

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. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 시민 자율 방범 단원을 모집하려고
- ② 어린이 안전 교육 장소를 안내하려고
- ③ 초등학교 개교 기념행사를 홍보하려고
- ④ 학교 주변 제한 속도 준수를 독려하려고
- ⑤ 시청에서 열리는 공청회 일정을 공지하려고

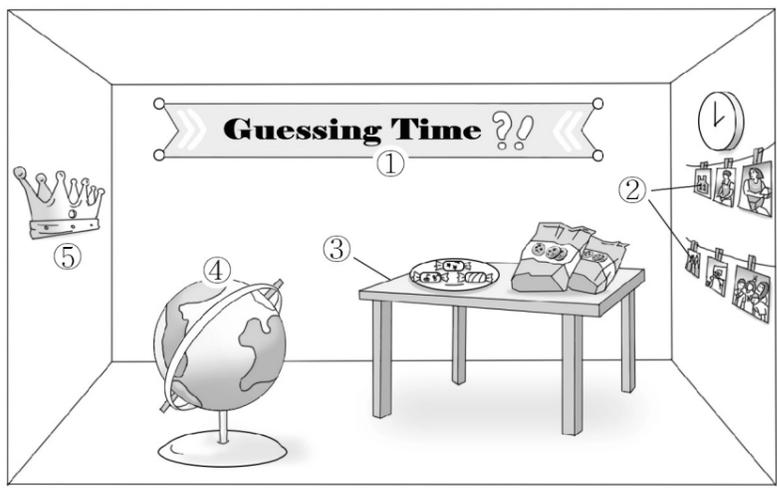
2. 대화를 듣고, 남자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 고민이 있을 때는 가족이나 친구와 대화해야 한다.
- ② 가까운 사람일수록 말을 신중하게 하는 것이 좋다.
- ③ 사과를 받아들일 수 있는 넓은 마음이 필요하다.
- ④ 일어나지 않은 일을 미리 걱정할 필요는 없다.
- ⑤ 가족이라도 개인 공간을 존중해야 한다.

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

- ① 교사 - 학생
- ② 방송 작가 - 배우
- ③ 라디오 진행자 - 청취자
- ④ 이벤트 업체 직원 - 고객
- ⑤ 설문 조사원 - 설문 응답자

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



5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 생일 카드 쓰기
- ② 스웨터 구매하기
- ③ 거실 장식하기
- ④ 케이크 찾아오기
- ⑤ 샌드위치 재료 주문하기

6. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$16
- ② \$20
- ③ \$21
- ④ \$23
- ⑤ \$26

7. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 헬스장 회원권을 연장하지 않은 이유를 고르시오.

- ① 어깨 부상이 회복되지 않아서
- ② 운동에 흥미를 잃어서
- ③ 샤워 시설이 낡고 좁아서
- ④ 가격이 인상되어서
- ⑤ 방과후 수업에 참여해야 해서

8. 대화를 듣고, Tour of Liberty University에 관해 언급되지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 날짜
- ② 활동 내용
- ③ 참가 가능 인원수
- ④ 기념품
- ⑤ 신청 방법

9. Green Action Photo Contest에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 9월 한 달간 사진을 업로드 할 수 있다.
- ② 정해진 해시태그를 붙이면 자동으로 참가하게 된다.
- ③ 사진은 5장까지 올릴 수 있다.
- ④ 우승 상품은 10월 11일까지 직접 찾아가야 한다.
- ⑤ 우승 사진은 연말까지 마을 웹 사이트에 게시된다.

10. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 여자가 주문할 Rolling Cart를 고르시오.

Rolling Cart				
Model	Material	Number of Shelf	Lockable Wheel	Price
① A	Metal	2	○	\$80
② B	Metal	3	○	\$95
③ C	Wood	3	○	\$105
④ D	Wood	4	×	\$110
⑤ E	Plastic	4	×	\$75

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

- ① Okay. Then let's ask them if they lost their dog.
- ② Take it easy. This dog is not dangerous at all.
- ③ Sorry. I tried my best, but I couldn't find it.
- ④ What a relief! I thought I had lost my dog forever.
- ⑤ Right! Dog owners must walk their pets twice a day.

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

- ① We're open from 11 o'clock in the morning.
- ② Sorry, but all the tables are full right now.
- ③ Our special for today is barbecue chicken.
- ④ Thank you for visiting our restaurant.
- ⑤ I don't have enough time to cook.

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

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

- ① Don't worry. You can book another hotel.
- ② That's right. You have already paid your bill.
- ③ Yes. But you don't have to pay for a full day.
- ④ Sorry. You should have cancelled your reservation.
- ⑤ Of course. You can stay in the lobby till the afternoon.

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

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

- ① Oh, no! I can come over today to help you clear it out.
- ② Never mind. Everyone needs time to make a decision.
- ③ Okay. We can go to the basement if we're in danger.
- ④ Yes. Why don't you water your trees more often?
- ⑤ Sorry. I don't know how to change a light bulb.

15. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Emily가 Chris에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Emily: \_\_\_\_\_

- ① Luckily, I have finished my homework.
- ② May I watch the movie with my brother?
- ③ Thanks, and I'll gratefully enjoy your cookies.
- ④ I'm sorry, but I need to take care of my brother.
- ⑤ Will you watch over my brother for just a minute?

[16~17] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

16. 여자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① different animals that are popular in different cultures
- ② unique sleeping habits that animals use for survival
- ③ wild animals that are becoming endangered species
- ④ how animals have changed their ways of eating
- ⑤ animals that bring people good luck

17. 언급된 동물이 아닌 것은?

- ① bats                      ② ducks                      ③ chimpanzees
- ④ giraffes                    ⑤ dolphins

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

18. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dear Mr. Dennis Brown,

We at G&D Restaurant are honored and delighted to invite you to our annual Fall Dinner. The annual event will be held on October 1st, 2021 at our restaurant. At the event, we will be introducing new wonderful dishes that our restaurant will be offering soon. These delicious dishes will showcase the amazing talents of our gifted chefs. Also, our chefs will be providing cooking tips, ideas on what to buy for your kitchen, and special recipes. We at G&D Restaurant would be more than grateful if you can make it to this special occasion and be part of our celebration. We look forward to seeing you. Thank you so much.

Regards,  
Marcus Lee, Owner - G&D Restaurant

- ① 식당 개업을 홍보하려고
- ② 식당의 연례행사에 초대하려고
- ③ 신입 요리사 채용을 공고하려고
- ④ 매장 직원의 실수를 사과하려고
- ⑤ 식당 만족도 조사 참여를 부탁하려고

19. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the middle of the night, Matt suddenly awakened. He glanced at his clock. It was 3:23. For just an instant he wondered what had wakened him. Then he remembered. He had heard someone come into his room. Matt sat up in bed, rubbed his eyes, and looked around the small room. "Mom?" he said quietly, hoping he would hear his mother's voice assuring him that everything was all right. But there was no answer. Matt tried to tell himself that he was just hearing things. But he knew he wasn't. There was someone in his room. He could hear rhythmic, scratchy breathing and it wasn't his own. He lay awake for the rest of the night.

- ① humorous and fun                      ② boring and dull
- ③ calm and peaceful                      ④ noisy and exciting
- ⑤ mysterious and frightening

20. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

As you set about to write, it is worth reminding yourself that while you ought to have a point of view, you should avoid telling your readers what to think. Try to hang a question mark over it all. This way you allow your readers to think for themselves about the points and arguments you're making. As a result, they will feel more involved, finding themselves just as committed to the arguments you've made and the insights you've exposed as you are. You will have written an essay that not only avoids passivity in the reader, but is interesting and gets people to think.

- ① 저자의 독창적인 견해를 드러내야 한다.
- ② 다양한 표현으로 독자에게 감동을 주어야 한다.
- ③ 독자가 능동적으로 사고할 수 있도록 글을 써야 한다.
- ④ 독자에게 가치판단의 기준점을 명확히 제시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 주관적 관점을 배제하고 사실을 바탕으로 글을 써야 한다.

21. 밑줄 친 “matter out of place”가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nothing is trash by nature. Anthropologist Mary Douglas brings back and analyzes the common saying that dirt is “matter out of place.” Dirt is relative, she emphasizes. “Shoes are not dirty in themselves, but it is dirty to place them on the dining-table; food is not dirty in itself, but it is dirty to leave pots and pans in the bedroom, or food all over clothing; similarly, bathroom items in the living room; clothing lying on chairs; outdoor things placed indoors; upstairs things downstairs, and so on.” Sorting the dirty from the clean—removing the shoes from the table, putting the dirty clothing in the washing machine—involves systematic ordering and classifying. Eliminating dirt is thus a positive process.

- ① something that is completely broken
- ② a tiny dust that nobody notices
- ③ a dirty but renewable material
- ④ what can be easily replaced
- ⑤ a thing that is not in order

22. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

It’s important that you think independently and fight for what you believe in, but there comes a time when it’s wiser to stop fighting for your view and move on to accepting what a trustworthy group of people think is best. This can be extremely difficult. But it’s smarter, and ultimately better for you to be open-minded and have faith that the conclusions of a trustworthy group of people are better than whatever you think. If you can’t understand their view, you’re probably just blind to their way of thinking. If you continue doing what you think is best when all the evidence and trustworthy people are against you, you’re being dangerously confident. The truth is that while most people can become incredibly open-minded, some can’t, even after they have repeatedly encountered lots of pain from betting that they were right when they were not.

- ① 대부분의 사람들은 진리에 도달하지 못하고 고통을 받는다.
- ② 맹목적으로 다른 사람의 의견을 받아들이는 것은 위험하다.
- ③ 남을 설득하기 위해서는 타당한 증거로 주장을 뒷받침해야 한다.
- ④ 믿음만한 사람이 누구인지 판단하려면 열린 마음을 가져야 한다.
- ⑤ 자신의 의견이 최선이 아닐 수 있다는 것을 인정하는 것이 필요하다.

23. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Vegetarian eating is moving into the mainstream as more and more young adults say no to meat, poultry, and fish. According to the American Dietetic Association, “approximately planned vegetarian diets are healthful, are nutritionally adequate, and provide health benefits in the prevention and treatment of certain diseases.” But health concerns are not the only reason that young adults give for changing their diets. Some make the choice out of concern for animal rights. When faced with the statistics that show the majority of animals raised as food live in confinement, many teens give up meat to protest those conditions. Others turn to vegetarianism to support the environment. Meat production uses vast amounts of water, land, grain, and energy and creates problems with animal waste and resulting pollution.

\* poultry: 가금류(닭·오리·거위 등)

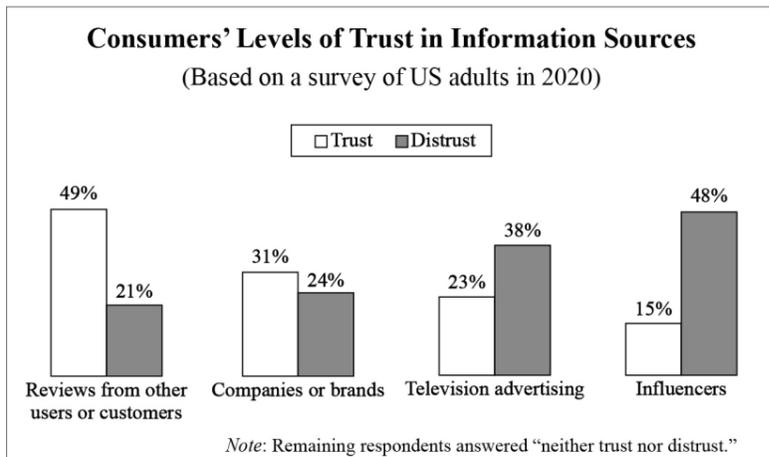
- ① reasons why young people go for vegetarian diets
- ② ways to build healthy eating habits for teenagers
- ③ vegetables that help lower your risk of cancer
- ④ importance of maintaining a balanced diet
- ⑤ disadvantages of plant-based diets

24. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Diversity, challenge, and conflict help us maintain our imagination. Most people assume that conflict is bad and that being in one’s “comfort zone” is good. That is not exactly true. Of course, we don’t want to find ourselves without a job or medical insurance or in a fight with our partner, family, boss, or coworkers. One bad experience can be sufficient to last us a lifetime. But small disagreements with family and friends, trouble with technology or finances, or challenges at work and at home can help us think through our own capabilities. Problems that need solutions force us to use our brains in order to develop creative answers. Navigating landscapes that are varied, that offer trials and occasional conflicts, is more helpful to creativity than hanging out in landscapes that pose no challenge to our senses and our minds. Our two million-year history is packed with challenges and conflicts.

- ① Technology: A Lens to the Future
- ② Diversity: A Key to Social Unification
- ③ Simple Ways to Avoid Conflicts with Others
- ④ Creativity Doesn’t Come from Playing It Safe
- ⑤ There Are No Challenges That Can’t Be Overcome

25. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?



The graph above shows the consumers' levels of trust in four different types of information sources, based on a survey of US adults in 2020. ① About half of US adults say they trust the information they receive from reviews from other users or customers. ② This is more than double those who say they hold distrust for reviews from other users or customers. ③ The smallest gap between the levels of trust and distrust among the four different types of information sources is shown in the companies or brands' graph. ④ Fewer than one-fifth of adults say they trust information from television advertising, outweighed by the share who distrust such information. ⑤ Only 15% of adults say they trust the information provided by influencers, while more than three times as many adults say they distrust the same source of information.

26. Paul Laurence Dunbar에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Paul Laurence Dunbar, an African-American poet, was born on June 27, 1872. By the age of fourteen, Dunbar had poems published in the *Dayton Herald*. While in high school he edited his high school newspaper. Despite being a fine student, Dunbar was financially unable to attend college and took a job as an elevator operator. In 1893, Dunbar published his first book, *Oak and Ivy*, at his own expense. In 1895, he published the second book, *Majors and Minors*, which brought him national and international recognition. The poems written in standard English were called "majors," and those in dialect were termed "minors." Although the "major" poems in standard English outnumber those written in dialect, it was the dialect poems that brought Dunbar the most attention.

- ① 14세쯤에 *Dayton Herald*에 시를 발표했다.
- ② 고등학교 재학 시 학교 신문을 편집했다.
- ③ 재정상의 이유로 대학에 진학하지 못했다.
- ④ 두 번째 출판한 책으로 국내외에서 인정받게 되었다.
- ⑤ 표준 영어로 쓴 시들로 가장 큰 주목을 받았다.

27. Premier Reading Challenge에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

**Premier Reading Challenge**

This is not a competition, but rather a challenge to inspire students with the love of reading.

- **Participants**
  - Students from 6th grade to 9th grade
- **Dates**
  - From June 1st to December 31st
- **Challenge**
  - Each student in 6th and 7th grade must read 15 books.
  - Each student in 8th and 9th grade must read 20 books.
- **Prize**
  - A bookmark for every participant
  - A Certificate of Achievement for students who complete the challenge
- **Registration**
  - Online only — [www.edu.prc.com](http://www.edu.prc.com)

※ For more information, see the school librarian or visit the website above.



- ① 6학년부터 9학년까지의 학생들을 대상으로 한다.
- ② 6월부터 5개월간 진행되는 행사이다.
- ③ 7학년의 도전과제는 15권의 책을 읽는 것이다.
- ④ 모든 참가자는 책갈피를 받는다.
- ⑤ 온라인으로만 등록할 수 있다.

28. Wolf Howls in Algonquin Park에 관한 다음 안내문의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

**Wolf Howls in Algonquin Park**

*Wolf Howls in Algonquin Park* is offering you a once-in-a-lifetime experience tonight! Don't miss the chance to hear the wolves communicate with our staff.

**When & Where**

- 8 p.m. Wednesday, August 25th, 2021  
(Only if the weather permits and a wolf pack is nearby.)
- Meet our staff at the outdoor theater and travel with them to the wolf howling location.

**Fee**

- \$18.00 per person (Free for Ontario residents 65 and older)

**Note**

- Dress warmly for this special program which will last longer than three hours.
- No dogs are allowed during the event.
- If there are less than 5 people for the event, it will be cancelled.

※ Visit our website at [www.algonquinpark.on](http://www.algonquinpark.on) for more information.

- ① 날씨에 상관없이 진행된다.
- ② Ontario 거주자 모두에게 무료이다.
- ③ 소요 시간은 3시간 미만이다.
- ④ 행사 내내 반려견을 동반할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 참가자 수에 따라 취소될 수 있다.

29. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? [3점]

An economic theory of Say's Law holds that everything that's made will get sold. The money from anything that's produced is used to ① buy something else. There can never be a situation ② which a firm finds that it can't sell its goods and so has to dismiss workers and close its factories. Therefore, recessions and unemployment are impossible. Picture the level of spending like the level of water in a bath. Say's Law applies ③ because people use all their earnings to buy things. But what happens if people don't spend all their money, saving some of ④ it instead? Savings are a 'leakage' of spending from the economy. You're probably imagining the water level now falling, so there's less spending in the economy. That would mean firms producing less and ⑤ dismissing some of their workers.

\* recession: 경기 후퇴

30. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

Hunting can explain how humans developed *reciprocal altruism* and *social exchange*. Humans seem to be unique among primates in showing extensive reciprocal relationships that can last years, decades, or a lifetime. Meat from a large game animal comes in quantities that ① exceed what a single hunter and his immediate family could possibly consume. Furthermore, hunting success is highly ② variable; a hunter who is successful one week might fail the next. These conditions ③ encourage food sharing from hunting. The costs to a hunter of giving away meat he cannot eat immediately are ④ high because he cannot consume all the meat himself and leftovers will soon spoil. The benefits can be large, however, when those who are given his food return the generous favor later on when he has failed to get food for himself. In essence, hunters can ⑤ store extra meat in the bodies of their friends and neighbors.

\* reciprocal altruism: 상호 이타주의 \*\* primates: 영장류

[31~34] 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

31. Sometimes it is the \_\_\_\_\_ that gives a business a competitive advantage. Until recently, bicycles had to have many gears, often 15 or 20, for them to be considered high-end. But fixed-gear bikes with minimal features have become more popular, as those who buy them are happy to pay more for much less. The overall profitability of these bikes is much higher than the more complex ones because they do a single thing really well without the cost of added complexity. Companies should be careful of getting into a war over adding more features with their competitors, as this will increase cost and almost certainly reduce profitability because of competitive pressure on price.

\* high-end: 최고급의

- ① simpler product
- ② affordable price
- ③ consumer loyalty
- ④ customized design
- ⑤ eco-friendly technology

32. Many evolutionary biologists argue that humans \_\_\_\_\_ . We needed to trade, and we needed to establish trust in order to trade. Language is very handy when you are trying to conduct business with someone. Two early humans could not only agree to trade three wooden bowls for six bunches of bananas but establish rules as well. What wood was used for the bowls? Where did you get the bananas? That business deal would have been nearly impossible using only gestures and confusing noises, and carrying it out according to terms agreed upon creates a bond of trust. Language allows us to be specific, and this is where conversation plays a key role.

- ① used body language to communicate
- ② instinctively knew who to depend on
- ③ often changed rules for their own needs
- ④ lived independently for their own survival
- ⑤ developed language for economic reasons

33. One big difference between science and stage magic is that while magicians hide their mistakes from the audience, in science you make your mistakes in public. You show them off so that everybody can learn from them. This way, you get the advantage of everybody else's experience, and not just your own idiosyncratic path through the space of mistakes. This, by the way, is another reason why we humans are so much smarter than every other species. It is not that our brains are bigger or more powerful, or even that we have the ability to reflect on our own past errors, but that we \_\_\_\_\_ that our individual brains have earned from their individual histories of trial and error.

\* idiosyncratic: (개인에게) 특유한

- ① share the benefits
- ② overlook the insights
- ③ develop creative skills
- ④ exaggerate the achievements
- ⑤ underestimate the knowledge

34. The last two decades of research on the science of learning have shown conclusively that we remember things better, and longer, if \_\_\_\_\_. This is the teaching method practiced by physics professor Eric Mazur. He doesn't lecture in his classes at Harvard. Instead, he asks students difficult questions, based on their homework reading, that require them to pull together sources of information to solve a problem. Mazur doesn't give them the answer; instead, he asks the students to break off into small groups and discuss the problem among themselves. Eventually, nearly everyone in the class gets the answer right, and the concepts stick with them because they had to find their own way to the answer. [3점]

- ① they are taught repeatedly in class
- ② we fully focus on them without any distractions
- ③ equal opportunities are given to complete tasks
- ④ there's no right or wrong way to learn about a topic
- ⑤ we discover them ourselves rather than being told them

35. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The Zeigarnik effect is commonly referred to as the tendency of the subconscious mind to remind you of a task that is incomplete until that task is complete. Bluma Zeigarnik was a Lithuanian psychologist who wrote in the 1920s about the effects of leaving tasks incomplete. ① She noticed the effect while watching waiters serve in a restaurant. ② The waiters would remember an order, however complicated, until the order was complete, but they would later find it difficult to remember the order. ③ Zeigarnik did further studies giving both adults and children puzzles to complete then interrupting them during some of the tasks. ④ They developed cooperation skills after finishing tasks by putting the puzzles together. ⑤ The results showed that both adults and children remembered the tasks that hadn't been completed because of the interruptions better than the ones that had been completed.

[36~37] 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

36.

Understanding how to develop respect for and a knowledge of other cultures begins with reexamining the golden rule: "I treat others in the way I want to be treated."

- (A) It can also create a frustrating situation where we believe we are doing what is right, but what we are doing is not being interpreted in the way in which it was meant. This miscommunication can lead to problems.
- (B) In a multicultural setting, however, where words, gestures, beliefs, and views may have different meanings, this rule has an unintended result; it can send a message that my culture is better than yours.
- (C) This rule makes sense on some level; if we treat others as well as we want to be treated, we will be treated well in return. This rule works well in a monocultural setting, where everyone is working within the same cultural framework. [3점]

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

37.

In a study, a researcher pretending to be a volunteer surveyed a California neighborhood, asking residents if they would allow a large sign reading "Drive Carefully" to be displayed on their front lawns.

- (A) The reason that they agreed was this: two weeks earlier, these residents had been asked by another volunteer to make a small commitment to display a tiny sign that read "Be a Safe Driver" in their windows.
- (B) Since it was such a small and simple request, nearly all of them agreed. The astonishing result was that the initial small commitment deeply influenced their willingness to accept the much larger request two weeks later.
- (C) To help them understand what it would look like, the volunteer showed his participants a picture of the large sign blocking the view of a beautiful house. Naturally, most people refused, but in one particular group, an incredible 76 percent actually approved. [3점]

- 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.

However, using caffeine to improve alertness and mental performance doesn't replace getting a good night's sleep.

Studies have consistently shown caffeine to be effective when used together with a pain reliever to treat headaches. ( ① ) The positive correlation between caffeine intake and staying alert throughout the day has also been well established. ( ② ) As little as 60 mg (the amount typically in one cup of tea) can lead to a faster reaction time. ( ③ ) One study from 2018 showed that coffee improved reaction times in those with or without poor sleep, but caffeine seemed to increase errors in the group with little sleep. ( ④ ) Additionally, this study showed that even with caffeine, the group with little sleep did not score as well as those with adequate sleep. ( ⑤ ) It suggests that caffeine does not fully make up for inadequate sleep.

39.

The sales director kept an air horn outside his office and would come out and blow the horn every time a salesperson settled a deal.

Rewarding business success doesn't always have to be done in a material way. ( ① ) A software company I once worked for had a great way of recognizing sales success. ( ② ) The noise, of course, interrupted anything and everything happening in the office because it was unbelievably loud. ( ③ ) However, it had an amazingly positive impact on everyone. ( ④ ) Sometimes rewarding success can be as easy as that, especially when peer recognition is important. ( ⑤ ) You should have seen the way the rest of the sales team wanted the air horn blown for them.

\* air horn: (압축 공기로 작동하는) 경적

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

Nancy Lowry and David Johnson conducted an experiment to study a teaching environment where fifth and sixth graders were assigned to interact on a topic. With one group, the discussion was led in a way that built an agreement. With the second group, the discussion was designed to produce disagreements about the right answer. Students who easily reached an agreement were less interested in the topic, studied less, and were less likely to visit the library to get additional information. The most noticeable difference, though, was revealed when teachers showed a special film about the discussion topic—during lunch time! Only 18 percent of the agreement group missed lunch time to see the film, but 45 percent of the students from the disagreement group stayed for the film. The thirst to fill a knowledge gap—to find out who was right within the group—can be more powerful than the thirst for slides and jungle gyms.



According to the experiment above, students' interest in a topic (A) when they are encouraged to (B).

- |   |           |       |             |
|---|-----------|-------|-------------|
|   | (A)       |       | (B)         |
| ① | increases | ..... | differ      |
| ② | increases | ..... | approve     |
| ③ | increases | ..... | cooperate   |
| ④ | decreases | ..... | participate |
| ⑤ | decreases | ..... | argue       |

[41~42] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The market's way of telling a firm about its failures is harsh and brief. Not only are complaints less expensive to handle but they also can cause the seller to (a) improve. The seller may learn something as well. I remember a cosmetics company that received complaints about sticky sunblock lotion. At the time, all such lotions were more or less sticky, so the risk of having customers buy products from a rival company was not (b) great. But this was also an opportunity. The company managed to develop a product that was not sticky and captured 20 percent of the market in its first year. Another company had the (c) opposite problem. Its products were not sticky enough. The company was a Royal Post Office in Europe and the product was a stamp. The problem was that the stamp didn't stick to the envelope. Management contacted the stamp producer who made it clear that if people just moistened the stamps properly, they would stick to any piece of paper. What to do? Management didn't take long to come to the conclusion that it would be (d) less costly to try to educate its customers to wet each stamp rather than to add more glue. The stamp producer was told to add more glue and the problem didn't occur again.

Since it is better for the firm to have buyers complain rather than go elsewhere, it is important to make it (e) easier for dissatisfied customers to complain.

\* stamp: 우표

41. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Designs That Matter the Most to Customers
- ② Complaints: Why Firms Should Welcome Them
- ③ Cheap Prices Don't Necessarily Mean Low Quality
- ④ More Sticky or Less Sticky: An Unsolved Problem
- ⑤ Treat Your Competitors Like Friends, Not Enemies

42. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은? [3점]

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

[43~45] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

A rich merchant lived alone in his house. Knowing that he was the only person living in the house, he was always prepared in case thieves came to his house. So, one day, when a thief entered his home, he remained calm and cool. Although he was awake, the merchant pretended to be in a deep sleep. He lay in bed and watched the thief in action. The thief had brought a new white sheet with (a) him to carry away the stolen goods.

(B)

(b) He then lay down and pretended to be asleep. When the thief had finished collecting as many valuables as he could, he hurriedly tied a knot in the white sheet which he thought was his. The merchant meanwhile ran out into the garden and yelled — "Thief! Thief!" with all the air in his lungs. The thief got nervous and quickly lifted the sheet. To (c) his surprise, the thin white sheet, filled with stolen goods, was torn apart.

(C)

All the stolen goods fell down on the floor creating a very loud and unpleasant noise. Seeing many people run towards him, the thief had to give up on all of the stolen goods. Leaving the goods behind in the house, he ran away in a hurry saying under his breath: "This man is such a skillful merchant; he is a businessman to the core. He has not only managed to save his valuables but has also taken away (d) my new sheet. He has stolen from a thief!" As he said that to himself, he ran away from the house.

(D)

He spread it out on the floor with the idea of putting all the stolen valuables into it, tying it, and carrying it away. While (e) he was busy gathering expensive-looking items from the merchant's luxurious house, the merchant quickly got out of the bed. Then he replaced the new white sheet with a similar looking white sheet, which was much weaker and much cheaper than the thief's one.

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. 윗글에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 상인은 도둑이 드는 상황에 항상 대비하고 있었다.
- ② 상인은 정원으로 뛰어나가 크게 소리쳤다.
- ③ 도둑이 훔친 물건들이 바닥에 떨어졌다.
- ④ 도둑은 상인의 물건들을 집밖으로 가지고 달아났다.
- ⑤ 상인의 보자기는 도둑의 보자기보다 값싼 것이었다.

\* 확인 사항

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