

제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

성명

수험 번호

출수형

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

◎ 최강난이도에서 당신의 목표 점수는? (/ 10 문제)
 ◎ **읽어 읽기**로 문장을 구조화하세요. 스피드 리딩 시작하세요!
 ◎ **요지전략** : 첫 문장(내용의 핵심), 흐름(순접, 역접), 의도어(의문, 강조, 도치, 부정어, 강조부사어 등), 마지막 문장(내용 정리)
 ◎ **순서 전략** : 대명사, 관사(정관사, 부정관사), 흐름어(순접, 역접)
 ◎ 주어진 시간은 15분. 자 그럼 타이머를 누르기 전 몸을 푸시고, 심호흡을 두 번 하시고 사랑하는 사람을 생각하세요.
 ◎ 자! 시작.

22. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

You may think that moving a short distance is so easy that you can do it in no time with ① little effort. You may decide to use your own car because you think that you don't need the services of a moving company. Well, you might be wrong. You are under the false impression that you do not have as many items to pack as you really ② do. You find out ③ too late that your car cannot carry as much as you thought it could. So, it takes you far more trips to your new home than you thought it would. There is also the possibility of ④ damage your stuff, some of it valuable. All these things ⑤ considered, it might be better to ask for the services of a moving company.

26. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

One of the main principles I follow when I draw outside is _____. I try to stay away from houses or barns that have unusual angles of the roof, or objects that look incorrect in size, perspective, or design. If the subject is confusing when you look at it, it will be more confusing when you attempt to draw it. I know a beautiful barn where the corners are not at right angles. No matter how many times I have drawn it, the perspective does not look right. If I were to make an accurate drawing of this barn and put it in a show, I'm sure I would get all kinds of criticism for my poor perspective. I would not be there to tell my critics that the barn is actually constructed this way. So, I stay away from subjects that do not look right to me.

- ① not to select a subject that is too difficult or odd
- ② not to draw any objects that others have drawn
- ③ to draw an object with imagination

- ④ to get information from abstract subjects
- ⑤ to convert inaccurate drawings into accurate ones

27. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When faced with things that are too big to sense, we comprehend them by _____. The first appearance of a shining star in a darkening evening sky can take you out into the universe if you combine what you see with the twin facts that the star is merely one of the closest of the galaxy's 200 billion stars and that its light began traveling decades ago. The smell of gasoline going into a car's tank during a refueling stop, when combined with the fact that each day nearly a billion gallons of crude oil are refined and used in the United States, can allow our imagination to spread outward into the vast global network of energy trade and politics. [3점]

* crude oil: 원유

- ① establishing the local network
- ② understanding the energy policy of a nation
- ③ comparing the universe with human beings
- ④ associating the objects with their names
- ⑤ adding knowledge to the experience

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

The first experiments in television broadcasting began in France in the 1930s, but the French were slow to employ the new technology. There were several reasons for this (A) hesitancy / consistency. Radio absorbed the majority of state resources, and the French government was reluctant to shoulder the financial burden of developing national networks for television broadcasting. Television programming costs were too high, and program output correspondingly low. Poor (B) distribution / description combined with minimal offerings provided little incentive to purchase the new product. Further, television sets were priced beyond the means of a general public whose modest living standards, especially in the 1930s and 1940s, did not allow the acquisition of luxury goods. Ideological influences also factored in; elites in particular were (C) optimistic / skeptical of television, perceiving it as a messenger of mass culture and Americanization.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|--------------|-------|------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | hesitancy | ..... | distribution | ..... | optimistic |
| ② | hesitancy | ..... | distribution | ..... | skeptical |
| ③ | hesitancy | ..... | description | ..... | optimistic |
| ④ | consistency | ..... | description | ..... | optimistic |
| ⑤ | consistency | ..... | distribution | ..... | skeptical |

39. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The specific combinations of foods in a cuisine and the ways they are prepared constitute a deep reservoir of accumulated wisdom about diet and health and place. In Latin America, for example, corn is traditionally eaten with beans; each plant is deficient in an essential amino acid that happens to be abundant in the other, so together corn and beans form a balanced diet in the absence of meat. Similarly, corn in Latin America is traditionally ground or soaked with limestone, which makes available a B vitamin in the corn, the absence of which would otherwise lead to a deficiency disease. Very often, when a society adopts a new food without the food culture surrounding it, as happened when corn first came to Europe, Africa, and Asia, people get sick. The context in which a food is eaten can be nearly as important as the food itself.

* limestone: 석회암

- ① 같은 종류의 채소라도 재배 지역에 따라 영양소가 다르다.
- ② 음식 문화의 전파는 문명의 전파 경로와는 관련이 없다.
- ③ 지역 특산물 재배는 지역 경제 활성화에 도움이 된다.
- ④ 채소를 곁들인 육류의 섭취는 다이어트에 효과적이다.
- ⑤ 전통 음식 문화는 지역의 재료와 환경적 특성의 소산이다.

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Now many kinds of superior coffee beans are being decaffeinated in ways that conserve strong flavor. But the public suffers from a groundless fear of chemical decaffeination and prefers instead to buy water-processed decaf.

- (A) The solvent comes into direct contact with them, carrying the caffeine with it. The drained solvent is then mixed with water, and the caffeine is drawn out to be sold.
- (B) In the water process, however, no solvent touches the beans. After the beans are steamed, they are soaked in water, which removes the caffeine — along with all the soluble solids in the beans. The solution is drained off to a separate tank, where the caffeine is drawn out from it.
- (C) Every process of decaffeination, whether chemical- or water-based, starts with steaming the green beans to loosen the bonds of caffeine. In the chemical process, a solvent circulates through the beans. * solvent: 용매

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

41. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Processing a TV message is much more like the all-at-once processing of the ear than the linear processing of the eye reading a printed page. According to McLuhan, television is fundamentally an acoustic medium. To make this point clear, he invited people to try a simple experiment. First, turn the sound down on the TV set for one minute during your favorite program. Now, for another minute, adjust the TV set so that you can hear the sound but you can't see any picture. Which condition was more frustrating? Which condition gave you less information? McLuhan believed that people who tried this little exercise would invariably report more frustration in the condition where the picture was visible but the sound was inaudible.

- ① TV Messages: More Visual or Acoustic?
- ② Surveys of Favorite TV Programs
- ③ TV as Efficient Equipment for the Deaf
- ④ Effects of Advertisements on TV Viewers
- ⑤ More Frustrating Conditions: Invisible Situations

42. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most people have a vase or two in a cupboard, but lots of things can be turned into stylish containers for a flower arrangement, so before you rush out to buy anything, look around your own home. For instance, goldfish bowls look stunning filled with flower heads or petals, magnifying their contents. Wine, milk, mineral water, or olive oil bottles look particularly good with one or two stems in them. Try a collection of bottles in various shapes and sizes, lined up on a shelf or grouped on a table. An old teapot which has lost its lid becomes an ideal container for a bunch of roses picked from the garden.

- ① Flower Arrangements and Gardening
- ② Tips for Planting Flowers in the Garden
- ③ Decorating a Dining Table with Various Plants
- ④ Color: The Starting Point for Decoration
- ⑤ Ordinary Things as Flower Containers

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

One grandmother hires her grandchildren to help with gardening chores.

Whether their grandchildren have special needs or not, grandparents shouldn't overlook the value of incidental learning experiences. (①) Every day, opportunities exist in the form of errands, meal preparation, and chores. (②) At the farmers' market, for example, a child might discover a new meaning for the word 'ears' when choosing corn. (③) Similarly, when filling the tank at the gas station, older children can compare prices and practice estimation, asking questions such as "How much do you think it will cost to fill the tank?" (④) As a result, they can learn the names of flowers and understand the tools and processes involved in growing vegetables. (⑤) Activities like these also enhance the value of hard work and persistence.

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

Everywhere in the world, the issue of how to manage urban growth poses the highest stakes, complex policy decisions, and strongly heated conflicts in the public area. The contrast between Western Europe and America is particularly sharp. In Western Europe, steep gasoline taxes, investment policies favoring built-up areas over undeveloped greenfields, continuous investment in public transportation, and other policies have produced relatively compact cities. Cities in Western Europe tend to be economically healthy compared with their suburbs. By contrast, in the United States, cheap gas, massive highway investment, policies that favor construction on the edges of cities, and heavy reliance on property taxes to fund public schools have encouraged much more car-reliant and spread-out urban areas, where eight in ten Americans now live.

* stake: 위험 부담



Different ____ (A) ____ resulted in relatively ____ (B) ____ cities in Western Europe but resulted in spread-out urban areas in the United States.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|
| ① public policies | ..... | centralized |
| ② transportation systems | ..... | decentralized |
| ③ market demands | ..... | decentralized |
| ④ tax systems | ..... | decentralized |
| ⑤ economic capacities | ..... | centralized |

※ 확인사항

- ◎ 만점이 확실합니까? 문항 분류 하고, △, X는 복습
확신해서 맞은 문제 O, 애매한 문항 △,
불 확신하거나 틀린 문제는 X 구분하세요.
- ◎ 자! 그럼 답을 맞춰보겠습니다.
- ◎ 점수 (/ 개)
- ◎ 틀린 문제 :
0 ~ 2개 1등급, 3 ~ 4개 2등급, 5 ~ 7개 3등급
- ◎ 틀린 문항은 전략해설서를 보고, 꼼꼼히 학습하세요.