

제 3 교시

영어 영역

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

1. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Yes, I think we should.
 - ② We enjoyed a great party.
 - ③ I wonder why they cancelled it.
 - ④ Yes, we can attend the meeting.
 - ⑤ No, I don't have time for dinner.
2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 마지막 말에 대한 남자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① Great. Now I can go on a vacation.
 - ② Of course. I did everything I could do.
 - ③ Thank you. I'll delete the files right away.
 - ④ I'm sorry. I'll finish it as soon as possible.
 - ⑤ Don't apologize. I'm sure you'll get better soon.
3. 다음을 듣고, 여자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 원예 동아리 가입을 권유하려고
 - ② 티셔츠 수령 방법을 안내하려고
 - ③ 채소 재배 방법을 설명하려고
 - ④ 회장 후보 자격을 공지하려고
 - ⑤ 회비 납부를 요청하려고
4. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 독서가 글쓰기에 미치는 영향
 - ② 토론 능력 향상을 위한 방법
 - ③ 일기를 쓸 때의 유의 사항
 - ④ 자유 토론 방식의 장점
 - ⑤ 잘못된 상식의 위험성
5. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람의 관계를 가장 잘 나타낸 것을 고르시오.
- ① 소설가 - 독자
 - ② 면접관 - 구직자
 - ③ 사진작가 - 패션모델
 - ④ 잡지 기자 - 영화배우
 - ⑤ 관광 가이드 - 여행객

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



7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.
- ① 요리책 소개하기
 - ② 조리사 추천하기
 - ③ 요리 수업 신청하기
 - ④ 조리 기구 준비하기
 - ⑤ 요리 웹사이트 알려 주기
8. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 변경된 시간에 배드민턴 연습을 할 수 없는 이유를 고르시오.
- ① 댄스 연습을 해야 해서
 - ② 코치를 구할 수 없어서
 - ③ 체육관이 공사 중이어서
 - ④ 학교 행사에 참석해야 해서
 - ⑤ 도서관 아르바이트를 해야 해서
9. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불한 금액을 고르시오. [3점]
- ① \$300
 - ② \$360
 - ③ \$450
 - ④ \$500
 - ⑤ \$540
10. 대화를 듣고, 학부모 교사 회의에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.
- ① 유인물 복사
 - ② 컴퓨터 설치
 - ③ 간식 구입
 - ④ 강당 청소
 - ⑤ 현수막 걸기
11. summer camp에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.
- ① 수영장 시설을 갖추고 있다.
 - ② 수학과 과학 프로그램을 제공한다.
 - ③ 캠프 기간은 5일이다.
 - ④ 등록비는 무료이다.
 - ⑤ 온라인 신청만 가능하다.

12. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 관람할 영화를 고르시오. [3점]

Movie Information

	Title	Genre	3D Movie	Time	Age Limit
①	A	Animation	×	10:30 a.m.	All ages
②	B	Action	○	11:00 a.m.	Over 19
③	C	SF	○	2:30 p.m.	Over 15
④	D	Comedy	×	5:00 p.m.	All ages
⑤	E	Thriller	○	5:30 p.m.	Over 15

13. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 마지막 말에 대한 여자의 응답으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오. [3점]

Woman: _____

- ① Okay. I'll go find another one soon.
- ② Never mind. I'll give you my advice.
- ③ But didn't you already contact him last year?
- ④ I'm sure you'll do a great job at the program.
- ⑤ Then can you send them to me by text message?

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

Man: _____

- ① I'd like to publish a book.
- ② I'll deliver them on schedule.
- ③ I'd prefer to get them by mail.
- ④ I'll be right back and buy them.
- ⑤ I'll revise the review right away.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Helen이 손님에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Helen: _____

- ① Don't worry. I will hold the shirt for you.
- ② I'm sorry, but we don't sell products on credit.
- ③ You can visit the lost and found for your wallet.
- ④ I apologize. We don't have anything in your size.
- ⑤ Let me show you a different type of shirt instead.

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

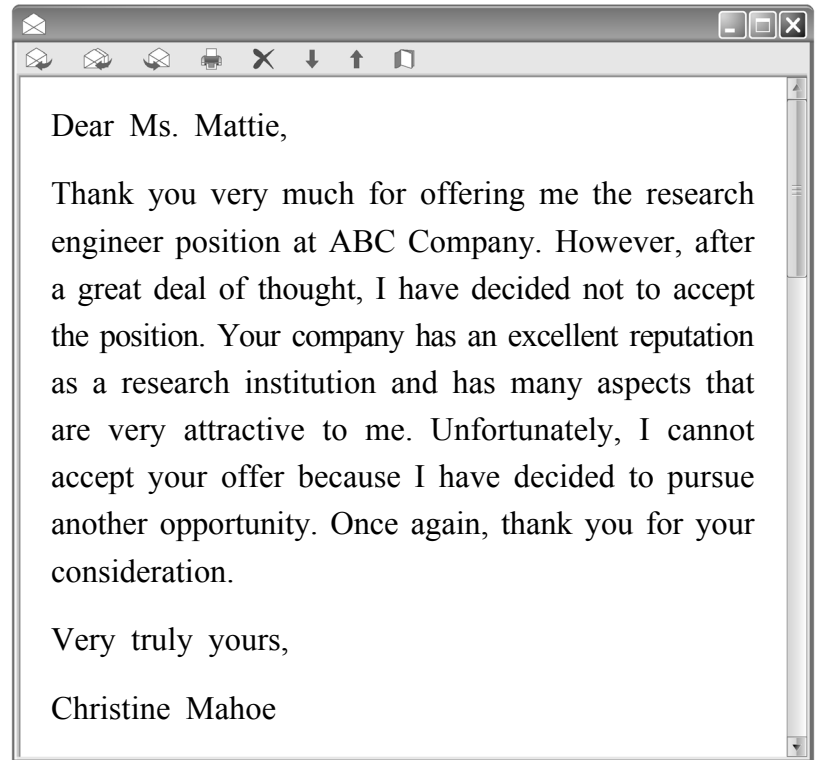
- ① how to become organized
- ② the importance of donation
- ③ factors that affect personality
- ④ why we should collect things
- ⑤ problems of throwing things away

17. 언급된 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① papers ② clock ③ toys
- ④ lamp ⑤ flower vase

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?



- ① 입사 제안을 거절하려고
- ② 계약 조건을 확인하려고
- ③ 업무 조정을 요청하려고
- ④ 입사 시험 결과를 문의하려고
- ⑤ 입사 지원 절차를 알아보려고

19. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Obviously, one of the judgments the public has of us is whether or not our telephone service is good. Technically, if they get their calls through, efficiently and promptly, they get what they want. That, however, is not all they want. They want to have the service rendered to them in a manner that pleases them; they want not only efficiency but courtesy and consideration; and they are in a position to get what they want. They are in the driver's seat; they are paying the bills; and an understanding of that fact is a real and fundamental basis of public relations. In order, therefore, for a great company to satisfactorily serve the public, it must have a philosophy and a method of doing business which will allow and insure that its people serve the public efficiently and in a pleasing manner.

- ① 성공적인 기업 경영을 위해 직원 복지 향상에 힘써야 한다.
- ② 효율적이면서 고객을 만족시키는 서비스를 제공해야 한다.
- ③ 기업 이익의 일정 부분을 사회에 환원해야 한다.
- ④ 공공 예절을 지키며 휴대 전화를 사용해야 한다.
- ⑤ 고객의 요구에 맞는 신제품을 개발해야 한다.

20. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

On the path to excellence, some obstacles may initially seem overwhelming. Every performer experiences this feeling, even the greatest performers in the world. If you believe that the obstacles are too great to overcome, you will prove yourself right even when you are wrong. Most seemingly impossible obstacles can be overcome by seeing possibilities, focusing on what is within your control, taking the first step, and then focusing on the next step and the next step after that. If your commitment becomes weak, remember your dream and why it is important to you, find simple joys in your daily pursuits, rejoice in the little victories or small steps forward, and embrace the process of ongoing learning. With a positive perspective and persistence, you will get through and find a way through all obstacles.

- ① 시작이 좋아야 큰 성공을 거둘 수 있다.
- ② 꿈을 이루기 위해 현실적인 목표를 세워야 한다.
- ③ 긍정적 시각과 끈기가 있으면 난관을 극복할 수 있다.
- ④ 갈등을 유발하지 않으려면 감정의 조절이 필요하다.
- ⑤ 지속적인 학습을 위해서는 동기부여가 필요하다.

21. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

For many years now, mediated entertainment such as TV and film has been able to stimulate our optical and auditory senses with sights and sounds. Some forms of new media, however, even engage our senses of touch and smell. The view the wearer of some special device sees is projected on the screen behind him. Wearers become immersed in the computerized scene and use the gloves to pick up and move simulated objects. Many virtual reality games and rides now allow audiences and players to feel sensations of motion and touch. New media may also include aromas, such as Disney's "Soaring Over California" attraction at the California Adventure theme park, where audiences smell orange orchards and pine forests while enjoying a simulated hang-gliding experience across the countryside. Makers of emerging forms of entertainment will likely continue to experiment with ways they can simulate and manipulate reality by stimulating our senses.

- ① TV and Film: Blessing or Curse?
- ② How We Operate an Audio System
- ③ Seeing Is More Important Than Touching
- ④ "Soaring Over California," a Theme Park Adventure
- ⑤ New Mediated Entertainment: Stimulate More Senses!

22. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Recently, researchers have suggested that the purpose of laughter is not just to communicate that one is in a playful state, but to actually induce this state in others as well. According to this view, the peculiar sounds of laughter have a direct effect on the listener, inducing positive emotional arousal that mirrors the emotional state of the laugher, perhaps by activating certain specialized brain circuits. In this way, laughter may serve an important biosocial function of coupling together the positive emotions of members of a group and thereby coordinating their activities. This would explain why laughter is so infectious; when we hear someone laughing, it is almost impossible not to feel cheerful and begin laughing too.

- ① effects of laughter on others
- ② benefits of activating brain circuits
- ③ strategies for coordinating activities
- ④ negative aspects of emotional reactions
- ⑤ importance of grouping in communication

23. NAS Bird Watching Adventure에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

NAS BIRD WATCHING ADVENTURE



NAS National Wildlife Refuge, Houston
Sunday, July 20, 2014, 8:00 – 18:00
\$80 per person

The tour starts at the NAS Forest & Trail Headquarters at 8:00 am. Once we arrive at the refuge at about 10:00 am, we will begin our six-hour hike, searching for birds and learning about the plants and animals of the refuge.

- **What to expect:** The hike covers 3 to 4 miles and includes moderately difficult terrain.
- **What's provided:** Transportation, lunch, and expert guides.
- **What to bring:** Comfortable shoes, long pants, and sunblock.

For more information, visit www.wls.gov/nasforest.

- ① NAS Forest & Trail Headquarters에서 오전 8시에 시작된다.
- ② 야생 생물 보호 구역의 동식물에 관해서 배울 수 있다.
- ③ 도보 여행의 거리는 3~4 마일이다.
- ④ 교통편은 제공하지만 점심은 제공하지 않는다.
- ⑤ 편한 신발, 긴 바지, 자외선 차단제를 가져와야 한다.

24. Swan Lake에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

SWAN LAKE

July 3 (Thu.) – 4 (Fri.), 2014, at the State Theater

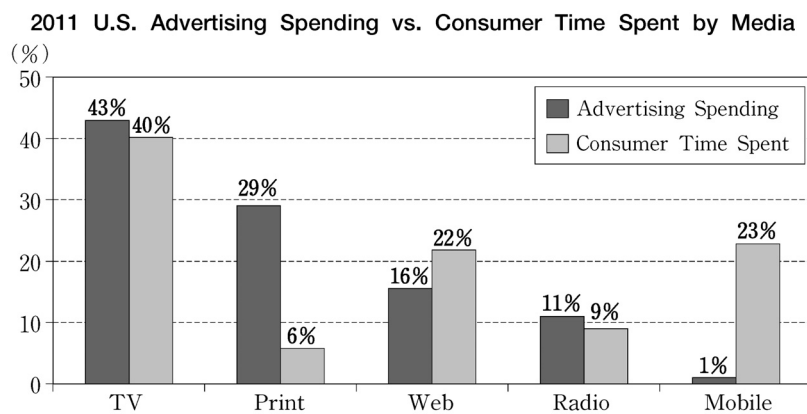
Time: Thu. 8:00 pm / Fri. 7:00 pm
 Prices: A Seats - \$120 / B Seats - \$90
 Running Time: 2 hours
 Minimum Age: Children under 7 will not be admitted.

The ballet is performed to the live music of the State Theater Orchestra.

- **20% Early Purchase Discount until May 31**
 – To receive this discount, you must purchase your tickets from our website at www.statetheater.com.
- **Phone Reservations: 887-885-7909**
 – Business hours: 09:00 – 18:00 (7 days a week)
- **Cancellation Policy**
 – On the day of performance: No refund
 – 1~5 days before the performance: 30% cancellation fee

- ① 공연 시간은 세 시간 동안이다.
 ② 녹음된 음악에 맞춰 발레가 공연된다.
 ③ 웹사이트에서 5월 31일까지 티켓을 구매하면 할인 혜택이 있다.
 ④ 전화 예매는 평일에만 가능하다.
 ⑤ 공연 당일에 취소해도 환불받을 수 있다.

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The above graph shows the percentage of U.S. advertising spending by media and consumer time spent using each type of media in 2011. ① In the case of TV, both advertising spending and consumer time spent took up the largest proportion with 43% and 40%, respectively. ② Print ranked second in advertising spending, whereas it ranked last in consumer time spent. ③ Web accounted for the third largest proportion in both advertising spending and consumer time spent. ④ As for the percentage gap between advertising spending and consumer time spent, Radio showed the smallest gap. ⑤ The percentage gap between advertising spending and consumer time spent was larger in Web than in Mobile.

26. Tammy Rahr에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

During her childhood years, the artist Tammy Rahr spent a lot of time outdoors making things from flowers and dirt. Then Tammy and her family moved from the woodlands of New York State to an urban city outside of Los Angeles, California. The experience made her more aware of what was going on in the world. After returning to New York State with her family, Tammy faced another lesson in growing up. A gifted student, she was sent to college when she was just 14. Tammy was able to earn her high school diploma and some college credit before trying her hand at a number of different jobs. Eventually, she moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and studied at the Institute of American Indian Arts. After graduating from the institute, she remained active with it and the museum there.

- ① 어린 시절에 꽃과 흙으로 무언가를 만들면서 많은 시간을 보냈다.
 ② New York 주에서 California로 이사했다.
 ③ 가족과 함께 New York 주로 되돌아갔다.
 ④ 고등학교 졸업장을 받지 못했다.
 ⑤ Institute of American Indian Arts에서 공부했다.

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

In the twentieth century, advances in technology, from refrigeration to sophisticated ovens to air transportation ① that carries fresh ingredients around the world, contributed immeasurably to baking and pastry making. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the popularity of fine breads and pastries ② are growing even faster than new chefs can be trained. Interestingly enough, many of the technological advances in bread making have sparked a reaction among bakers and consumers ③ alike. They are looking to reclaim some of the flavors of old-fashioned breads that ④ were lost as baking became more industrialized and baked goods became more refined, standardized, and — some would say — flavorless. Bakers are researching methods for ⑤ producing the handmade sourdough breads of the past, and they are experimenting with specialty flours in their search for flavor.

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

Although children watch television at various times, the programming that they view alone tends to be specifically aimed at children. In the United States particularly, most of the advertising during this segment consists of ads for food, particularly sugared food. During the run-up to Christmas, (A) increasing / decreasing numbers of ads concern toys and games. Such practices are believed to put pressure on parents to yield to what the media have dubbed “pester power.” This has led to calls for legislation to (B) promote / regulate advertising in Europe and the United States. Indeed, the Swedish government has outlawed television advertising of products aimed at children under 12, and recently in the United States, 50 psychologists (C) rejected / signed a petition calling for a ban on the advertising of children’s goods.

* pester power: 부모에게 떼를 써서 물건을 구매하게 하는 힘
** petition: 탄원(서)

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① increasing | promote | rejected |
| ② increasing | regulate | signed |
| ③ increasing | regulate | rejected |
| ④ decreasing | promote | signed |
| ⑤ decreasing | regulate | signed |

29. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dave Butcher, director of training for Sea World in Florida, showed me more than I’d imagined possible. His sea lions worked for social rewards as well as fish. Consequently, he did not have to keep his sea lions hungry in order to make ① them perform. During and after the day’s performances, the sea lions could have all the fish ② they wanted. One result was that ③ they were not irritable, as any hungry animal might be. The sea lions were friendly to those humans they knew and enjoyed being with ④ them. I was surprised to see trainers on their lunch hour sunbathing in a pile with their sea lions. Another result of stopping food deprivation was that these sea lions grew and grew! In fact, ⑤ they became bigger than most trained sea lions in the past, which weren’t given enough food.

[30~32] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

30. The true champion recognizes that excellence often flows most smoothly from _____, a fact that can get lost in these high-tech days. I used to train with a world-class runner who was constantly hooking himself up to pulse meters and pace keepers. He spent hours collecting data that he thought would help him improve. In fact, a good 25 percent of his athletic time was devoted to externals other than working out. Sports became so complex for him that he forgot how to enjoy himself. Contrast his approach with that of the late Abebe Bikila, the Ethiopian who won the 1960 Olympic Marathon running barefoot. High-tech clothing and digital watches were not part of his world. Abebe Bikila simply ran. Many times in running, and in other areas of life, less is more. [3점]

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| ① talent | ② patience | ③ simplicity |
| ④ generosity | ⑤ confidence | |

31. The origins of contemporary Western thought can be traced back to the golden age of ancient Greece, when Greek thinkers laid the foundations for modern Western politics, philosophy, science, and law. Their novel approach was to pursue rational inquiry through adversarial discussion: The best way to evaluate one set of ideas, they decided, was by _____. In the political sphere, the result was democracy, in which supporters of rival policies vied for rhetorical supremacy; in philosophy, it led to reasoned arguments and dialogues about the nature of the world; in science, it prompted the construction of competing theories to try to explain natural phenomena; in the field of law, the result was the adversarial legal system. This approach is the foundation for the modern Western way of life, in which politics, commerce, science, and law are all rooted in orderly competition. [3점]

* adversarial: 대립 관계의
** vie: 다투다, 경쟁하다

- ① forcing it upon the opponents
- ② pursuing a conventional standard
- ③ testing it against another set of ideas
- ④ promoting a consensus among supporters
- ⑤ rejecting competing theories without discussion

[37~38] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

37.

Mom and Dad went to dinner at a nice restaurant. On that first night to myself, Dad entrusted me with his movie projector and all the reels of film.

- (A) Then I can play the film backward and watch the cat fly down to the floor and see all the splashes of ice cream slurp themselves back into the dish. I made Simon jump in and out several times before I watched the rest of the film.
- (B) He said I could do everything myself that night. So I set up the screen at one end of the living room. I turned on the projector, turned off the light, put the bowl of popcorn in my lap, and settled in to watch the film labeled HATTIE-1951.
- (C) It's one of my favorites because my third birthday party is on it and I can watch our old cat Simon jump up on the dining room table and land in a dish of ice cream.

* slurp: 후루룩 소리를 내다

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

38.

Since group performance in problem solving is superior to even the individual work of the most expert group members, it should not be surprising that students learn better when they cooperate. However, there is one issue that needs further consideration.

- (A) In addition to that benefit, helping lower-ability students often pulls higher-ability students to a more sophisticated understanding of the material. The cliché that teachers learn as much as their pupils is certainly true.
- (B) Not quite. Knowledge, happily, is not a zero-sum product. Higher-ability students can reinforce their own knowledge by teaching those with lower ability.
- (C) Specifically, the technique of having students help one another raises the question of whether students with lower ability are being helped at the expense of those with higher ability. Is this true?

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

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

But no one, even your child, is exactly like you.

Parents often believe that they are providing help to their children when they constantly correct and criticize them, assuming that they will grow from these remarks. But ask yourself: Do you like being corrected? Do you grow when you are constantly criticized? (①) In truth, we tend to stay the same when we are criticized. (②) We want to defend what we have done, and our innate stubbornness refuses to permit us to accept the criticism we are receiving. (③) Behind virtually all criticism is the sentence "If only you were more like me, and living life as I see it, you would be a lot better off." (④) Praise your children for attempting a task, even if it was unsuccessful, and for taking risks. (⑤) Create an environment in which your children know that you are with them in their efforts, rather than looking to criticize them.

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

An ant turns right, left, and moves ahead over a sandy hill. How can we explain the complexity of the path it chose? We can think up a sophisticated program in the ant's brain, but it does not work. What we have overlooked is the ant's environment. The ant may be following a simple rule: get out of the sun and back to the nest. Complex behavior does not imply complex mental strategies. The same holds for humans. The apparent complexity of a man's behavior over time is largely a reflection of the complexity of the environment in which he finds himself. People adapt to their environments much as gelatin does; if you wish to know what form it will have when it solidifies, study the shape of the mold that holds the gelatin. To understand behavior, one has to look at both the mind and the environment.

* gelatin: 젤라틴, 정제한 아교



Although we tend to ___(A)___ complex behavior with complex mental operations, ___(B)___ factors need to be considered as well for a better understanding of such behavior.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|---------------------|
| ① associate | genetic |
| ② associate | environmental |
| ③ identify | psychological |
| ④ replace | psychological |
| ⑤ replace | environmental |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When someone asks us, “How does that work?” or “Why does that happen?” we tend to answer the question directly if we know the answer. After all, it is efficient. Another person asks a question; we provide the answer to the question. It is usually a win-win. The problem with this is that the direct approach can have an unintended consequence: the loss of confidence. Although the question wanted for an *explanation*, what the asker received was a statement of fact. Why does oil float on top of water in a glass? Relative density. What causes climate change? Increased CO₂ in the atmosphere. Why does the ocean have tides? The moon. Giving direct, accurate, and factual answers may seem to solve the problem from the perspective of the answerer. But in reality, it can shut the asker down. A statement of fact with no other context puts the burden on the asker to take the next step. If the asker isn’t familiar with relative density or CO₂, he or she is likely to move on rather than ask a follow-up question or probe for related ideas. Any hope of becoming a customer of that idea is lost. This is a failure in the form of a lost opportunity. Although direct answers are often needed and well-placed, they do not work universally. A skilled explainer learns to see the intent behind the question and formulate an answer that focuses on understanding instead of _____.

41. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Give Simpler Answers!
- ② How Can We Ask Questions Properly?
- ③ Scientific Facts: What the Asker Needs
- ④ Accurate Answers: A Mirror of Knowledge
- ⑤ Why Is Giving Direct Answers Problematic?

42. 위 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? [3점]

- ① efficiency ② diversity ③ fluency
- ④ privacy ⑤ honesty

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was my last football game as a college player. I made the final tackle and we won. As people chanted my name, (a) I was carried off the field on the shoulders of my teammates. Although I wasn’t a great student or a great football player, I ended up not only graduating from my dream university but becoming a hero of the team. People keep asking me how I did it. Here is my story.

(B)

It was so hard to break out of the box, but (b) I began to feel an urgent need for a change. I signed up for the Army and went to the Vietnam War. A lot of people were worried, but I said, “Well, I’m going to get out of my box by deciding what to do myself instead of having someone else tell (c) me what to do.” With that one crucial shift in thinking, my whole attitude changed. I began to dream of going to one of the best universities in the country and playing football.

(C)

I was born into a large poor family in Chicago. As a kid, I had visions of being a hero — a police officer or an astronaut. However, people would always tell me, “You can’t do that. You aren’t smart enough. You aren’t strong enough.” Moreover, (d) I didn’t do well in school, and I had no hope of getting into any college. After high school, I gave up on my dream of going to college and got a part-time job instead. I felt like I was living in a box labeled “This is where you belong.”

(D)

After I finished my time in the Army, I packed my bags and went to my dream university. I knocked on the door of one of the professors’ offices and said, “Please, tell me how to get in here.” The professor could see that I was determined. He said, “I can’t let you in the university, but (e) I will see you whenever you need my advice or help.” It took me a long time, but I eventually got into that university, became a football player, and graduated.

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 주인공에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

- ① 대학에서 풋볼 선수였다.
- ② 육군에 입대했다.
- ③ Chicago에서 태어났다.
- ④ 고등학교 졸업 직후 대학에 진학했다.
- ⑤ 입학하고 싶어하는 대학의 교수를 찾아갔다.

* 확인 사항

- 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인하시오.