |
| ② for example | In other words |
| ③ however | Nevertheless |
| ④ however | As a result |
| ⑤ instead | Likewise |

34. 다음 글의 마지막에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Yesterday I got up early because I wanted to clean my room before school. I began to organize my desk, but then I heard a knocking sound from the front door. It was too early in the morning for someone to be there. I wondered who it could be. Since my parents were still asleep, they didn't answer the door. So I headed downstairs to investigate. At the door I asked, "Who is it?" The person replied, "It's me! Open up." It was a voice I knew very well. "Grandma! I can't believe you're here!" I screamed as I flung open the door. It was such an unexpected delight to see her standing there. I welcomed her with plenty of hugs and kisses.

- ① sad and depressed ② relieved and proud
- ③ scared and frightened ④ surprised and pleased
- ⑤ ashamed and embarrassed

[35 ~ 36] 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장을 고르시오.

35. One of the easiest ways to be likeable and win others over is to offer a sincere compliment. Developing awareness of others will help you notice things about them to compliment. ① The key is to put your own self-centered thoughts aside and become genuinely interested in other people. ② When you give people a genuine, sincere compliment about a trait or accomplishment, you've given them a valuable gift. ③ However, too expensive a gift can cause a person to feel uncomfortable. ④ You make them feel valued, acknowledged, and important. ⑤ When people feel this way, their self-esteem goes up, they like themselves more, and because of this, they find you likeable.

36. On the surface, some products are easier to sell online than others. For instance, anything that can be delivered in a digital format is likely to do well online and we have already seen the decline of traditional record shops and photo processors. ① However, there are many products which benefit from being touched or experienced in some way before being purchased. ② Thus a customer may wish to test-drive a new car before buying it or feel the weight of a piece of furniture to assess its solidity. ③ Michael de Kare-Silver suggests that a product's propensity to online selling depends to a certain degree on which of the five senses it appeals to. ④ Although not all the risks of online shopping can be eliminated, a great deal of them can be avoided by choices the customer makes. ⑤ Thus, products which are sold on the basis of sight or sound alone can be sold online relatively easily, whereas those appealing to the senses of touch, taste, or smell cannot. [3점]

* propensity: 경향

37. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

Dieter Rams, a German industrial designer, is driven by the idea that almost everything is noise. He believes very few things are essential. His job is to filter through that noise until he gets to the essence.

- (A) It took courage, as it always does, to eliminate the non-essential. By the sixties this aesthetic started to become more and more popular. In time it became the design every other record player followed.
- (B) For example, when he was the lead designer at a company, he was asked to collaborate on a record player. The norm at the time was to cover the turntable in a solid wooden lid or even to incorporate the player into a piece of living room furniture.
- (C) Instead, he and his team removed the clutter and designed a player with a clear plastic cover on the top and nothing more. It was the first time such a design had been used, and it was so revolutionary that people worried it might bankrupt the company because nobody would buy it.

* clutter: 불필요한 것

- 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 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.

38.

Metals are fundamentally different from these other materials because they can be hammered into shape.

During the Stone Age, our ancestor's tools were made of flint, wood, and bone. (①) Anyone who has ever tried to make anything with these kinds of tools knows how limiting they are: if you hit a piece of wood it either cracks or snaps. (②) Not only that, they get stronger when you hit them; you can harden a blade just by hammering it. (③) And you can reverse the process simply by putting metal in a fire and heating it up, which will cause it to get softer. (④) The first people to discover these properties ten thousand years ago had found a material that was almost as hard as rock but behaved like a plastic and was almost infinitely reusable. (⑤) In other words, they had discovered the perfect material for tools, and in particular cutting tools like axes and razors.

39.

In this view, people aren't cold theorists who are making judgments about other creatures.

Philosophers have long argued about the process people use to understand one another. Some believe that we are careful theorists. (①) We come up with hypotheses about how other people will behave, and then test those hypotheses against the evidence we observe minute by minute. (②) In this theory, people come across as rational scientists, constantly weighing evidence and testing explanations. (③) And there's clear evidence that this sort of hypothesis testing is part of how we understand one another. (④) But these days most of the research supports the idea that we automatically simulate others, and understand what others feel by feeling what they are experiencing, in ourselves. (⑤) They are unconscious actors who understand by sharing or at least simulating the responses they see in the people around them. [3점]

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

More than 40 years ago, psychologist Sibylle Escalona carried out what has become a classic study of the play behaviors of 128 infants and their mothers. Her major finding was that, even if the infants had a large variety of toys to play with, the sensorimotor play of babies playing alone was less sustained than that of babies who had an adult to interact with. The mothers seemed to be skilled social directors. They tended to adapt the play activities to the immediate needs of children by varying their own activities in response to what the children were doing. For example, mothers would vary the rate at which they offered new play materials and introduce variations or increase the intensity of play when the children seemed to be losing interest. As a result, the mothers were able to sustain their children's interest in the various play activities and thereby increase the length of their attention spans.

* sensorimotor: 감각 운동의



In one study, it was found that the (A) role played by mothers helped infants to be (B) to their play activities for longer than those with limited access to adults.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① guiding | attentive |
| ② guiding | indifferent |
| ③ creating | restricted |
| ④ sacrificing | sensitive |
| ⑤ sacrificing | addicted |

[41 ~ 42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

From the moment instant baking mixes of all kinds were introduced in the late 1940s, they had a strong presence in American grocery carts, and ultimately at the dinner table. However, not all mixes were greeted with equal enthusiasm. Housewives were peculiarly reluctant to use instant cake mixes, which required simply adding water. Some marketers wondered whether the cake mixes were too sweet or artificial-tasting. But no one could explain why the mixes used to make biscuits, having pretty much the same basic ingredients, were so popular, while cake mixes didn't sell.

One explanation was that the cake mixes simplified the process to such an extent that the women did not feel as though the cakes they made were "theirs." Normally, biscuits are not a dish by themselves. A housewife could happily receive a compliment on a dish that included a purchased component without feeling that it was inappropriately earned. A cake, on the other hand, is often served by itself and represents a complete dish. On top of that, cakes often carry great _____ significance, symbolizing special occasions. A would-be baker would hardly be willing to consider herself someone who makes birthday cakes from "just a mix." Not only would she feel humiliated or guilty but she might also disappoint her guests. They would feel that they were not being treated to something special.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Makes Cake Mixes Unpopular?
- ② Thrilling Moments of Making Biscuits
- ③ Enjoy the Convenience of Cake Mixes!
- ④ Biscuits and Cakes: Ill-Matched Friends
- ⑤ Make Better Biscuits, Respect Your Guests

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① emotional ② regional ③ commercial
- ④ statistical ⑤ educational

[43 ~ 45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Jason was ten years old and loved baseball, but he suffered from physical disabilities. His father, Bob, wanted to protect (a) him, and so he played catch with him in their back yard and avoided any community games. One day Bob got home from work and asked Jason if he wanted to play catch, but Jason hung his head and said no.

(B)

When Jason finally hit the ball after seven swings, it didn't go far, but the kids who knew Jason started yelling, "Run, Jason! Run!" Their voices were soon joined by those of all the players, on both teams. Everyone was cheering and Jason's face glowed when (b) he finally scored. He shouted, "I did it Daddy! I did it!" Tears slid down Bob's cheeks as he hugged his joyful son.

(C)

At the coach's suggestion, Jason was very excited, and (c) he hurried to put on his baseball gear. Most of the kids on the town team recognized Jason from school, but no one from the other team knew him. However, they could see that (d) he was different by the way he moved as he ran onto the field to hit the ball for his team. To make it easier for Jason, the pitcher moved in closer, threw the ball gently, and kept throwing until he could hit one.

(D)

Bob wondered why Jason said no, and when (e) he asked, Jason started to cry: "I want to play on a team, Daddy. Why won't you let me play with the other kids?" Although Bob was worried that Jason might be teased or mocked by the other kids, he decided to take the risk, and so he brought Jason to the town baseball field that evening. When they arrived at the field, it turned out that a baseball game was about to start. Bob talked to the coach about Jason, and the coach invited Jason to play.

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 Jason에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 직장에서 돌아온 아버지의 캐치볼 제안을 거절했다.
- ② 일곱 번의 스윙 후에 마침내 공을 쳤다.
- ③ 상대편 선수들은 모두 Jason을 알고 있었다.
- ④ 아버지는 Jason이 아이들한테 놀림 당할까봐 걱정했다.
- ⑤ 아버지가 Jason을 동네 야구장으로 데려갔다.

※ 확인사항

문제지와 답안지의 해당란을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.