

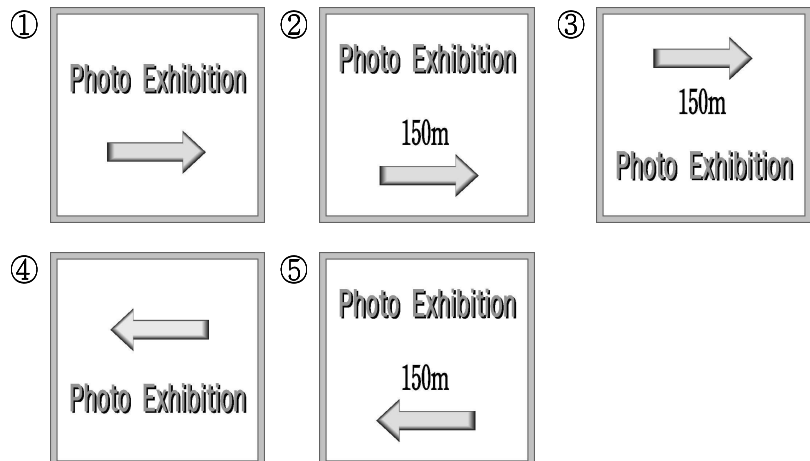


제 3 교시

외국어(영어) 영역

1번부터 17번까지는 듣고 답하는 문제입니다. 방송을 잘 듣고 답을 하기 바랍니다. 듣는 내용은 한 번만 방송됩니다.

1. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 사용할 표지판을 고르시오. [1점]



2. 대화를 듣고, 여자의 심정으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① proud ② jealous ③ curious
④ worried ⑤ nervous

3. 다음을 듣고, 무엇에 관한 설명인지 고르시오.

- ① a cartoon ② a brochure ③ a headline
④ an editorial ⑤ a photograph

4. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① to park her car
② to give him a ride
③ to fix the broken bicycle
④ to take his son to a doctor
⑤ to inform him of the repair expenses

5. 대화를 듣고, 남자가 선물 값으로 여자에게 주어야 할 금액을 고르시오. [3점]

- ① \$18 ② \$20 ③ \$36 ④ \$40 ⑤ \$50

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

- ① 야생 동물 보호의 중요성을 강조하려고
② 동물 실험 윤리 강화에 대해 홍보하려고
③ 애완 동물 응급 처치 요령을 설명하려고
④ 여름철 애완 동물 관리 방법을 안내하려고
⑤ 동물 애호가 협회에 대한 지원을 촉구하려고

7. 대화를 듣고, 여자가 남자를 위해 할 일로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 친구에게 전화하기 ② 전화번호 알려주기
③ 전화기 수리 맡기기 ④ 휴대전화기 분실신고하기
⑤ 고객에게 메시지 전달하기

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

- ① 정육점 주인 — 손님 ② 식당 지배인 — 웨이터
③ 음식점 주인 — 배달원 ④ 비행기 승무원 — 승객
⑤ 학교 영양사 — 조리사

9. 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 대화하고 있는 장소로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

- ① 운동화 빨래방 ② 구두 수선점 ③ 발 전문 병원
④ 기차역 매표소 ⑤ 디자인 학교

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

- ① 박물관 방문하기 ② 사진기 찾아오기
③ 도시락 주문하기 ④ 전전지 교환하기
⑤ 아침 식사 준비하기

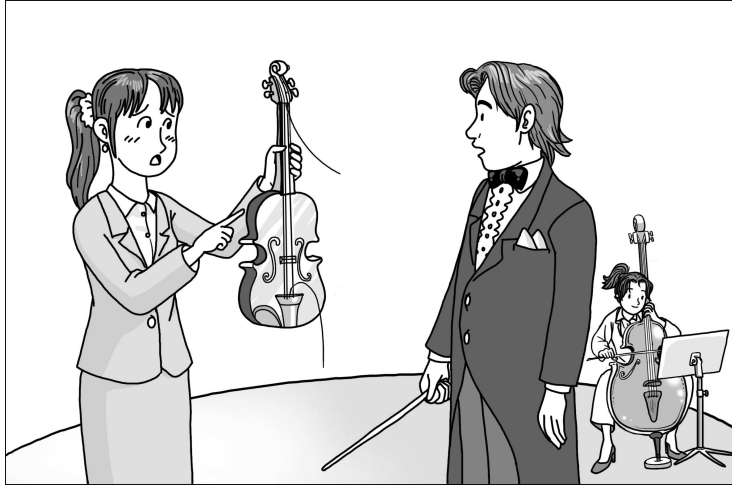
11. 다음 일정표를 보면서 대화를 듣고, 두 사람이 보게 될 경기를 고르시오.

2009 Inter-Universities Sports Competition Schedule				
	Event	Date	Time	Place
①	Swimming	June 27 (Sat.)	10:00 a.m.	Star Sports Center
②	Soccer	June 27 (Sat.)	2:30 p.m.	Oakley Sports Field
③	Handball	June 28 (Sun.)	10:00 a.m.	Star Sports Center
④	Volleyball	June 28 (Sun.)	3:00 p.m.	Star Sports Center
⑤	Baseball	June 28 (Sun.)	3:30 p.m.	Oakley Sports Field

12. 다음을 듣고, Community Service Award에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것을 고르시오.

- ① 올해의 시상은 졸업한 선배가 한다.
② 지원 자격은 지역 사회봉사 40시간 이상이다.
③ 자기 자신뿐만 아니라 친구도 추천할 수 있다.
④ 지원서는 학교 홈페이지에서 내려 받을 수 있다.
⑤ 지원서 제출 마감일은 5월 6일이다.

13. 다음 그림의 상황에 가장 적절한 대화를 고르시오.



- ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

Man: _____

- ① Okay. I'll tell Jane to fill in for you.
 ② Great! She'd love to take the position.
 ③ I promise I'll consider your resignation.
 ④ Good, but you should withdraw your resignation.
 ⑤ Thank you. I'll find someone as soon as possible.

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

Woman: _____

- ① Probably not. He needs all the rest he can get.
 ② I don't think he can. His plane is arriving soon.
 ③ No. He didn't say anything when he left this morning.
 ④ Of course, he can. He should be at the theater by now.
 ⑤ He already left to buy flowers for your performance.

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

Man: _____

- ① You need to learn to motivate your students better.
 ② Please make sure to turn in your homework today.
 ③ That's exactly what I need. So how do I join?
 ④ Welcome. What activities would you like to sign up for?
 ⑤ My group members have been very cooperative with me.

17. 다음 상황 설명을 듣고, Michael이 Sam에게 할 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Michael: _____

- ① How about joining a health club?
 ② Lucky you! I wish I could be like you.
 ③ You look tired. You should stop working out.
 ④ Be patient. Everyone's progress is different.
 ⑤ Do you want to be my workout partner?

이제 듣기 · 말하기 문제는 끝났습니다. 18번부터는 문제의 지시에 따라 답을 하기 바랍니다.

18. 밑줄 친 This[this]가 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은? [1점]

This started as early as 8000 B.C. During the New Stone Age as people began to settle into fixed agricultural communities, this intensified. Originally raised mainly for their meat, sheep and goats became valuable also for their milk and wool. Cattle were domesticated both for meat and skin and as work animals for agriculture. Their milk production was not a factor until much later in history when breeding for high milk production produced suitable cows. Horses were also domesticated and became important for transportation and came to play a major part in warfare.

- ① 축산 ② 조정 ③ 수송 ④ 임업 ⑤ 수렵

19. 밑줄 친 She[she]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은? [1점]

A woman stopped at a flower shop to order some flowers to be wired to her mother who lived 100 miles away. As ① she got out of her car, she noticed a girl sitting on the street sobbing. The woman asked the girl what was wrong and she replied, "I wanted to buy a red rose for my mother, but I only have 75 cents and a rose costs two dollars." ② She smiled and said, "Come on in with me. I'll buy you a rose for your mother." ③ She placed her order of flowers to her mother and bought a rose for the girl. As they were leaving, she offered the girl a ride. ④ She responded, "Yes, please, if you could. Take me to my mother." The little girl directed her to a grave and placed the rose on it. This changed the woman's plan! ⑤ She returned to the flower shop, canceled the wire order, picked up a bouquet of fresh roses, and drove 100 miles to meet her mother.

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Mr. Brown wanted his students to learn math in the context of real life. He felt it was not enough for them just to work out problems from a book. To show his students how math could really help ① them, he held several contests during the year. The contests allowed his students ② to have fun while they practiced math and raised money. Once he filled a fishbowl with marbles, asked the students to guess how many marbles there were, and ③ awarded a free lunch to the winner. Another time they entered a contest to guess how many soda cans the back of a pickup truck ④ was held. To win, they had to practice their skills at estimating, multiplying, dividing, and measuring. They used ⑤ most of the prize money for an end-of-the-year field trip.

21. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is hard for street trees to survive with only foot-square holes in the pavement. The average life of a street tree surrounded by concrete and asphalt (A) is/are seven to fifteen years. Many factors underground determine if a street tree will make it. If the soil is so dense that the roots cannot get in, it will surely die. If they can get in, there is a better chance of getting the water and nutrients (B) needing/needed to survive. Another question is whether adequate water supplies are getting into the growing area. Some of the water comes from underground sources and some from rain, and it is hard to measure (C) where/what the tree is getting it. Of course, if the roots get into the sewers, they can get everything they need.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----|---------|-------|
| ① | is | needing | where |
| ② | is | needing | what |
| ③ | is | needed | where |
| ④ | are | needing | where |
| ⑤ | are | needed | what |

22. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If you lead a busy life and are short of time, you may find that you are eating a full meal only about once a day. ① From the standpoint of health this is a bad practice. ② You would be treating your body with more consideration if you had several small meals instead of a single big one. ③ A given amount of food is used more efficiently by the body if it is spaced throughout the day rather than eaten at one sitting. ④ Such symptoms are likely to occur in people who drink more than five cups of strong black coffee in a single day. ⑤ People who have large, infrequent meals tend to gain more weight and to have a higher level of fat in the blood than do those who eat smaller quantities (but the same total) at regular intervals.

[23~27] 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

23. We push down our feelings because most of us have been brought up to believe that there are feelings which are unacceptable. Some of us learned that all emotions are unacceptable, while others learned that specific emotions such as anger or crying are unacceptable. In fact, there is absolutely nothing wrong with any kind of feeling. When someone tells you not to feel sad or angry, he or she is asking the impossible. You can deny the feelings you are having but you cannot stop them from coming. All that feelings need, in order to pass, is to be acknowledged and accepted. Just saying to yourself, or someone else, 'I feel angry' (or sad, or frightened) is a great start. Let yourself _____ the feelings, good or bad.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|-----------|
| ① deny | ② hide | ③ respect |
| ④ choose | ⑤ distinguish | |

24. Human beings direct their activities toward the satisfaction of physical wants and general well-being. They avoid, whenever possible, situations that may bring about physical deprivation, including pain, hunger, and a need for sleep. Much contemporary advertising promises these satisfactions, whether from headache remedies, fancy foods, or form-fitting mattresses. An individual can suffer any of these deprivations temporarily, however, and he may knowingly enter into situations which will deprive him for a time if he believes that there will be _____. The willingness of astronauts to undergo periods of intense training is at least partially explainable in terms of the great rest that they know will come at the end of their missions. [3점]

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① creative advertising | ② physical contact |
| ③ ultimate satisfaction | ④ emotional imbalance |
| ⑤ mental illness | |

25. No matter how we shake or tap the bottle of ketchup, some of it refuses to come out. In some cases, up to 20 percent of the product is left in the packaging when it is thrown out. This is not only annoying for consumers but also poses difficulties when recycling: The leftovers first have to be removed from the packaging, which is expensive, time-consuming, and uses a great deal of water. A German project by the Fraunhofer Institutes, together with Munich University of Technology and various industrial partners, will put an end to this dilemma. Researchers are applying thin films, no more than 20 nanometers thick, to the inside surface of packaging in order to _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ① keep ketchup fresh | ② remove tap water |
| ③ develop nanotechnology | ④ reduce leftover traces |
| ⑤ increase the price of ketchup | |

26. When we have made an error, as for example in adding up a column of figures, we have a tendency to repeat it again and again. This phenomenon is known as the persistent error. The same thing happens when we try to solve a problem; each time our thoughts take a certain course, that course is more likely to be followed the next time. The reason that we keep making the same error repeatedly is that associations form between the ideas in the chain of thoughts and become firmer each time they are used, until finally the connections are so well established that _____. Thus, once we have adopted an unprofitable line of thought, it is harder to adopt a profitable line.

- | |
|--|
| ① the chain is very difficult to break |
| ② persistent problems are solved automatically |
| ③ the ideas lose their associations with one another |
| ④ those connections become weaker as time goes by |
| ⑤ the phenomenon will lead to a profitable line of thought |

27. About three percent of the weight of sea water is accounted for by salt. The salt content of the ocean is being continually added to by runoff from the land, but it is not increasing. Yet salt cannot leave the sea by evaporation because the water vapor leaves it behind. So for many years it was a mystery as to why the sea should _____, given the rate of runoff, and particularly if the world was supposed to be hundreds of millions of years old. The riddle was not solved until the 1970s, when the deep ocean openings were discovered. Sea water is swallowed up by these cracks in the ocean bed; when it reemerges, millions of years later, as steam from volcanoes, the salt has been filtered out of it on its passage through the rocks.

- ① be so deep and large
- ② create so much runoff
- ③ have so little salt in it
- ④ have so many volcanoes
- ⑤ keep its temperature so steady

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

A blind spot is not the same as a simple lack of knowledge. A blind spot emerges from a (A) resistance / connection to learning in a particular area. At the root of many of our blind spots are a number of emotions or attitudes — fear being the most obvious, but also pride, self-satisfaction, and anxiety. A manager, for example, might have unsurpassed knowledge in the financial field, but her understanding of people management might be (B) flooded / limited. Her people find her cold and aloof and want her to become more consultative and involved with the team. She, however, is not willing to accept feedback about her management style and refuses to even consider the (C) prospect / retrospect of changing her management style.

* aloof: 냉담한

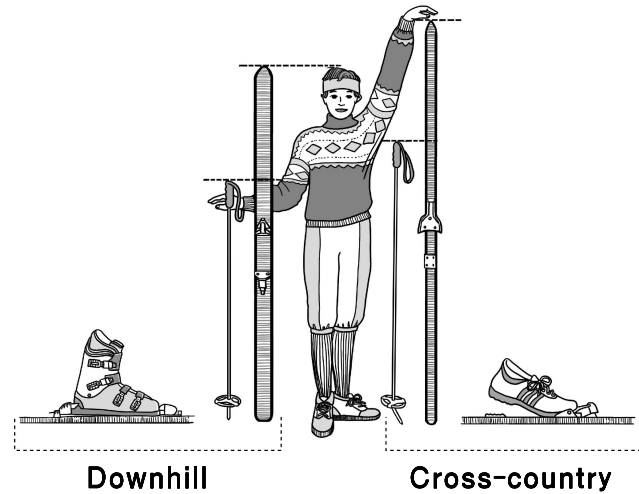
- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| ① resistance | limited | prospect |
| ② resistance | flooded | retrospect |
| ③ resistance | limited | retrospect |
| ④ connection | flooded | prospect |
| ⑤ connection | limited | retrospect |

29. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I start my long journey with great enthusiasm. The thought of conquering the mountain stirs me with anticipation. Although the freezing wind pounds upon me, I feel flushed with warmth. Just after ten o'clock in the morning, I finally put my step on the ice-covered peak of the mountain. A childlike joy spreads through me. I am the two hundred and ninth person to stand on the summit of Mount Everest. My heart races as I take in this glorious moment. The sky is deep blue and cloudless. For fifteen minutes I cherish the view as the highest person on earth. I do not feel the tiredness in my legs, for the journey has been truly worthwhile.

- ① irritated and nervous
- ② cold and indifferent
- ③ anxious and gloomy
- ④ excited and satisfied
- ⑤ touched and sympathetic

30. 다음 그림에 대한 글의 내용 중, 밑줄 친 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?



The figure above shows the equipment for downhill and cross-country skiing and their recommended sizes. As you can see, the downhill ski is ① shorter and wider than the cross-country ski and is about the height of the skier. The cross-country ski meets the ② elbow when the arm is held above the head. In either case, a slightly heavier or more experienced skier might want a longer ski, and a lighter or beginning skier might prefer a shorter ski. The cross-country pole is longer than the one for downhill skiing, and its tip is ③ bent. The length of the cross-country pole reaches the armpit. The downhill pole fits comfortably in the hand about two inches ④ below the armpit. The bottom of the downhill boot attaches completely to the ski, while the ⑤ heel of the cross-country boot is not fastened to the ski.

* armpit: 겨드랑이

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

Early photography continued the trend toward the imprisonment of the subject and the object of representation. During photography's first decades, exposure times were quite long. (A) _____, the daguerreotype process required exposures of four to seven minutes in the sun and from twelve to sixty minutes indoors. Early photographs represented the world as stable, eternal, and unshakable. And when photography ventured to represent living things, they had to be immobilized. (B) _____, portrait studios universally employed various holding devices to assure the steadiness of the sitter throughout the lengthy time of exposure. The devices firmly held the person in place. In other words, a person who wanted to see his own image became a voluntary prisoner of the machine.

* daguerreotype: 은판(銀板) 사진술

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① For instance | Instead |
| ② For instance | Thus |
| ③ Otherwise | Thus |
| ④ Otherwise | Instead |
| ⑤ Otherwise | However |

[32~33] 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

32. Sometimes all a good cheese needs to stop it from going bad is a sympathetic ear. Researchers in France have come up with an ultrasonic sensor that will listen to cheese as it matures and warn cheese makers of defects. Cheese makers have to downgrade up to one-fifth of their produce because of undetected faults. If the new device works well, that problem could be reduced. The technique involves sending a low frequency ultrasonic signal through the cheese to a sensor at the other side. By measuring the change in the speed and size of the emerging signal, the moisture and porosity of the cheese can be mapped.

* porosity: 물질의 내부에 작은 구멍이 많은 성질

- ① 치즈 생산량 감소의 원인 탐색
- ② 국가별 치즈 생산 방법의 특징
- ③ 치즈 숙성에 필요한 시간과 습도 조절
- ④ 치즈 영양 분석을 위한 초음파 이용 방법
- ⑤ 초음파 감지기를 이용한 치즈의 결함 탐지

33. Nobody likes performance reviews. Employees are nervous they will hear nothing but criticism, and bosses are nervous their direct reports will respond defensively. So people generally keep their mouths shut. That is unfortunate because most employees need help figuring out how to improve their performance and advance their careers. Also, it can be harmful to the company if a lack of clear feedback leads to undesirable work behaviors. There is a way to avoid this problem. Managers can help employees learn adaptive techniques — like acknowledging negative emotions and reframing fears and criticisms constructively — to prevent destructive responses. Once people are comfortable asking for feedback, they will begin to see how they are doing relative to management’s priorities, and their work will be more in line with organizational goals.

- ① necessity of a feedback-friendly working environment
- ② improvement of working conditions for new employees
- ③ importance of roles of management in employee placement
- ④ development of upper-level management training programs
- ⑤ significance of a feedback analysis of the welfare policy

34. 다음 글에서 작곡가에 관한 필자의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Composers describe their private world through the use of sound. Making such a description concrete and detailed requires not just inspiration but certain practical tools and skills. No matter what style of music you write, you need to understand dynamics and speed, the uses of harmony and rhythm. You also need to know the range and capabilities of instruments, the possibilities of the human voice, and the problems of acoustics. You need to be able to devise a blueprint that communicates to your musicians what it is you want to hear. A young composer who takes a shortcut in this technical training in his rush to play the role of a composer will dry up very fast. If you learn the proper techniques, then the passion, if it is genuine, will come through.

- ① 연주자와 의사소통을 자주 해야 한다.
- ② 전문가로부터 작곡법을 배워야 한다.
- ③ 예술적 영감을 중요시해야 한다.
- ④ 악기의 제작 과정을 잘 알아야 한다.
- ⑤ 실질적인 음악 지식과 기법을 익혀야 한다.

35. 다음 표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 문장은? [3점]

Technology Use Among Students and Teachers in the U.S.

(%)

Groups Technology Products	Kindergarten ~ Grade 3	Grades 4 ~ 6	Grades 7 ~ 12	Teachers
Desktop computer	58	60	82	93
Laptop computer	21	28	35	39
Cell phone	39	49	75	60
MP3 player	12	22	46	6
Video game player	53	55	61	3

The above table shows the differences in technology product use on a weekly basis among grade groups of students and teachers in the U.S. ① As the students go up in grade group, the percentage of technology product use also increases. ② The percentage of desktop computer use is the highest, immediately followed by that of video game player use by all three student groups. ③ With respect to cell phones, 39% of the students in the kindergarten to grade 3 group use them, whereas 49% and 75% of the students in the grade 4~6 and 7~12 groups use them, respectively. ④ For desktop and laptop computer use, the teachers show a higher percentage than all three student groups. ⑤ The teachers have a lower percentage of MP3 player and video game player use than all three student groups.

36. Costa Rica에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Costa Rica means ‘rich coast’ in Spanish. It was discovered in 1502 and named by Christopher Columbus, who thought it might be a land rich with gold. However, Costa Rica has no great mineral wealth. It has, instead, rich soil and a moderate climate. While other Latin American nations suffered exploitation from outside the region and developed societies split by class conflict between rich and poor, Costa Rica developed an agricultural economy made up of numerous small farmers. There was not great wealth, but what there was was spread evenly. Costa Rica continued its unusual development after it separated from Spain in 1821, becoming the first Latin American country to abolish slavery. In 1889 the little nation held the first free election in Latin America.

- ① 금을 비롯한 광물자원이 풍부한 나라이다.
- ② 토양은 비옥하지만 기후는 온화하지 않다.
- ③ 대규모 농장을 바탕으로 한 농업경제가 발달하였다.
- ④ 라틴 아메리카에서 노예제도를 폐지한 마지막 국가이다.
- ⑤ 라틴 아메리카에서 최초로 자유선거를 실시하였다.

37. TLA에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

In the early 1960s, Jill Norris, the mother of two sons with learning difficulties, began to exchange appropriate toys with other families; out of this she founded the Toy Libraries Association (TLA). The association opened toy libraries in community centers, clinics, schools, public libraries, and hospitals around the world. From these toy libraries parents and children could borrow toys knowing that they have been thoroughly tried and tested, not only for their play value but also for safety. Over the years, the association has involved leading professional educators and therapists, alongside parents, in the production of numerous publications on specific toys and aspects of play. In its early years, the association was opposed by the toy industry because it was likely to reduce sales of toys as children were borrowing them.

- ① 다른 가족과의 장난감 교환을 계기로 시작되었다.
- ② 세계 곳곳의 병원에 장난감 도서관을 세웠다.
- ③ 장난감 도서관의 장난감은 안전성 시험을 받았다.
- ④ 출판물 제작에 교육 전문가를 참여시켰다.
- ⑤ 초기에 장난감 업계로부터 환영을 받았다.

[38~39] 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

38. Clients send a steady stream of clues and messages through their facial expression, body movement, and voice pitch. Counselors need to learn how to read these messages without distorting or overinterpreting them in order to establish and maintain relationships with their clients. For instance, when Denise says to Jennie, "It seems that it's hard for you to talk about yourself," Jennie says, "No, I don't mind at all." But the real answer is probably in her nonverbal behavior, for she speaks hesitatingly while looking away and frowning. Reading such clues helps Denise understand Jennie better. Our nonverbal behavior has a way of 'leaking' messages about what we really mean. The unplanned nature of nonverbal behavior contributes to this leakage even in the case of highly defensive clients.

- ① 상담가는 의뢰인과의 상담 기록을 잘 보관해야 한다.
- ② 상담가는 의뢰인의 대인 관계에 주의를 기울여야 한다.
- ③ 상담가는 의뢰인의 개인 정보를 유출하지 않아야 한다.
- ④ 상담가는 의뢰인의 비언어적 표현을 바르게 파악해야 한다.
- ⑤ 상담가는 의뢰인과의 신뢰 형성을 기본 원칙으로 해야 한다.

39. Sweeping statements have been made about the effect of clothing on the behavior of a child. It has been said that a child who is better dressed is better behaved, and that a child who is dressed like a cowboy is louder than he is when dressed in ordinary clothes. Clothing, however, might have a temporary effect on the behavior of the child, but not a lasting effect. That is, we would predict that a child who was dressed in his best clothes and whose mother stressed that they were 'best' would be better behaved for a short period, but by the end of the hour the child would have forgotten his clothes and would be acting as he would in old clothes. Likewise, the child who is dressed in a cowboy outfit might be very noisy while playing cowboys for a brief time, but he might soon change to another activity and be no more noisy than usual.

- ① 아이들은 활동하기에 적합한 옷을 선호한다.
- ② 어려서부터 단정한 복장을 습관화해야 한다.
- ③ 화려한 의상은 아이들의 행동을 제약한다.
- ④ 엄마의 취향이 자녀들의 옷 선택에 영향을 준다.
- ⑤ 옷이 아이들의 행동에 미치는 영향은 일시적이다.

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

Due to this trade, the plant variety became widespread in a region.

For thousands of years, farmers at harvest time have selected seeds, cuttings, or tubers from superior plants to save for the next planting. (①) Farmers often protected the stored seeds from insects or animals by sealing them in clay pots or burying them in baskets covered with ash. (②) They also often stored tubers in cold areas and either replanted cuttings immediately or kept them dry until the next planting time. (③) Farmers thus saved their genetic stocks from season to season. (④) They could exchange remaining stocks with neighbors or exchange them in the local market. (⑤) Organized seed production, however, did not begin until the early 1900s.

* tuber: (감자 등의) 덩이줄기

[41~42] 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

41. A study found that enrollment in physical education classes was not related to academic achievement scores, but involvement in vigorous physical activity was. Students who engaged in vigorous activity outside of school at least 20 minutes per day, three days per week, were found to have higher academic scores. Students in the physical education class spent an average of only 19 minutes out of a 55-minute class engaged in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity. Given that this amount and intensity of activity in physical education classes had no correlation to students' academic achievement, whereas there was a significant association between academic achievement and vigorous activity outside of school, the researchers propose that there may be a certain minimum level of activity necessary to produce the potentially desirable effects.

* enrollment: 등록

- ① Intense Physical Activity: Healthy or Not?
- ② Physical Activity Levels and Academic Achievement
- ③ Academic Achievement and Amount of Study Time
- ④ How to Increase Enrollment in Physical Education
- ⑤ Student Health and In-class Physical Education

42. The tragic heroes in Shakespeare's plays have free will. They possess their own defects of character that bring their downfalls. Macbeth is ambitious but weak; Othello is jealous; Hamlet cannot make up his mind — but all three might have made themselves into better human beings. Nothing outside themselves prevents them from taking the right path as opposed to the wrong, or tragic, path. On the other hand, for the heroes in Greek tragedies where fate embodied in the oracles prevails, there is no free will. The gods control a man's destiny, and one cannot fight the gods. Regardless of their strength or wisdom, the heroes cannot control their own future. That is why the heroes in Greek tragedies can be compared to fish in the net.

* oracle: 신탁(神託)

- ① Types of Heroes in Shakespearean Tragedies
- ② Lack of Moral Messages in Western Tragedies
- ③ Influence of Greek Tragedies on Shakespearean Plays
- ④ Conflict Between Gods and Heroes in Greek Tragedies
- ⑤ Difference Between Shakespearean and Greek Tragic Heroes

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we look at the world and ourselves, we do it through a set of filters. Think about what a filter is. A filter is a mechanism that lets some things flow in but screens other things out.

- (A) Through them, we process and assign a weight and meaning to every event in our lives. Some things flow in, others are screened out, but everything is affected: not just what we 'see,' but what we 'hear' and 'believe.'
- (B) Depending on what the filter is made up of, it can also alter whatever is looked at or passes through it. Sunglasses are a good example of a visual filter.
- (C) But, obviously, I am not talking here about some physical apparatus that we can put on and take off, like a pair of glasses. In fact, the filters I am mentioning are internal, mental, emotional, verbal, and perceptual in nature.

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

44. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The descriptions of sound production have been rewritten in this edition so as to update the theory on which they were based and to provide better practical advice regarding pronunciation problems. Several figures have been redrawn in order to achieve greater accuracy and clearer detail. The authors have tried to eliminate traces of gender-biased attitudes wherever they were detected, and a definite attempt has been made to balance female and male references. The most significant kind of change in the new edition, however, is the result of the effort we have made to introduce more use of language for real communicative purposes in the learning activities suggested for students to carry out.

- ① 개정판의 주요 변화를 설명하려고
- ② 새로운 언어 학습법을 제시하려고
- ③ 새 책의 출판 일정을 안내하려고
- ④ 새로운 편집 규정을 통보하려고
- ⑤ 최근의 발음 이론을 소개하려고

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

The introduction of the player piano in the United States at the turn of the 20th century had been accompanied by fairly critical comments. Player pianos produced music mechanically through a set of instructions stored on a music roll. Although proponents of the player piano such as piano manufacturers and publishers of sheet music thought that it would lead to 'an almost universal music education,' many music teachers, musicians, and composers opposed it. Opponents claimed that one could copy sound, but not interpretation, and that mechanical instruments reduced the expression of music to mathematical systems. For this reason, they believed that mechanized music lessened the ideal of beauty by 'producing the same after same, with no soul, no joy, no passion,' and that the introduction of the player piano would lead to the disappearance of amateur players.

* proponent: 옹호자



While some believed that the player piano would provide a universal music education, others criticized its ____ (A) ____ music from a(n) ____ (B) ____ viewpoint.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|--------------|
| ① recorded | | economical |
| ② repetitive | | commercial |
| ③ harmonious | | conservative |
| ④ mechanized | | artistic |
| ⑤ artificial | | political |

[46~48] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Several years ago, we were asked to help with the merger of two community volunteer groups, who wanted to join together in order to establish an agency that would have more influence and better financing than the two separate agencies of the past. Both were rural groups, which had traditionally and geographically been separated by a range of mountains.

(B)

In leading the planning meetings of the two boards, he carefully kept the groups focused on the long-range issues, and convinced them not to look at the headquarters question until the very end of the process. Once the organizational structure was set, by-laws agreed upon, and all the volunteers had actually merged, then the headquarters site was decided on — logically and easily, as it turned out.

(C)

We worked with the two groups to help them set goals, develop policy, and build an organizational structure. Meanwhile, the young executive director, who saw a successful merger as his primary responsibility, was especially careful about one thing. On either side of the mountain was a large town. Each of the former agencies had its own board, a separate staff, and long-standing regional ties. The executive director understood that the question of where the new joint agency's headquarters would be was an important question as well as a potentially explosive one.

(D)

By then everyone was so committed to the organization and its goals that the headquarters question had become a relatively unimportant, routine one. The executive director of the merging agencies was primarily concerned about the long-range good of the organization and the total community. He used all his influence and persuasive powers to make that a common focus, and the results were successful.

46. 위 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

47. 위 글 (C)의 밑줄 친 one thing이 가리키는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 경제적인 지원 ② 본부 위치의 결정
③ 이사회 의 회칙 제정 ④ 산간 지역의 개발
⑤ 직원들의 책임감 고취

48. 위 글이 시사하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① 기업의 성장은 지역사회 발전에 도움을 준다.
② 조직의 화합을 위해 동호회를 활성화해야 한다.
③ 장기적 관점에서 본질적 문제 해결에 집중해야 한다.
④ 의사 결정을 할 때 소수의 의견을 존중해야 한다.
⑤ 개인의 잠재력 제발에는 인내가 필요하다.

[49~50] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It was spring and some 6th grade boys at a suburban elementary school were fooling around on the playground. They had discovered a great new trick. One of them would kneel down behind someone and the other would push the person over. The trick worked perfectly with (a) Anna. She fell over with ease. She was hurt and crying. In the process (b) she had broken her wrist. The yard duty staff sent the shaken boys to the principal.

The principal began by saying that she understood that they were playing and had not meant to cause serious harm, but that, in fact, they had. She explained that the girl would have to wear a cast for weeks and now lots of ordinary things would be more difficult for (c) her. She pointed out that the girl played the flute and would now not be able to play in the spring concert. By the time (d) she finished, the boys were in tears and very sorry for what they had done. The principal also suspended the boys for a day, explaining to them that even though she knew they were sorry and had not meant to cause such harm, she believed suspension was necessary to signal to everyone in the community the seriousness of the situation. On their own, the boys brought (e) the girl flowers and apologized for hurting her.

* suspend: 정학시키다

49. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

50. 위 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Taking Responsibility for Your Actions
② Respecting Students' Privacy
③ Importance of Self-respect
④ Roles of Family in Childhood
⑤ Negative Consequences of Suspension

* 확인 사항

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

2010학년도 대학수학능력시험 6월 모의평가
외국어(영어) 영역 정답표

문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점	문항 번호	정 답	배 점
1	㉔	1	14	㉕	2	27	㉓	2	40	㉕	2
2	㉑	2	15	㉑	2	28	㉑	2	41	㉒	2
3	㉓	2	16	㉓	2	29	㉔	2	42	㉕	2
4	㉕	2	17	㉔	2	30	㉒	2	43	㉔	2
5	㉑	3	18	㉑	1	31	㉒	2	44	㉑	2
6	㉔	2	19	㉔	1	32	㉕	2	45	㉔	2
7	㉒	2	20	㉔	2	33	㉑	2	46	㉓	2
8	㉑	2	21	㉓	2	34	㉕	2	47	㉒	2
9	㉒	2	22	㉔	2	35	㉒	3	48	㉓	2
10	㉒	2	23	㉓	2	36	㉕	2	49	㉔	2
11	㉔	2	24	㉓	3	37	㉕	2	50	㉑	2
12	㉕	2	25	㉔	2	38	㉔	2			
13	㉑	2	26	㉑	2	39	㉕	2			