

제 3 교시

영어 영역 B형

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

Woman: _____

- ① What's it about? Is it important?
- ② That's strange. Maybe it was my mistake.
- ③ Can you give me your cell phone number?
- ④ I have no idea where I put my cell phone.
- ⑤ Don't get me wrong. I just forgot to call you.

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

Man: _____

- ① Please return these books for me.
- ② I'm sorry. I already read the books.
- ③ You're so kind. I'll lend them to you.
- ④ I like those titles. I'll read them first.
- ⑤ Thank you. I'll write them down for you.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Fifty-six dollars, including taxes.
- ② On May 29th, after the conference.
- ③ We're friends, so it's really nothing.
- ④ I'll have to renew my passport in Korea.
- ⑤ I'm sorry but I left my suitcase at home.

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

- ① 애청자 게시판 신설을 촉구하려고
- ② 청취 의견을 남길 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 무성의한 게시판 관리에 항의하려고
- ④ 음악 관련 프로그램 확충을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 무료 음악 CD 배포 행사를 홍보하려고

5. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 의견으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 효율적인 훈련이 경기력을 향상시킨다.
- ② 프로 선수는 연봉으로 가치를 인정받는다.
- ③ 트레이드를 통해 팀 전력을 강화해야 한다.
- ④ 새로운 팀에 적응하는 데에는 시간이 걸린다.
- ⑤ 경기에 나서는 것이 선수에게 가장 중요하다.

6. 다음을 듣고, 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 유기농 채소의 특별한 효능
- ② 채소를 효과적으로 씻는 요령
- ③ 채소에 사용하는 세제의 위험성
- ④ 채소 구입 시 신선도를 알아내는 방법
- ⑤ 제철 채소 섭취가 건강에 미치는 영향

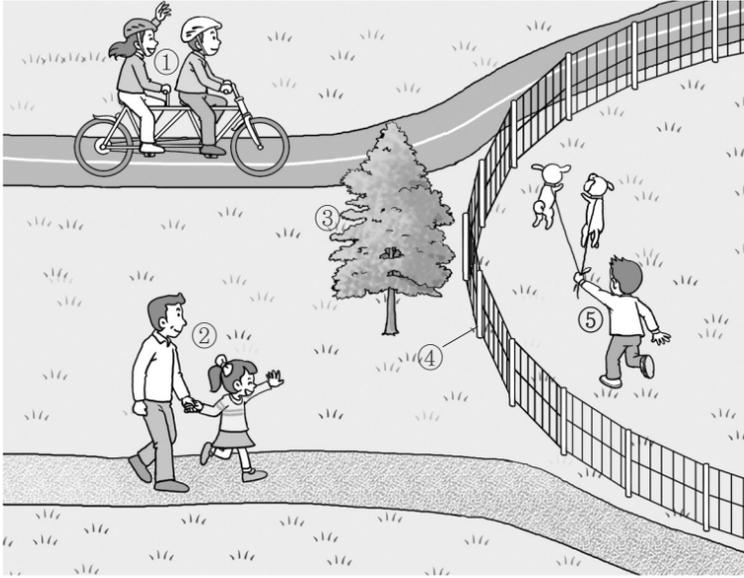
7. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 탄산음료 영양 성분표의 오류
- ② 탄산음료에 함유된 첨가물의 폐해
- ③ 생산지별로 탄산음료의 당도가 다른 이유
- ④ 국가별로 다른 탄산음료의 유통기한
- ⑤ 시음용 음료와 시판용 음료의 성분 차이

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

- ① 지휘자 — 협연자
- ② 작곡가 — 가수
- ③ 반주자 — 합창단원
- ④ 악기점 주인 — 고객
- ⑤ 심사위원 — 오디션 참가자

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



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

- ① 기념품 배송해 주기
- ② 여행 안내서 빌려주기
- ③ 우편물 대신 보관해 주기
- ④ 신문 배달 중지 요청해 주기
- ⑤ 전자레인지 사용 후기 올려주기

11. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자에게 부탁한 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to meet her customer
- ② to bring a new product
- ③ to go on a business trip
- ④ to change her trip schedule
- ⑤ to persuade the management

12. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 캠핑을 가지 않으려는 이유로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 잠자리가 불편해서
- ② 등산 장비가 없어서
- ③ 아직 날씨가 추워서
- ④ 수학 발표 준비 때문에
- ⑤ 꽃가루 알레르기가 있어서

13. 대화를 듣고, 여행에 관해 두 사람이 언급하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

- ① 목적지
- ② 이동 수단
- ③ 호텔 예약
- ④ 체류 기간
- ⑤ 비용

14. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 지불할 총 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$64
- ② \$70
- ③ \$74
- ④ \$80
- ⑤ \$100

15. 2013 Zombie Walk에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 6월 2일에 Redhill 광장에서 출발한다.
- ② 참가자들은 네 시간 동안 시내를 걸어 돌아다닌다.
- ③ 등록된 참가자에게는 장난감과 간식이 든 가방을 준다.
- ④ 행사 전날까지 참가 등록을 할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 장난감 회사의 후원을 받는다.

16. chervil에 관한 다음 내용을 듣고, 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

[3점]

- ① 녹색 이파리가 파슬리 이파리를 닮았다.
- ② 민간요법에서 딸꾹질 치료제로 쓰였다.
- ③ 그늘진 곳에서는 잘 자라지 않는다.
- ④ 가을에 줄기와 이파리를 수확한다.
- ⑤ 이파리를 샐러드에 넣어 먹기도 한다.

17. 다음 표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 남자가 시청할 경기 동영상을 고르시오.

British Open Badminton Games

	Game	Time	Round
①	Men's Doubles	34 minutes	Finals
②	Men's Doubles	47 minutes	Semi-finals
③	Women's Doubles	65 minutes	Finals
④	Women's Doubles	45 minutes	Semi-finals
⑤	Mixed Doubles	70 minutes	Semi-finals

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

Man: _____

- ① Right. But we had no other choice.
- ② Of course. We had a good time there.
- ③ No problem. The camera was a new one.
- ④ That's right. My children loved the camera.
- ⑤ So we decided to go on a family trip soon.

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

Woman: _____

- ① I see. I'll get him to do his homework.
- ② Please get the Internet connection fixed.
- ③ No, you can do without the Internet at home.
- ④ I agree. Playing online games is bad for the brain.
- ⑤ Sorry, but I can't afford to subscribe to the Internet.

20. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Mr. Johnson이 Jenny에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mr. Johnson: _____

- ① Put your cell phone in the basket here.
- ② Here's a way to keep your cell phone safe.
- ③ You can use your cell phone as a dictionary.
- ④ Oh, you can borrow my cell phone any time.
- ⑤ Please ask Monica if she has your cell phone.

[21~22] 다음을 듣고, 물음에 답하십시오.

21. 남자가 하는 말의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① types of visual aids for public speeches
- ② the theme of the school festival of the year
- ③ problem of making materials from real life
- ④ ways to use shopping for children's education
- ⑤ tips on making a fun classroom atmosphere

22. 남자가 언급한 물건이 아닌 것은?

- ① 식당 메뉴판 ② 간판
- ③ 마네킹 ④ 전단지
- ⑤ 영화 포스터

▶ 이제 듣기·말하기 문제가 끝났습니다. 23번부터는 문제지의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

23. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

If my family goes away from home for a day or two, Sandy, our pet dog, comes along. We don't want her left alone. While we are traveling we take her to downtown shops with us. My dad always has to sit outside the stores with Sandy waiting for us to be done. He never gets into any shops. I think this is unfair. He should be able to bring Sandy into stores with us. If dogs are able to come into stores, one of the family members would not have to sit outside with their dogs, when other family members have fun inside the stores. To deal with this situation in another way, some families just leave their dog inside their cars in the hot summer. In no time the cars will be a horrible place for dogs to sit in. All of these result from not allowing dogs into stores.

- ① 여행지에 애완견을 맡길 수 있는 시설을 확충해야 한다.
- ② 애완견을 돌보는 일은 가족 구성원이 나누어서 해야 한다.
- ③ 애완견을 차에 남겨둘 때 반드시 창문을 열어두어야 한다.
- ④ 애완견 동반자는 공공장소에서 예절을 지켜야 한다.
- ⑤ 애완견이 주인과 함께 가게에 들어가는 것을 허용해야 한다.

24. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your strength can become a weakness if that's all you do. We all need to mix it up or we — and our work — become stale. Take a lesson from the fitness trainer: Cross-training keeps our physical, mental, and creative workouts interesting and effective. You may feel confident when you're doing the kind of work that you can deliver at the highest level possible. But also give some thought to learning to do something different. And then do whatever it takes to get really good at that stuff, too, whether it's taking classes or finding someone you can work with a day or two a week so you can learn at the feet of a master. It's important not to get yourself stuck to one kind of work even if you're competent at it.

- ① Find a job that you are happy with.
- ② Admit that everybody has weaknesses.
- ③ Learn various skills other than your specialties.
- ④ Strengthen your body to improve concentration.
- ⑤ Focus on your strengths, not on your weaknesses.

25. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers from the University of Berkeley have come up with an ingenious device that might, one day soon, replace the need for passwords. A press release explains: “Instead of typing your password, in the future you may only have to think your password.” Their research explored the feasibility of brainwave-based computer authentication as a substitute for passwords. This resulted in the creation of the Neurosky MindSet headset — a \$100 device that can read brainwaves. The team believes this new technology is secure, accurate, and user-friendly. The researchers explained this new technique provides a more fail-safe and cheaper solution than things like fingerprint scans, retina scans, or facial or voice recognition. The head researcher said his team’s inexpensive headset connects to a computer wirelessly using Bluetooth and is little different from headsets used with mobile phones, music players, and other computing devices.

- ① The Disadvantages of Using a Scanner
- ② Pass-Thoughts to Replace Passwords
- ③ Online Store: The Cheaper, the Better
- ④ A Wireless Network for Your Small Business
- ⑤ A Brain-Recording Device for Paralyzed People

26. 밑줄 친 she[her]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Katie has just accepted a job teaching English on the South Pacific island of Pohnpei in Micronesia. The weather is hot, so ① she goes into a store and asks, “Do you have cold drinks?” The woman behind the counter looks directly at ② her but doesn’t say a word. Katie assumes she doesn’t speak English. Katie simplifies ③ her question. “Do you have Coke?” The woman opens a refrigerator and points to many different kinds of soda, then mutely places a Coke on the counter. Katie asks, “How much does it cost?” In correct English the woman says, “50 cents.” In Pohnpei, “yes” is said by slightly lifting the eyebrows — which ④ she had done in response to all the questions. However, the movement was so subtle that Katie hadn’t noticed. Later in the classroom, ⑤ she discovered that all Micronesians use the same raised-eyebrow signal to indicate “yes.”

27. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? (3점)

One of the unchangeable and mysterious laws of mathematics ① is that whenever you multiply a positive number by a negative number you will always get a negative number. I remember my 7th grade teacher, Mr. Kramer, ② putting that into our heads. It always seemed to me, from my poor logical perspective, ③ that the larger number ought to be the determining factor in any equation. It is like the big guy was going to defeat the little guy in a wrestling match. But I realized it could not always be the case in our life. You might have had an experience that you were having a good day and a tiny bad thing happened, ④ which ended up ruining your whole day. I had a hard time understanding the idea of something small ⑤ overpowers something very large.

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?

Many solar-powered planes are now under test or development. The most prominent of these is called Pathfinder. The maximum power delivered by its solar cells is 17 horsepower. It flies at the ① leisurely speed of 20 miles per hour. You may think it is too slow to be ② practical, but imagine that you are president and you need a surveillance system above a particular country. You want to send a camera that can circle above one location, maybe a nuclear test site, to watch for ③ suspicious activities. A solar plane can be an answer: It can get through the night by stored battery energy. It flies so high that it is ④ within the range of manned aircraft. In fact, with its low velocity, it doesn’t really stand out in a radar scan. It’s possible that no one will even ⑤ notice that it is there.

* surveillance: 감시

33. Many of the pattern games that can be played with words can be played with images and structures, demonstrating that games can reveal general principles applicable to a wide range of creative and natural phenomena. Consider the word games that can be played with simple words such as “MOW” and “bid.” Rotating “MOW” by 180 degrees results in the word becoming an inversion of itself. It therefore has rotational symmetry. The word “bid,” on the other hand, can be read in a mirror to yield the same word and so represents an example of mirror-image symmetry. All geometric tilings, such as those executed by M. C. Escher, the great graphic artist, involve figures with either rotational or mirror-image symmetry, and much of the science of crystallography is built upon these bases. Many natural and fabricated objects have these same properties. If you rotate most flowers, the nut on a bolt, through some part of a circle, _____ . [3점]

* crystallography: 결정학

- ① the edges become distorted
- ② their appearance will not change
- ③ their image gets less clear
- ④ they will expose their opposite sides
- ⑤ you move them in the direction they're facing

34. Numbers change, often with disasters. Early high or low figures turn out wrong. The number was truly tragic for the Asian tsunami of 2004, where the eventual death toll grew to more than 250,000. The first numbers coming from Hurricane Katrina climbed to an estimated 10,000 deaths, with some reports saying the final toll might be as high as 100,000. We now know that the death toll was about 1,000. When the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl exploded in 1986, a few experts forecast that there would be as many as 800,000 cases of cancer-related deaths. New studies by the United Nations now reveal that 56 people have died from causes related to Chernobyl radiation. 47 of them were plant workers killed by the blast or the fire that followed. As for disasters, it is wise to _____ . [3점]

- ① focus more on prevention
- ② acquire prior information
- ③ wait until reliable figures are in
- ④ let local people deal with them
- ⑤ help people escape more quickly

35. The fieldworker should _____ the research he or she is doing. This point cannot be stressed strongly enough, for we have known people who placed their own research in grave danger. One thoroughly conscientious and kind student researcher of whom we know was interested in studying elderly women. She hated to state the purpose of her interviews to informants, feeling that however she stated her purpose, it came out sounding depressingly like, “I want to interview you because you're old.” She decided it would be kinder to say she was interviewing widows. When the student researcher wanted to continue her research on elderly women, no elderly single women, or married women whose husbands were still living were referred to her because she had defined her interest as “widows.” Instead, widows in all age groups, including the ones in their twenties and thirties were brought to her. [3점]

- ① present honest statements about
- ② understand the cultural influence of
- ③ be responsible for the method used in
- ④ rely on the responses from subjects in
- ⑤ know the advantages and disadvantages of

36. The process of grouping makes life much easier. Instead of having to learn about every single car, we can group them all into the general group of “cars” and for some purposes (like crossing the road), treat them all as similar. Grouping and classification also allows us to make certain inferences about things. We identify something as belonging to a group (for example, a vehicle as belonging to the “car” group), and then we go on to infer that the object also possesses the properties of the group (that the vehicle has a steering wheel). This was the basis of classical philosophy. All we are really saying is that we expect certain bunches of properties to go together so that if we identify some properties we can _____ .

- ① realize how they have been changed
- ② seek a more convenient life in the future
- ③ discover how much different each of them is
- ④ judge whether our choices are correct or not
- ⑤ predict the rest by using the established pattern

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

An interest-friendship group is formed on the basis of common beliefs, concerns, or activities. On the job, interest-friendship groups sometimes are found within departments, whereas in other instances, they cut across the departmental lines. ____ (A) ____, people who have been in an organization for a long time tend to have many contacts, and they often find it possible to ask friends in other departments to hasten a process or to put a high priority on a particular job. Interest-friendship groups also function away from the job, as in the case of three members of the accounting department and three members from production who are on the company bowling team. Their primary interest is to win the bowling league title. ____ (B) ____, such friendship carries back to the job, and it is not uncommon to find people using their friendship to help attain job-related objectives.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|
| ① For example | | However |
| ② For example | | Besides |
| ③ Furthermore | | Otherwise |
| ④ Furthermore | | However |
| ⑤ In contrast | | Besides |

38. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? (3점)

According to historian Lancelot Whyte, great steps in human history are anticipated, and probably brought about by changes in the unconscious thinking of thousands and millions of individuals.

- (A) Whyte gives the example that before 1914, patriotism and nationalism were unquestioned virtues. Then began the faint questioning which built an unconscious tradition reversing a whole pattern of thought.
- (B) And several decades later, the following perspective burst into the open: “My country, right or wrong” is no longer a belief to live by; Nationalistic wars are out of date and out of favor.
- (C) Those changes occur for decades preceding the great step, and then, in a relatively short space of time, a new perspective seems to burst upon the world scene, and change occurs.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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?

Many businesspeople on that trip appreciated my knowledge about Chinese language.

I happen to like languages, and I’ve studied about half a dozen of them. One of them is Chinese. Now, the truth is that I can make a very good living in my envelope business without a word of Chinese. (①) But the superior truth is that you can make an even better living by applying something entirely unrelated, like speaking Chinese to the envelope business. (②) I’ve been to China as a leader of an American business delegation. (③) During the trip, I delivered a speech in Chinese, which was reported around the world. (④) They also reasoned that someone who took the trouble to learn that difficult language might be the sort of person who knew very well what he was doing in another area — like manufacturing envelopes. (⑤) So by speaking Chinese, I was able to sell a lot of envelopes.

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

How is global warming affecting Antarctica? Scientists have found that from 1986 to 2000, the temperature did not go up in half of Antarctica, while the rest of the continent was getting warmer. Earth’s rotation causes winds to blow around the continent of Antarctica. The waters around Antarctica warm up, along with the rest of the world, but the frozen continent stays cold. As the temperature difference between the interior of the continent and the surrounding ocean increases, the winds go faster and faster. These winds do affect the Antarctic Peninsula, which is warming like the rest of the world. But the belt of winds circling the continent does not reach inland regions. Instead, it acts as a sort of perfect fence, keeping the regions from melting like the rest of the continent.



The atmosphere over the inland of Antarctica is ____ (A) ____ by the winds circulating the continent, so this region remains ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|-------------|-------|--------|
| ① isolated | | cold |
| ② affected | | stable |
| ③ heated | | cold |
| ④ protected | | clean |
| ⑤ disrupted | | clean |

